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IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

The FIFTH EDITION, carefully corrected, and continued
to the present Time.

V O L. VII.

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M,DCC,LXXIX,



Bayley-Paget Lord Paget

THE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

BAYLER-PAGET, Lord Paget.

THIS family was anciently seated in Staffordshire; whereof LEWIS Paget, Esq; was ^a one of the Gentlemen of that county, who, in 11 Hen. VII. signed a certificate relating to the office of Master of the Game of Cawkewood: but the first who attained to the dignity of Peerage, was WILLIAM Paget, a person of very great and eminent abilities, whose father, WILLIAM Paget, one of the Serjeants at Mace of the city of London, born near Wednesbury in Staffordshire, had issue two other sons, John and Robert; also one daughter, Anne, married to ——— Smith, Esq;

WILLIAM, who was created *first Lord Paget*, was ^b born at London; and having been ^c educated under the famous Lilly, in St. Paul's school, was sent to the University of Cambridge ^d, where, in Trinity-hall, he had his academical education: from whence he went into the family of the noted Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, as appears from these lines Leland writ to him:

Tu Gardineri petiisti texta disertis,
Eloquii sedem, Pierique chori.

Which is, that being young, ^e he went into the learned Gardiner's family, which was the very seat of eloquence,

^a Ex origia. penes Tho. dom. Aston.

p. 210.

p. 282.

^c Strype's memorials, vol. 2. p. 379.

^b Fuller's worthies in London,

^d Ibid. vol. 3.

‘and of the muses.’ From his family he went to study in the University of Paris, and after some stay, returned again into the Bishop’s house. Soon after, in respect of his learning and merits, he was employed in several important affairs; for in 21 Hen. VIII. he was ^e sent into France, to obtain the opinions of the learned in that kingdom, concerning the King his master’s divorce from Queen Catharine; and in 23 Hen. VIII. on ^f Nov. 8, he obtained a grant of the office of Warden and Constable of the castle, Keeper of the park, and Bailiff of the manor of Maxstoke, in Warwickshire, during the minority of Peter Compton, Esq. Also the same year was made ^g one of the Clerks of the Signet; which title he bore in 26 Hen. VIII. when he had licence ^h from the King to import 400 casks of wine from Gascony. In the year 1537, the King ⁱ sent him privately (with instructions to take France in his way) into Germany, with Christopher Mount, to prevail on the Protestant German Princes from agreeing with the Emperor, but rather, to refer all their differences to him and the French King. This employment required an extraordinary prudence, the voyage being to be performed in a disguised habit, and the King’s Ambassador in France, and the French King (Francis I.) were first to be acquainted of it, with whose directions they had orders to comply. In this arduous negotiation, he behaved himself so much to the King’s satisfaction, that in 32 Hen. VIII. he was ^k made Clerk of the Privy-council, ^l constituted one of the Clerks of the Signet for life, and ^m Clerk of the Privy-seal, with the fee of 30 l. per ann. likewise soon after, ⁿ Clerk of the Parliament for life.

The year following, he was ^o constituted Clerk of the Privy-council for life, and ^p sent Ambassador into France. In 1543, on May 19, he and one Thomas Knight, Esq; were ^q constituted Clerks of the Parliament for life, with the salary of 40 l. per ann. and soon after, he received the honour of Knighthood; for he bears that title on Jan. 19 following, when the King granted ^r to him, and his heirs, the lordships of Bromley, and Hurst, in the county of Stafford. Also in the same year he was ^s made one of the Principal Secretaries of State. In 36 Hen. VIII. on June 26, he was ^t commissioned, with the Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, and

^e Herbert’s life of Hen. VIII. in hist. of Eng. vol. 2. p. 140.

Fig. 23 Hen. VII.

^g Pat. 23 Hen. VIII. p. 1.

^f Privy.

26 Hen. VIII.

ⁱ Herbert, p. 10.

^h Bill sig. 32 Hen. VIII. p. 2.

^l Priv. sig. 32 Hen. VIII.

^m Ibid. p. 6.

ⁿ Priv. sig. 32 Hen. VIII.

^o Bill sig. 33 Hen. VIII.

^p Herbert, p. 228.

^q Priv. sig. 35

Hen. VIII.

^r Bill sig. 35 Hen. VIII.

^s Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.

p. 5.

^t Rymer’s fed. tom. 15. p. 28.

the Duke of Suffolk, to treat with Matthew Earl of Lenox, about certain affairs relating to the government of Scotland, and to treat of a marriage between the Earl and the Lady Margaret, the King's niece. The same year he attended King Henry at the siege of Bulloign; and on his return into England, after the surrender of that town, he had a grant (with John Mason, Esq;) of the office of Master of the Posts; within and without the realm, to occupy by themselves or deputies; and was joined in commission with the Earl of Hertford, to conclude a general peace with the French King, who demanding restitution of Bulloign, the treaty was immediately broke off. But being again set on foot the following year, he was then sent Ambassador into France; and while it was in agitation, received the following letter from the King, which forasmuch as it shews how greatly he was esteemed, and that it gives an insight into the politics of those times; I shall here insert it verbatim.

‘ Trustie and right wel-beloved, we greet you well:

‘ And having receyved your letters of the 22 of this instant, by the which we do at good length understand the’ole discourse and conference which passed the day before betweene yow and Brewtho, with th’ ordre which yow intende to observe in proponinge th’ overture for the Treux; we have thought good, as wel to signifie unto yow that we take your proceedings in very thankfull parte, and lyke your devyse for proponinge the overture of the treux very well, as also t’advertise you for answer of such things, as ye desired to know our further pleasure in this sorte, ensueing.

‘ First, you shall understand that having perus’d th’ articles or capitulations, which you sent unto us, and having altered and added certain points of importance therein, we do remit the same unto you to be concluded upon in such forme, as they be now conceyved, yf you may induce the French Ambassadors thereunto, or otherwise to be altered and qualified by your common agreement in some words and terms, so as the substance of the matters do remayn:

‘ And touching the comprehension of the Scots, our pleasure is that you shall travell as earnestly as ye may, to have this treux concluded without any comprehension of them, whom we wold most gladely, and think it necessary to be left out, for without that this treux, serving the French King to many purposes, should be to us every way over

a Ibid. p. 55.

w Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. p. 16.

x Herbert, p. 249.

y Rymer, tom. 15. p. 82.

' much prejudicial; and therefore lyke as we for our part
' can be pleased to conclude this treux generally with them,
' without comprehension of any States or Princes, so we
' think it reason that they shall conclude with us after the
' lyke sorte; for it hath not been seen in any treatie of treux
' that we have made with any Prince in all our time, that
' any other Prince hath byn comprehended.

' And further you may also declare to th' Ambassadors, as-
' wel French as of the Protestants, how that by such treaties
' of amitie as be between us and our good brother th' Em-
' peror, we may not in any wise comprehend the Scots in
' this or any other treatie of treux, or peace.

' As for the time of commencement of the said treux, al-
' though we see not how we may give assured notice thereof
' to all our subjects, being, as we have heretofore signified
' unto you, dispersed in sundry places and companies, be-
' fore the first day of Marche, and therefore think the day
' appointed in your former instruction, to be a very mete
' tyme for the begynning of the same; yet if they shall shew
' themselves much desirous to have the treux begyn, rather
' we be pleased to assent thereunto. Mary you must tell
' them withal, that we cannot assure them to give perfect
' nottice to our men before the said day, and therefore yf for
' want of knowledge of the treux (which nevertheless shall
' be published with as much speed as may be) any prejudice
' shall ensue to any of the French King's subjects, we doubt
' not they will of their wisdoms impute the same to their own
' hasty abridging of the tyme, and not to those which shall
' then be found ignorant of the same; and therefore for the
' avoiding of all such occasions of any quarrels, and to th'
' intent all things might be fully observed according to the
' agreements, we thought the first day of Marche to be a
' mete day for begynnyng of the said treux, th' ende whereof
' you may always foresee to be agreed upon the last of Octo-
' ber, according to your former instructions, notwithstand-
' ing you shall perchance, at their instance, somewhat pre-
' vent the commencement of the same.

' Thirdly, Touching a further meeting of the Protestants,
' and other commissioners for Us and the French King,
' primo Maii, or such other time as shall be agreed upon,
' except ye saw a greater appearaunce of some conformite in
' the French King than hath yet been shewed hitherto, we
' neither thinke it mete to trouble the Protestants with any
' other resorte to a new assemblee, nor mynde to make now
' any appointment for the tyme of any such new convention,
' whereof (the French King being so much wedded to his
' own will as he is) there is no lykelihood of any fruite to
ensue:

ensue: And yet, yf in the mean time we may by any means perceive that the French King will relent his obstinacye; and come on more roundly to some reasonable and honorable conditions for a peax, we would not only be very glade to use the mediation of the Protestaunts in the mayntainyng of the same, but also give them well to underffond; that we do both repose a more ample and fuller confidence in them, than the Frenche Kinge either doeth or will do, whatsoever he pretendeth and woold make them believe; and woold also in the concluding thereof use their advise before any others, not doubting but we shall find them as much addicted to th'advancement of our affayrs, as the French King's.

Fourthly, As touching Brewno, we will you shall allure and procure him to serve us earnestly as moche as shall be possible for you to do; and as for his pension for this begynnyng, we be pleased to graunt unto him five or six hundred crownes by the yere, the lesse or the more to be at your discretion; and as his service shall appere hereafter acceptable unto us, so peradventure to encrease it. And for the first payment thereof, we will you take ane years pension of such our treasure, as remayneth in our tresourer of Calacy's hands, or is, or shall be brought from our servaunt Thomas Chamberlayn, unto our said Tresourer, withe taking his othe yf yt may be, otherwyse his promyse in writing, to do us service. You may (yf he condesceend thereunto) secretly delyver unto him with a cipher, to advertyse us of the state of things in Almayne, from time to time as occasion shall serve; giving him such goode woordes withall on our behalfe, as may bothe encourage him to serve us truelye, and diligently, and minister hope unto him of more ample benefite at oure hands, if he shall shew himselfe no less willinge to the advauncement of our affayres, and diligenſe in our service, then we have conceived good truste of him.

Finallye, yf in the end of this your long conference, the French Commissioners will neither come on more roundly in the conditions of peax, nor assent to any treux in suche sorte as we have prescribed unto you, but will break off; our pleasure is, that you shall both give immediate nottice thereof to our Ambassadors with the Emperour, and also give knowledge of the same to our officers at Bulloyn, Guyfnes, and Callys, to the intent every of them may see the better to the garde of their peeces, and also by what meanes, and consider with what numbers the ennemy may be most troubled; adverting us of their opinions therein,

‘ to the intent we may further dispose as to us shall be
‘ thought convenient.

‘ Yeven undre our signet, at our honour of Hampton-
‘ Courte, the twenty-sixth daye of Decembre, the thirty-
‘ seventh yere of our reigne.’

Dors.—— To our trustye and right wel-beloved
Counsaillour, Sir William Paget, Knight, oon of our
two principal Secretaries.

On June 7 following, Sir William Paget, the Lord Lisle, High Admiral of England, and Doctor Wotton, Dean of Canterbury^a, concluded a peace with the French; by which the King gained the advantage of keeping Bulloign for eight years, without molestation. When the King lay on his death-bed, he bequeathed to him a legacy of 300 l.^b constituted him one of his executors, and appointed him one of the Council to his successor Edw. VI.

Being now of great authority, and in high repute for his wisdom and learning, the Earl of Hertford (after Duke of Somerset) protector of the King’s person and dominions, contracted^c with him an entire friendship, whereby he had a greater opportunity of exercising his extraordinary abilities to the public advantage. On Feb. 17^d, 1546-7, 1 Edw. VI. he was elected a Knight-companion of the most noble order of the Garter, at a chapter held in the Tower of London, and was installed at Windsor on May 22 following. On March 4, 1546-7, being styled Knight of the Garter, and Principal Secretary, he was^d commissioned to fix the boundaries in the marches of Bulloign; and soon after exchanged his place of Secretary, for the Comptrollership of the Household. In 2 Edw. VI. he^e obtained a grant of Exeter place, without Temple-bar, (formerly belonging to the Bishops of that see) as also a certain parcel of ground lying within the garden of the Middle-Temple, adjoining thereto. Which house he transformed into a new fabric for his own habitation, calling it Paget-house; but it retained the name no longer than it continued in the possession of his family, being by after owners called Leicester-house, and Essex-house. The next year, with the Bishops of London, Rochester, and others, he was^f delegated to visit St. George’s chapel in Windsor, Winchester college, the diocese of Oxon, and that

^a Rymer, tom. 15. p. 93.

^b Ibid. tom. 15. p. 104.

^c Strype,

vol. 2. p. 10.

^d Anstis’s regist. of the Garter, vol. 1. p. 441.

^e Rymer,

tom. 15. p. 138.

^f Pat. 2 Edw. VI. p. 2.

^g Rymer ut antea,

p. 183.

university; and to order matters for the improving of good literature, and honour of those places. Also in that year he was ^h sent Ambassador to the Emperor Charles V. to prevail on him to enter into a confederacy against the French. And ⁱ was received by his Imperial Majesty with extraordinary respect, but did not succeed in his negotiations; yet he greatly raised his reputation in the Emperor's court, as appears by Sir Philip Hoby's letters to the Protector, when resident Ambassador there: in which are ^k these expressions concerning him; 'That he was generally grateful to all the Emperor's court, a few of England's back friends only excepted, who mistrusted much, lest he had compassed somewhat to their disadvantage. And the rather they were driven to conceive this opinion, because his entertainment had been such, and so respectful, as well with the Emperor as his council. And he was so generally commended, and well reported of by all, and the fame of his prudent handling himself, so spread abroad every where, as they could not think, but that of such toward likelihood, some great effect must needs follow.' He also added, 'That should he not perhaps be suspected of adulation, he might find sufficient matter to consume a long time in discoursing of his gravity and prudence, used as well in setting forth, and well-handling his charge towards the Emperor, and his Counsellors, as in his behaviour generally towards all others. Whereby he had purchased to himself love and credit with all men, and not a little for the King's Majesty's honour and estimation, in those parts.'

The same year having been called by writ to the house of Peers, by the title of Lord Paget, of Beaufort, in com^m Staff. ^l he took his place in parliament on Dec. 3; being then Comptroller of the Household, and Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. And on Jan. 19 following, was solemnly ^m created to that honour; also immediately after, appointed one of the Commissioners to conclude a peace with the French King, Henry II.

Notwithstanding these extraordinary services, he was ⁿ committed to the Fleet, on Oct. 21, 1551, and on Nov. 8 following, sent to the Tower, by the procurement of the ambitious Duke of Northumberland, who at that time aspired to an absolute command, and having resolved to remove those out of his way, whose credit or interest might be any impediment to his evil purposes, he first committed the Duke of Somerset, and soon after Lord Paget, between whom an in-

^h Strype's memor. vol. 2. p. 155.

ⁱ Journal of parl.

p. 281.

^k Ibid.

^l Hollinshed, p. 1061.

^m Ibid. p. 162.

ⁿ Strype, vol. 2.

violable friendship had been maintained for several years. The unfortunate Duke soon after lost his head, being ^o principally charged with designing to murder the Duke of Northumberland, and some other Lords, at Paget-house. And it was generally expected, that the Lord Paget would be called in question for the same; but whether Northumberland was sufficiently satisfied with the sacrifices already made, or that the Lord Paget's innocency would bear the test, he contented himself with only disgracing this able Minister of State. Whereupon, on April 22 following, being the eve of St. George's feast, he was ^p divested of the ensigns of the Garter, on pretence of defect in blood, and arms, for three descents; but the *Liber Cæruleus*, in the registry of the Knights kept at Windsor, observes, it was not so much those causes, as the prevalence and practice of the Duke of Northumberland, by which he had been unjustly and undeservedly put out of the order.

Neither was this disgrace thought sufficient: for money being extremely wanting at that time, he soon after was charged with selling the King's lands and timber-wood without commission; and that he had taken great fines for lands belonging to the crown, and applied them to his own use; with other things accumulated against him. Whereupon he surrendered his office, and ^q submitted himself in the Star-chamber, on June 16, to be fined at the King's pleasure; and his mulct was set at 6000 l. whereof 2000 l. was remitted, upon condition that the other 4000 l. should be paid within the compass of that year. This he endured (saith Sir John Hayward ^r) with a manly patience, as knowing right well, that he held all the residue of his estate on courtesy of those who hated him at the heart. But in December following he ^s obtained a general pardon of all the offences and transgressions, and other negligences, except debts due to his Majesty in the court of Exchequer, the Augmentation, the Wards, and the First-fruits and Tenths. At which time an ^t indenture was made between the King and him, whereby he was to pay to his Majesty 100 l. per annum, and 1000 l. at Christmas next, and the same sum the Christmas following. Yet in February ensuing he ^u had a discharge for the payment of 2000 l. and the next month obtained a grant from the King to him, and his posterity for ever, of the coat of arms since borne by the family, which had been taken from him, on pretence that it was given him by a King of Arms, who had not sufficient power to grant the same.

^o Hayward's life of Edw. VI. in hist. of Eng. vol. 2. p. 379.
mole's order of the Garter, p. 285.

^q Strype, p. 381.

Edw. VI. p. 311.

^s Strype, vol. 2. p. 382.

^t Ibid.

^p Ash-
^r Life of
^u Ibid.

On King Edward's death, he ^w joined with the Earl of Arundel, the chiefest champion of Queen Mary; and after she had been proclaimed Queen in the city of London, accompanied with 30 horse, rode post with him that night, to certify her of her subjects loyal intentions. Whereupon they were ^x sworn of the Privy-council, on her coming to the Tower; and had a ^y special pardon; and with others, commissioned to ^z hear and determine all such claims as should be made on the day of her coronation. She also restored him to the noble order of the Garter, by decree in a chapter holden at St. James's, on Sept. 27, 1553, 1 Mariæ, so that, as Ashmole^a observes, the honour might be said to have been rather wrongfully suspended, than justly lost: for in confirmation of his restoration, he had the garter buckled on his leg again by two of the Knights companions present, and the collar of the order put about his shoulders, with the George depending thereat; and a command then also given Garter, to take care that his achievements should be again publicly set up over his stall at Windsor; being the same he before possessed, viz. the ninth on the Sovereign's side. Mr. Ashmole further observes, "That the records of the order brand this degradation of injustice; it being inferable, that when honour is conferred on the score of virtue and great endowments, the consideration of these supplies the defect and obscurity of extraction. Whence it came, that the then Sovereign (whose prerogative it was to declare and interpret the statutes) being at that time present in chapter, thought fit to qualify the law, and gave him this honourable commendation, "That he had highly deserved of the nation by his prudence and counsel."

The Queen also the same year bestowed on him divers grants^b, as the rectory and advowson of Alcestre in com' Leic. the marriage of Thomas Willoughby, and the reversion of the manor of Great-Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. In March, 1553-4, he was ^c commissioned, with others, to treat with the Ambassadors of Charles V. Emperor of the Romans, about a treaty of marriage between the Queen and Philip Duke of Austria, son of the said Emperor. In the 2d year of Queen Mary, soon after her marriage with King Philip, he was sent Ambassador (with Sir Edward Hastings) to the Emperor, then at Brussels, to signify ^d from their Majesties of England, their joint longing to see Cardinal Pole, "That by his authority he might rectify the church of Eng-

^w Godwin's annals, p. 272.

sign. 1 Mar.
ter, p. 285.

75. p. 372.

^x Strype, vol. 3, p. 16.

^z Rymer, tom. 15. p. 388.

^b Bill. sign. & privat. sigill. eod an.

^d Godwin, p. 307,

^y Bill.

^a Order of the Gar-

^c Rymer, tom.

^e land,

‘land, wonderfully out of tune, by reason of the schism wherewith it had been afflicted.’ They came to Brussels on Nov. 11^e, and returned with the Cardinal to Westminster on the 24th.

On Jan. 29, 2 and 3 Phil. and Mar. he was ^f constituted Lord Privy-seal. And on May 18, 1555, he went over to Calais with Cardinal Pole, the Earl of Arundel, and others, to ^e treat with the commissioners of the said Emperor, and Henry II. King of France, and to mediate a peace between them. But all the pains they took to reconcile their differences had but little effect.

On Queen Elizabeth’s accession to the throne, Nov. 17, 1558, at his own request (as Camden ^h writes in his life of Queen Elizabeth) he quitted the public service, though in her favour, ‘she retaining an affection and value for him, though he was a strict zealot of the Romish church.’ By his ⁱ last will and testament, bearing date Nov. 4, 1560, wherein he styles himself William Lord Paget, Knight of the Garter, Lord Paget of Beaudestert, he orders his body to be buried at Drayton, in com’ Middlesex, if he deceased within 40 miles; or at Burton in Staffordshire, if he died within 40 miles of that place, with such funeral solemnities as his executors think convenient. He bequeathed to the Lady Anne, his wife, the use of the furniture of his houses in London, and West Drayton in Middlesex, as long as she lived unmarried, and after her decease, to his son and heir, Sir Henry Paget, Knt. to whom he bequeathed the use of his great standing cup, with the cover, double gilt, weighing 100 ounces and a half, and to remain from heir to heir, as an heir-loom. And to his sons Thomas and Charles Paget, and to every one of his children living at his decease, a pair of gilt pots of the value of 20 l. He leaves, besides other legacies, annuities to his sons Charles and Thomas, and his daughter Eleanor Palmer. The residue of his estate he bequeaths to his son and heir Sir Henry Paget, with his mansion-house without Temple-bar, called Paget-place, and lately Exeter-place; and appoints him his sole executor. Which will was proved on July 1, 1563.

He was buried at Drayton; but his Lady, and his son Thomas, erected a very stately monument to his memory, above the choir in the cathedral of Litchfield, which, together with that beautiful church, was destroyed in the time of the rebellion against Charles I. but by the care, and at

^e Strype, vol. 3. p. 156.

^f Pat. 2 & 3 Phil. & Mar. p. 3.

^g Strype,

vol. 3. p. 217, 218.

^h Hist. of Eng. vol. 2. p. 394.

ⁱ Ex regist.

Chyre, qu. 27. in cur. prærog. Cant.

the cost of the Lord Hatton, a draught of it was taken, whereon the following inscription was engraven;

Illustri Heroi piæ memoriæ, Domino Gulielmo Paget, Equiti maxime honorati ordinis Garterii, Regulo seu Baroni de Beaufesert; potentissimi Principis Henrici Octavi ad Carolum Quintum Imperatorem, semper augustum, & Franciscum, Gallorum Regem Christianissimum, Legato sapientissimo, ejusdem Principis principi Secretario, & Consiliario fidelissimo; inter alios hujus potentissimi Regni Administratori, in Testamento Regio nominato: Ducatus Lancastriæ (regnante Edvardo) Concellario dignissimo: Hospitii Regii Censori, seu Contrarotulatori prudentissimo: Privati Sigilli serenissimæ Reginæ Mariæ Custodi sanctissimo: Illustrissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ Seni charissimo, Senatori gravissimo; & optime de Patria sua, & bonis omnibus merito. Necnon Dominæ Annæ fidelissimæ Conjugi suæ, & Domino Henrico utriusque charissimo Filio, & Katharinæ, Henrici uxori dulcissimæ; prædicta Anna clarissima Fœmina & Domina Catherina, uxor dicti Henrici suavissima; & prænobilis Vir Dominus Thomas Paget in præsentia Regulus de Beaufesert, de sententiâ & ultima voluntate dictorum Gulielmi & Henrici, animis libentissimis, & summo studio officii memores posuere. Vixit Annis 57, ob. 9 Junii, 1563.

His Lordship married Anne^k, daughter and sole heir of Henry Preston, Esq; son and heir of Laurence Preston, 2d son to Thomas Preston, of Preston, in com' Ebor. She survived many years^l, and was buried at West Drayton, with great funeral solemnity, on Feb. 15, 1586. Their issue were four sons, Henry, Thomas, Charles, and Edward, which last died young; also six daughters, Etheldred, married to Sir Christopher Allen, Knt. Joan, who was the first wife to Sir Thomas Kitson, of Hengrave in Suffolk, Knt. Anne, to Sir Henry Lee, Knt. Eleanor, to Jerome Palmer, Esq; and secondly to Sir Rouland Clerk, Knt. Dorothy, to Thomas Willoughby, of Wollaton in com' Nottingh. Knt. and Grifild, to Sir Thomas Rivet, of Chippenham in Camb. Knt. and secondly to Sir William Waldgrave, of Smallbridge in com' Suffolk, Knt.

His eldest son and successor HENRY, *second Lord*, was^m made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the coronation of Queen Mary; and being summoned to parliament in 8 Eliz.ⁿ took his place there on Sept. 30. By his last testament^o, dated on Nov. 27, 1568, he orders his body to be buried in the

^k Ex stemmate.

^l in bibl. Joh. Anstis, arm.

^o Ex regist. Sheffield, qu. 11.

¹ MS. collect. Guil. Dethick, Gart. not. A. 31.

^m Strype, vol. 2. p. 35.

ⁿ Journ.

parish church of West Drayton, in com' Middlesex; appointing that a convenient tomb should be erected over the graves of his father, and mother, and his own grave. He bequeaths to the Lady, his mother, the ring, with a diamond, which he had of the gift of his very good Lord the Earl of Leicester. And if he happens to decease without issue male, he bequeaths to Elizabeth, his daughter, 500*l.* and if the Lady Catharine his wife be with child, and it be a daughter, 500*l.* but if no issue male, then 500*l.* more. He ordains all his furniture within his mansion-houses of Paget-place, and Drayton, in Middlesex, Beaudefert, and Burton, in the county of Stafford, shall continue to such as shall be owners thereof. He bequeaths to his brothers, Thomas and Charles Paget, all his books, if he deceases without issue male; constitutes the Lady Catharine, his wife, sole executrix, and overseers, his brother Thomas Paget, Henry Knevet, John Vaughan, and Richard Cooper, Esqrs. And by a codicil, dated Nov. 13, 1568, he bequeathed all his right and term of years, he had to come in all those woods called Great-hedge, situate in the parish of Icknam, in the county of Middlesex, and in the parsonage of Harmondsworth, in the said county, after the decease of the Lady his mother, to such as at the time of her decease shall inherit the manour of West Drayton, for the better maintenance of hospitality in the mansion-house there. He died on Dec. 28, ensuing; and the probate of his will bears date on May 4, 1569. He had issue, by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Knevet, of Buckenham, in com' Norf. Knt. one daughter, Elizabeth, who was four months old at the death of her father, and died on June 29, 1571. His relict was, 2dly, married to Sir Edward Cary, of Aldenham in Hertfordshire, Knt. Ancestor to the present Viscount Falkland, of the kingdom of Scotland.

THOMAS, *third Lord*, his brother, had summons ^p to parliament in 13 Eliz. and took his place there on April 4. But in 27 Eliz. being zealously affected to the Romish religion, and letters having been intercepted, which betrayed his being a well-wisher to the Queen of Scots ^q, he, on the apprehension of Francis Throgmorton, privately (with Charles Arundel, a courtier) withdrew into France, where, as Camden writes, ‘ They heavily bewailed and complained
‘ amongst themselves, that the Queen was, without any
‘ fault or desert of theirs, alienated from them, by the subtil artifices of Leicester and Walsingham: that they were
‘ unworthily disgraced, and ignominiously used: that strange

^p Journ. of parl.^q Camden, p. 497.

‘ kinds

' kinds of tricks and cheats were invented, and secret snares so closely laid, that they must, whether they would or no, and before they were aware, be involved in the guilt of high treason: and there was at home no hope at all of any safety.' And Camden acknowledges, that at that time some subtil ways were taken, to try how men stood affected.

Hollinshed^r relates, that Charles Paget, this Lord's brother, was a principal agent for the Roman Catholics, as it was proved on examination of the Earl of Northumberland's case, viz. that in September, 1583, he came privately from beyond the sea, to the Earl of Northumberland at Petworth, where the Lord Paget met him; and that on Throgmorton's being committed to the Tower, the Earl of Northumberland prevailed on the Lord Paget to quit the realm, and provided him a ship on the coast of Suffex, wherein he embarked.

Thereupon, in the parliament holden at Westminster in 29 Eliz. he was^s attainted, with his brother Charles, and their lands and possessions confiscated, whereby the Earl of Leicester got a grant of Paget-house. He died at Brussels in 1589: His death, as Camden^t observes, 'proving a sad and universal loss to the common-wealth of learning.' He married Nazaret, daughter of Sir John Newton, of Barr's-court, in the county of Somerset, Knt. ancestor to the late Sir Michael Newton, Knight of the Bath, and had issue William, his son and heir. She was the relict of Sir Thomas Southwell, of Norfolk, Knt. and died at London, on April 16, 1583.

WILLIAM, *fourth Lord Paget*, was knighted before the 39th of Eliz. when he accompanied^u the Earl of Essex in that signal expedition of taking the town and island of Calles. And in the parliament held in the 1st of James I. was restored to his lands and honours. He married Lettice, daughter and coheir to Henry Knollys, of Kingsbury in Warwickshire, Esq; by Margaret, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Ambrose Cave, Knt. of the Privy-council to Queen Eliz. and Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 4th son of Richard Cave, of Standford in Northamptonshire, Esq; ancestor to Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. And the said Henry Knollys was a younger son to Sir Francis Knollys, Knight of the Garter, and Treasurer of the household to Queen Elizabeth. By this Lady he had issue three sons, William, his successor; Henry, and Thomas, who both died unmarried; also four daughters, Margaret the eldest, married to Sir William Hicks, of Ruckholt, in com' Essex, Bart. Dorothy died unmarried; Ca-

^r Chron. p. 1405, 1407.
^u Ibid. p. 593.

^s Camden, p. 526.

^t Ibid. p. 558.

thariae, wife to Sir Anthony Irby, of Boston; in com' Linc. Knt. ancestor to the present Lord Boston; and Anne, first wedded to Sir Simon Harcourt, of Stanton-Harcourt in com' Oxon, Knt. ancestor to the present Earl Harcourt; and afterwards to Sir William Waller, Knt. the famous General of the parliament's forces. The said William Lord Paget departing this ^w life on Aug. 29, 1629, was buried at Drayton, and was succeeded by William, his son and heir, as the inquisition shews, taken after his decease, at Burton upon Trent, in com' Staff. on Aug. 13, in 5 Car. I.

WILLIAM, *fifth Lord Paget*, was ^x 19 years of age; on Sept. 13, preceding the death of his father, and was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. He was one of the Lords, who, after the expedition against the Scots ^y, signed a petition to the King, (dated Aug. 18, 1640, and delivered at York) wherein they set forth their zeal to the King and kingdom, and offered to his Majesty's wisdom; several grievances of the subject, the dangers thereby to the church and state, and to his own person, and the means to prevent them. 'For remedy, they humbly beseech his Majesty to summon a parliament, whereby the causes of these grievances may be taken away; and the authors and counsellors of them punished. That the present war may be composed without blood, to the honour and safety of the King, the comfort of his people, and the uniting of both realms.'

In 1642, he was ^z appointed, by the parliament; Lord-lieutenant of the county of Buckingham. But soon after, as the Earl of Clarendon writes ^a, 'being convinced in his conscience, fled from them, and besought the King's pardon. And for the better manifesting the tenderneis of his compunction, and the horror he had of his former guilt, he frankly discovered whatsoever he had known of their counsels; and aggravated all the ill they had done, with declaring it to be done to worse and more horrid ends, than many good men believed to be possible for them to propose to themselves.' And at the battle of Edgehill, on Oct. 23, 1642, the ^b regiment raised by him, for the King; did great service. He was ^c one of the Lords, who, at Oxford, on Jan. 27, 1643-4, signed a declaration, by the King's command, of the most probable means to settle the peace of the kingdom. ^d He departing this life on Oct. 19, 1678, at

^w MS. Cole's esc. lib. 1. p. 329. in bibl. Hail.

^x Ibid.

^y Whit-

lock's mem. p. 35.

^z Ibid. p. 56.

^a In hist. of the rebell. Svo.

vol. 1. part 2. p. 652.

^b Saunderson's life of King Charles, p. 584.

^c Rushworth's hist. collect. p. 3. vol. 2. p. 566.

his house in the Old Palace-yard, Westminster, was buried at Drayton.

He married the Lady Frances Rich, eldest daughter to Henry Earl of Holland, who was beheaded by the rebels, and by her, who was buried Nov. 12, 1672, at West Drayton, had three sons, and seven daughters; William, 6th Lord Paget, Henry and Thomas, whereof the youngest died unmarried; and the 2d married a daughter of ——— Sandford, of Sandford, in com' Salop, Esq; and settling in Ireland, had issue Thomas Paget, Esq; one of the Grooms of the bed-chamber to his late Majesty, and Brigadier-general of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of a regiment of foot, whose Lady died on Feb. 15, 1740-1; their issue were two daughters, Caroline, married in April, 1737, to Sir Nicholas Bayley, of Placenywyd, Bart. by whom she was mother to the present Lord Paget; and Dorothy, married to Sir Edward Irby, of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, Bart. grand-father to the present Lord Boston. The seven daughters were, Isabella, who died unmarried; Lettice, wedded to Richard Hampden, of Great-Hampden, in com' Bucks, Esq; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Frances, espoused to Rowland Hunt, of Boreatton, in com' Salop, Esq; Penelope, to Philip Foley, of Prestwood, in com' Stafford, Esq; Diana, to Sir Henry Ashhurst, of Waterstock, in com' Oxon, Bart. she died in September 1707, and was buried at Woodstock; and Anne, youngest daughter, died unmarried.

WILLIAM, *sixth Lord*, his eldest son and heir, took ^d his seat in the house of Peers, on Nov. 25, 1678. He was one of the Lords, who, in 1681, ^e signed that petition to the King, wherein they represented, ' That his Majesty, on the 21st of April, 1679, having called to his council many ' honourable persons, and declared his being sensible of the ' evil effects of a single ministry, &c. he would for the future refer all things to his council, and the parliament, ' whereby they hoped to see an end of their miseries; but ' to their unspeakable grief, found their expectations frustrated, the parliament then subsisting being dissolved, before it could perfect what was intended for their relief and ' security. And that hearing his Majesty, by the private ' suggestions of some wicked persons, &c. (without the advice of the Privy-council) had been prevailed on to call a ' parliament to meet at Oxford, where neither Lords nor ' Commons can be in safety, &c. they, out of a just abhorrence of such dangerous and pernicious counsel, (which

‘ the authors have not dared to avow) and the apprehension
 ‘ of the calamities that may ensue, make it their most hum-
 ‘ ble prayer and advice, that the parliament may not sit at
 ‘ Oxford, where it cannot be able to act with that freedom
 ‘ which is necessary, &c.’ The King frowned on the deli-
 verers of this petition, and persisted in his resolution of hold-
 ing the parliament at Oxford.

He was one of the Peers, who ^f appeared at the trial of the seven Bishops, on June 29, 1688 ; which had an effect in their favour, both on the Judges and the Jury. On the landing of the Prince of Orange, he was one of the Peers who ^g petitioned the King, ‘ That in the deep sense of the
 ‘ miseries of a war in the bowels of the kingdom, they
 ‘ thought themselves bound in conscience, humbly to offer
 ‘ to his Majesty, that, in their opinions, the only visible
 ‘ way to preserve his Majesty and the kingdom, would be
 ‘ the calling of a free parliament, wherein they should be
 ‘ most ready to promote such counsels and resolutions of
 ‘ peace and settlement in church and state, as might con-
 ‘ duce to his Majesty’s honour and safety, and to the quiet-
 ‘ ing the minds of his people.’ He afterwards voted for the vacancy of the throne, and settling the crown on the Prince and Princess of Orange. Whereupon, on their accession, he was, in March 1688-9, constituted Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Stafford, and appointed Envoy-extraordinary to the Emperor. He remained at the court of Vienna till February, 1692-3 ; when, being appointed Ambassador-extraordinary to the Grand Signior, he travelled through Hungary and the Turkish territories to Constantinople.

On Feb. 28, O. S. he had audience of the Grand Vizier ; and of the Grand Signior, on March 8 following, 1692-3, who honourably received him. And the Vizier being deposed, he had audience of the new Vizier, on March 25, 1693, when the proposition he made relating to peace was well received, and a speedy answer promised. His Lordship was held in great esteem during his residence at the court of Constantinople, and by his prudent negotiations, at length concluded a peace between the Emperor and the Grand Signior. About the middle of August 1698, he arrived in the Turkish camp near Belgrade, having prevailed for a neutrality to be observed about the place for treating of peace, he left the Turkish camp on Oct. 19, for Carlowitz, which was appointed for the treaty. On Jan. 26, 1698-9, the peace between the Imperialists, the Poles, and the Turks;

was signed; and soon after, the peace between Muscovy, the state of Venice, and the Turks; whereby all Europe was in tranquility. His Lordship's great abilities shined through the whole negociation; and he spared no cost in the entertainment of the several mediators, or omitted any thing that might tend to the honour of his King or country. The Grand Signior expressed a great veneration and esteem for his Majesty of Great-Britain, and assured his Lordship, he should ever retain a grateful memory of the good offices of his mediation, presenting him with a very rich vest, and a fine Turkish horse, with costly furniture.

His Lordship left the Grand Signior's court, at Adrianople, in May, 1702; and reaching Vienna in July, staid there till towards the end of November, to adjust matters relating to a dispute between the Emperor and the Grand Signior, about the limits of their respective territories in the province of Bosnia. Having now fully settled that affair, his Excellency had audience of leave of the Emperor and Empress; and arrived at London in April, 1703. He was on June 24, 1702, appointed Lord-lieutenant of the county of Stafford; and dying in an advanced age, at his house in Bloomsbury-square, on Feb. 26, 1712-13, was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex. He married Frances, daughter of the honourable Francis Pierpoint, Esq; a younger son of Robert Earl of Kingston, by whom he had issue, William, who died vitâ patris, unmarried; and Henry, who was created Earl of Uxbridge. Her Ladyship died on Sept. 2, 1749, aged near 100. Which

HENRY, *first Earl of Uxbridge*, was elected (in his father's life-time) one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Stafford, in the 7th, 10th, 12th and 13th years of King William; likewise in the several parliaments in the reign of Queen Anne, whilst a commoner. In 1702, when George Prince of Denmark was constituted Lord High-Admiral of England, he was appointed one of his Council in the affairs of the Admiralty; and on June 13, 1711, was declared Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; and the next day, sworn of her Majesty's Privy-council. In the same year, on Dec. 31, (his father then living) he was created a Peer of Great-Britain, by the style and title of Lord Burton, Baron of Burton, in the county of Stafford. And succeeding his father in honour and estate, was constituted Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Stafford. On April 17, 1714, he was appointed Envoy-extraordinary to the Elector of Hanover (afterwards King George I.) and to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover. And on the accession of that Prince to the British throne,

throne, he was continued Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and Lord-lieutenant of the county of Stafford. Also, on Oct. 19, the same year, created Earl of Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex. And in September, 1715, resigned his employments. His Lordship married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir to Thomas Catesby, of Whiston, in the county of Northampton, Esq; by whom he had issue Thomas-Catesby, his only son. But his Lady dying suddenly at Isleworth, in Feb. 1735-6, he married, 2dly, anno 1739, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, Bart. but had no issue by her; his Lordship deceasing in August, 1743.

THOMAS-CATESBY, Lord Paget, was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to his late Majesty, when Prince of Wales; and on his accession to the throne, was, on July 4, 1727, continued in the same post. He was elected to parliament for the county of Stafford, in the two parliaments called by George I. His Lordship married, on May 3, 1718, the Lady Elizabeth, sister to Scroop, Duke of Bridgwater, by whom he had issue two sons, Henry, successor to his grandfather, and late Earl of Uxbridge; and George, who died at Colchester, in the 17th year of his age, in April, 1737, and was buried at Drayton. And his Lordship died at Drayton, near Uxbridge, in January, 1741-2.

HENRY *eighth Lord and second Earl of Uxbridge*, was born in 1719, succeeded his grandfather in his titles and estate, in August, 1743, and died unmarried, Nov. 16, 1769, when the Earldom became extinct, but the title of Baron Paget, of Beaudefert, devolved upon

HENRY BAYLEY-PAGET, the present *ninth Lord Paget*, eldest son of Sir Nicholas Bayley, of Placenywd in the county of Anglesey, Baronet of Ireland, by Caroline, daughter of Brigadier-general Thomas Paget, grandson of William, 5th Lord Paget,

His Lordship married Jane, daughter of the Reverend Arthur Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnoise in Ireland, by whom he has issue, Henry, born 1768, William, born 1769, Arthur, born Jan. 15, 1771, Caroline, born in Feb. 1773, Jane, born Sept. 1, 1774, Edward, born Nov. 3, 1775, and Camilla, born in 1777.

On July 7, 1773; his Lordship was created L. L. D. in a full convocation of the University of Oxford.

TITLES] Henry Bayley-Paget, Lord Paget, of Beaudefert in Staffordshire.

CREATIONS.] Baron Paget, of Beaudefert in com' Stafford, Jan. 19, 1550, 4 Edw. VI.

ARMS.]

ARMS.] First and fourth Sable, on a Cross engrailed between 4 Eagles, displayed Argent, 5 Lions passant guardant Sable, for Paget; second and third Azure, 9 Estoiles, 3, 3, 2 and 1 Argent, for Bayley.

CREST.] On a Wreath a demi Tyger Sable, main'd and tufted Argent, and ducally gorged Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Tygers Sable, main'd and tufted Argent, and ducally gorged Or.

MOTTO.] PER IL SUO CONTRARIO.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Dawley in Middlesex.

ST. JOHN, Lord St. John of Bletshoe.

THIS being the eldest branch of the ancient family of St. John, of Stanton St. John in Oxfordshire, as already observed in the account of the Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John, I am now to treat of Sir JOHN St. John, the eldest son of Sir OLIVER St. John, of Penmark in Glamorganshire, by Margaret his wife, daughter to Sir John de Beauchamp, and sister and heir to John Lord Beauchamp, of Bletshoe, Knt.

This Margaret afterwards wedded John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and Knight of the Garter, and bore to him Margaret, who was wife of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and by him mother of Henry VII. King of England. She, 3dly, married Lionel Lord Welles, and by him had John Viscount Welles, Knight of the Garter, who wedded Cecily, second daughter of King Edward IV. but died Feb. 9, 1498, leaving issue one sole daughter, Anne^a.

The said Sir JOHN St. John^b was made Knight of the Bath, in Nov. 1488, by Henry VII. at the creation of his eldest son Arthur Prince of Wales. He married^c Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Bradshaigh, of Haigh, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and by her had issue, first, Maurice de St. John, who died unmarried; 2dly, Sir John de St. John, Knt. his successor, and three daughters; Anne, wife of Henry Lord Clifford; Eleanor married to John de la Zouch, of Cheadle, in Staffordshire, Esq; and Margaret, who was a Nun at Salisbury.

Which Sir JOHN de St. John, (who was Knight of the Bath, 17 Hen. VII.) succeeded his father in the estate at Bletshoe, and married^d Sibyl, daughter of Morgan ap Jenkyns ap Philip, and had issue by her three sons; 1. Sir John de St. John, of Bletshoe, Knt. 2. Sir Oliver St. John, of Sharnbrook in com^e Bedford, Knt. who married^e Mary, daughter of — Fitz-Jeffry, of Thurleigh in the county of Bedford; and 3. Alexander St. John, of Thorley in com^f Hertford, Esq; who married Anne, daughter of George Dalyson, Esq; and widow of — Lenthorp.^f He had

^a Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2. p. 13.

^b Jekyl's Cat. of Knts.

^c Philpot's great Baronage, fol. 207. in Offici. Armor.

^d Visit. com^e

H nt. MS.

^e Notitia, St. Johanniana, p. 30.

^f Edmondson's

genealogies and Notitia, St. Johanniana p. 30.



S.^t John Lord S.^t John of Bletshoe

also eight daughters; of whom Catherine was the wife of Sir Griffith Ryce, of Wales, Knt. (son of Sir Ryce ap Thomas) who lie both buried in the Cathedral at Worcester, under a tomb erected to their memories; but she had a second husband, Sir Peter Edgecombe, ancestor to Lord Edgecombe, and survived him some years; 2. Alice, was married to Henry Parker, Lord Morley; 3. Margaret, was wedded to Thomas Gamage, of Coyte-castle, in Glamorganshire, Esq; 4. Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Rotheram, of Bedfordshire, Knt. 5. and Sibyll, to Sir Robert Kirkham, of Cotterstock, in Northamptonshire, Knt. and the rest died unmarried.

Sir JOHN, his eldest son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Waldegrave, of Smalbridge, in Suffolk, Knight of the Bath; by whom he had issue an only son, Oliver St. John, and four daughters; Margery, the wife of Henry Grey, of Wresthouse in Bedfordshire, ancestor to the late Earls and Duke of Kent; Anne, the wife of Richard Dennys; Margaret, married to Francis Russel, 2d Earl of Bedford; and Alice, the wife of Edmund Elmes, of Lilford, in Northamptonshire, Esq; Which

OLIVER *first Baron St. John*, was, by letters patent ^h, bearing date Jan. 13, 1558-9, 1 Eliz. advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord St. John of Bletshoe; and in 15 Eliz. was one of the Peers ⁱ who sat in judgment on Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and dying ^k in the 24th of Eliz. was found to have been married to Agnes, daughter of John Fisher, Esq; and grand-daughter and heir of Sir Michael Fisher, Knt. who died on June 18, 1548, 2 Edw. VI. (as appears by inquisition taken, at Ampthill, Jan. 14, 3 Edw. VI. ^l) possessed of the manor of Clophill-hall, the manor of Kempston, called Fishers, the manor of Eton, called Goddington, in Eton and Wyboldeston, the manor of Clifton, and advowson of the church, and the manor of Bygle-swade, all in Bedfordshire ^m; and to which the said Agnes was found to be heir, then 22 years old, and the wife of the said Oliver St. John. He had by her ⁿ four sons and six daughters, viz. John, Oliver, Thomas, from whom descended Sir Francis St. John, created Baronet on Sept. 22, 2 Ja. I. and Francis, ancestor of the St. John's of Cole-Orton, in Leicestershire; Martha, eldest daughter, married John Cheney, Esq; and secondly James Colebrond, of Barham, in Suffex, who died on Oct. 21, 1600, leaving issue by her, Sir John Cole-

g Abbington's Antiq. of Worcester, p. 21.

i Camden's Annals.

p. 378. in Bibl. Harley.

Hunt. præd.

k Tirwhit, qu. 22.

m Ex Stemmate.

h Pat. 1 Eliz. p. 4.

l Cole's Esc. lib. 5.

n Visit. com.

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brond; Bart. created to that dignity on Dec. 21, 1621; Judith, the second daughter, was married to Sir John Pelham, of Laughton, in com' Suffex, Knt. Margaret, to Nicholas Luke, of Wood-End, in Cople, Bedfordshire, Esq; Anne, first to Robert Corbet, of Morton-Corbet, in Shropshire, Esq; (whose sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, was married to Sir Henry Wallop, the Earl of Portsmouth's ancestor) and secondly to Sir Rowland Lytton, of Knebworth, in Hertfordshire, Knt. (she died ° Feb. 28, 1601, and was buried at Knebworth;) Margery and Agnes died unmarried.

JOHN, *second Lord St. John, of Bletshoe*, the eldest son, and was one of the Peers ^p who sat on the trial of Mary Queen of Scotland. He died ^q on October 23, 1596, and by his will ^r ordered his body to be buried at Bletshoe, in such manner as his father was buried. His wife, Catharine Lady St. John, had sepulture in St. Michael's chapel in Westminster Abbey, where is the following inscription:

Memoriæ S.

Catharina Domina St. John, filia Gulielmi Dormer de Eithrope Equitis aurati, vidua Joannis Baronis St. John de Bletnesho, cui peperit Oliverum filiolum tenella ætate defunctum, et Annam Uxorem Gulielmi Domini Howard de Effingham, primogeniti filij Caroli Comitis Nottinghamiæ, Angliæ Thalassiarchæ, &c.

Cum mors sit certa, et posterorum cura incerta, mortalitatis memor, certissimâ spe in Christo resurgendi, hoc sibi Monumentum vivens posuit. Obijt die 23 mensis Martij, anno salutis 1614.

OLIVER, his next brother and heir, became his successor, as *third Lord St. John*; and married ^s Dorothy, daughter and heir to Sir John Rede, of Bodington, in the county of Gloucester, Knt. by whom he had eight sons, and seven daughters, viz. Oliver, his successor; John, who died young; Sir Anthony, who ^t married the daughter of — Aubrey, widow of Sir William Herbert; Sir Alexander, who was elected to parliament for the town of Bedford, in the 12th, 18th, and 21st of James I. and the 1st of Charles I. He was knighted 1608 with his brother Anthony; and married Margaret, daughter of John Trye, of Hardwick in com' Gloucester, Esq; she died without issue, 27 Aug.

^o Chauncey's Hist. of Hertfordshire.

^p Camden's Ann.

^q F F. in

Offic. Arm. f. 555. a.

^r Drake, qu. 70.

^s I. I. 8. in Offic.

Arm. f. 1. b.

^t Edmondson's Genealogies.

1656, aged 73, and was buried at St. Leonard's Shoreditch; Sir Rowland, fifth son, who was made Knight of the Bath in 1616, when Prince Henry was created Prince of Wales; and was also a member in parliament for Bedfordshire, in 13 Jac. I. and the four last parliaments of Charles I. and is ancestor to the present Lord St. John of Bletshoe: Henry, Sir Beauchamp, knighted 1619, married Rebecca, daughter of — Hawkins, of Tilbrook, in Bedfordshire, he died 1631. He was member for Bedfordshire, 18 Jac. I. and for the town of Bedford, in the four last parliaments of Charles I. and Dudley, who died unmarried. Elizabeth, eldest daughter, was married to Sir William Beecher, of Howberry, in com'. Bedford, Knt. Margaret, to Sir Thomas Cheney, of Sundon, Knt. Judith, to Sir John Thompson, of Husbourn-Crawley, Knt. Anne, to Sir Robert Chernoke, of Hulcote, in Bedfordshire, Knt. Catharine; Dorothy, married to Edward Brunker or Bourcheir, Earl of Bath; and Martha, was married to Peryam Dockwra, of Putteridge, in com' Hertford, Esq. The said Oliver, dying anno 1618, was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

OLIVER, *fourth Lord St. John, and first Earl of Bolingbroke*, who was on December 28, 1624, 22 Jac. I. created Earl of Bolingbroke, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to William Paulet, grandson of Sir George Paulet, a younger brother of William first Marquis of Winchester, ancestor to the present Duke of Bolton; and by her had issue four sons, 1. Oliver; 2. Paulet, Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Rowland Vaughan, of the Spital, near Shoreditch, in the suburbs of London, father of two sons, Oliver and Paulet, successively Earls of Bolingbroke, &c. 3. Francis, who died unmarried; and, 4. Anthony, who married the daughter of — Keynsham, of Tameford; and three daughters; Elizabeth, who died young; Dorothy, married to John Carey, Lord Rochford, &c. eldest son to Henry, Earl of Dover; and Barbara, who died young. His Lordship, departing this life, A. D. 1646, was succeeded by his grandson.

OLIVER, his eldest son (called Lord St. John) had been made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. but bearing arms against the King in the battle fought at Edgehill, near Kineton, in com' Warwick, on Oct. 23, 1642, was there slain. He left issue, by Arabella his wife, daughter

u E. Regis: Par. de Tillbrook. w Edmondson's Genealogies.
x Pat. 22 Jac. p. 15. y I. 3. in Offic. Arm. f. 1. b. z Notitia, St.
Johan. p. 33. and Edmondson's Genealogies. a Dugdale's Baron. v. 2. 398.

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ter to John Egerton, 1st Earl of Bridgewater, four daughters, viz. 1. Frances, married to Sir William Beecher, of Howberry, in com' Bedford, Knt. 2. Elizabeth, wedded to George Bennett, of Cotfbach, in com' Leicester, Esq; 3. Arabella, espoused to Sir Edward Wyse, of Sydenham, in com' Devon, Knight of the Bath; and, 4. Dorothy, the wife of Francis Carleton, of Apley-castle, in com' Salop, Esq; and, dying thus without issue male,

OLIVER, son and heir to Sir PAULET St. John, Knight of the Bath (second son to Oliver, the first Earl of Bolingbroke) by Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Rowland Vaughan afore said, succeeded his grandfather as 5th *Lord St. John, and 2d Earl of Bolingbroke*; and, having married the Lady Frances, third daughter to William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, died without issue on March 18, ^b 1687-8, and was succeeded by

PAULET, his brother and heir, 6th *Lord St. John, and 3d Earl of Bolingbroke*, who dying unmarried, on Oct. 5, 1711, the Earldom became extinct; and the Barony of Bletshoe devolved on Sir St. Andrew St. John, of Woodford, in com' Northampton, one of the descendants of Sir Rowland St. John, fifth son of Oliver, the third Baron of Bletshoe.

Which Sir ROWLAND, who died in August, 1645, and by Sibylla, daughter of John Vaughan, of Hargast, in Herefordshire, Esq; was, (besides four daughters) father of OLIVER St. John, of Woodford, afore said, who was created a Baronet on June 28, 1660, 12 Car. II. Of the four daughters, the eldest married Sir — Chernock, Bart. Judith, married in 1633, John Percival, of Lynn, in Norfolk. Barbara, died without issue; and, Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Alston, of Odell, in com' Bedford, Knt. and Baronet; they lived together 38 years, and had issue seven sons and two daughters. The said Sir Oliver dying on Jan. 2, 1661, aged 37, left by Barbara his wife, daughter and coheir of John St. Andrew, of Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, Esq; three sons, 1. St. Andrew St. John; 2. Rowland; and 3. Oliver; and five daughters. Rowland above-mentioned, married a Greek lady, but died without issue. Oliver was twice married; by his first wife, the daughter of — Jenkins, he left a daughter, Barbara; and died at Wilbye, in Northamptonshire, A. D. 1728.

N. B. The

^b Journal Greg. King Lanc. Feclal, MS. penes meips. ^c Barbara daughter of Oliver St. John, above-mentioned, was wife of Samuel Cooper, gent, who lived at Farmborough, in Kent; and had issue the Rev. Mr. St. John Cooper, who is now Rector of Tilbrook, near Kimbolton, in com' Hunt. To his son,

N. B. The above Judith, is said by Edmonson, and others, to have married Sir Edward Nicolls, which she might afterwards. The marriage with Percival is taken from the register of Odell.

The eldest son, Sir ST. ANDREW, who succeeded his father in the title of Baronet, died in the year 1708, and had by his wife Jane, only daughter of Sir William Blois, of Cockfield-hall, in Suffolk, Knt. (by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, of Ketton, in Suffolk, Knt.) eight sons, and seven daughters; whereof Mary, the second, was married to the Rev. William Forster, Rector of Thrapston in com' Northampton; Elizabeth, to John Livesay, of Henwick-hall, in Bedfordshire, Esq; but the other daughters, who were Jane, Barbara, Jane, Elizabeth, and Anne, all died in their infancies.

Of the sons, which were Oliver, St. Andrew, Paulet, William, Beauchamp, Rowland, John, and Henry, the latter was bred at the university of Oxford; Beauchamp died unmarried; Paulet was drowned at sea in 1703, with Sir Cloudsley Shovel, unmarried; and Oliver, the eldest, dying unmarried also, St. Andrew, the second, succeeded his father, and having married Anne, daughter of Sir William Janes, of the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, Knt. and dying before his wife, left her big with a son, who was named

PAULET ST. ANDREW, who became 7th Lord St. John of Bletshoe, as successor to Paulet, Earl of Bolingbroke, who died in 1711, as before observed; but, he said Paulet St. Andrew dying 10 May, 1714, about two years of age, the title devolved on his uncle;

WILLIAM, eighth Lord St. John of Bletshoe, who dying on October 11, 1720, unmarried, was succeeded by

ROWLAND, his brother, 9th Lord St. John; and he departing this life on July 4, 1722, unmarried, the honour then came to

JOHN, his next brother. This John, 10th Lord St. John of Bletshoe, and 7th Baronet, wedded, in March 1724-5, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Ambrose Crowley, of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, Knt. and Alderman of London; and by her, who died, October 24, 1769, was father of six sons, and as many daughters. The sons were, 1. John, who succeeded as 11th Lord St. John of Bletshoe; 2. Andrew, who was born on Dec. 23, 1726,

son, the Rev. Mr. St. John Cooper, vicar of Puddington, in Bedfordshire, the editor of this work is indebted for many important corrections, in the articles of the St. John family.

d Ex Regist. Eccles. St. Peter, Cornhill.

and

26 *St. John, Lord St. John of Bletshoe.*

and died in January following; 3. Ambrose, who was born on May 23, 1730, and lived until Dec. 13, 1740; 4. St. Andrew, who was born on Jan. 17, 1731-2, is a Clergyman, and, in 1759, he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Chase, Esq; of Bromley, in Kent; 5. Henry, who was born on June 1, 1740, and on August 31, 1762, appointed Captain of the Torbay man of war; he married Mary, daughter of — Schuyler, of New-York; and, 6. Ambrose, who was born on October 17, 1743. Of the daughters, Mary, the eldest, was born on Nov. 21, 1728, and married, on Oct. 6, 1754, to Thomas Erle Drax, of Cherborough, in Dorsetshire, Esq; member for Wareham; Elizabeth, the 2d, was born on Dec. 12, 1733, she is yet unmarried; Jane, the 3d daughter, was born on July 19, 1735, and married — Hall; Barbara, the 4th, was born on Sept. 19, 1737, and wedded, on Sept. 6, 1764, to George-William, the present Earl of Coventry; Anne, the 5th daughter, was born on Jan. 31, 1738-9, married, on May 4, 1761, to Robert Cotton Trefusis, Esq; and died, March 8, 1776; and Lettice, the 6th and youngest daughter, was born on Dec. 7, 1741. Their noble father departed this life on June 24, 1757; and was succeeded in his titles and estate by

JOHN, his eldest son, aforesaid, the *eleventh Lord St. John of Bletshoe*, and 8th Baronet, of his family. His Lordship was born on November 15, 1725; and, after a polite education at home, went for his further improvement to foreign countries, from whence he returned to England in September, 1753. On December 13, 1755, his Lordship married Susannah-Louisa, daughter of Peter Simmond, Esq; Merchant in London; and, by her Ladyship, had issue, John-Peter, who died 1760; Henry Beauchamp, the present Lord St. John of Bletshoe, born Aug. 2, 1758; St. Andrew, born Aug. 22, 1759; George, born Oct. 19, 1764; Susannah, born Sept. 28, 1757; Matilda, born Jan. 30, 1761; Elizabeth-Barbara, born Feb. 22, 1762; Charlotte, born March 15, 1763; Louisa Theodosia, who died 1766, aged 14 months. His Lordship died at Nice, April 27, 1767, aged 41; and his corps was brought over to England, and interred among his ancestors. He was succeeded by

HENRY BEAUCHAMP, his eldest surviving son, the *present and 12th Lord St. John*, who was born August 2, 1758. His Lordship is unmarried.

TITLES.] Henry Beauchamp St. John, Lord St. John of Bletshoe, and Baronet.

St. John, Lord St. John of Bletshoe. 27

CREATIONS.] Baronet, June 28, (1660) 12 Car. II. Baron St. John (the name of a family) of Bletshoe, in com' Bedford, by letters patent, Jan 13, (1558-9) 1 Elizabeth.

ARMS.] Argent, on a chief Gules, two Mulletts pierc'd, Or.

CREST.] On a mount vert, a Falcon rising, proper bell'd, Or, and ducally gorg'd, Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Monkeys, proper.

MOTTO.] DATA FATA SECUTUS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Melchburn, in the county of Bedford; and at Woodford, in the county of Northampton.

PETRE,

P E T R E, Lord Petre.

IN 12 Edw. IV. WILLIAM Petre^a, on an inquisition taken after the death of Alice Storke (the wife of John Storke, who had first been married to JOHN Petre) was found to be her grandson and heir, viz. son of JOHN Petre, son of the said Alice, and at that time 24 years of age.

The said William had by his wife^b Jane, two sons, John, of whom hereafter, and Thomas, whose son Otho was of Bowhay in Devonshire, and had a son, John Petre, of the same place, who married a daughter of ——— Hurst, of the same county; their son Otho Petre married Frances, daughter of Thomas Southcote, Esq; by whom he had a son, John, living in 1620, and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of James Dawbeney of Wagford.

JOHN, the eldest son of the above-mentioned William and Jane Petre, was of Torre Brian in Devonshire. He married Alice, daughter of John Collings, of Woodland in Devonshire, and had issue three daughters, 1. Alice, married to Thomas Read, of Uplomar; 2. Thomasine, to William Parkin, of Cornwall, Esq; 3. Millicent, to John Petre, of Exeter, Esq; also six sons, 1. John, whose son of the same name married, first, Joan, daughter of Michael Ridgeway, of Newton Abbey; secondly, Alice, daughter of Jacob Blackaller, of Totnefs; 2. John, who died without issue; 3. William, ancestor to the Barons Petre; 4. William; 5. Robert, who both died without issue; and 6. Alexander, Chancellor of Exeter and Arch-deacon of Huntingdonshire. Robert, the 5th son, was Receiver of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, died at West Thorndon in Essex, Sept. 20, 1593, and was buried at Ingerston in that county. He gave 100l. to the use of the poor of St. Margaret's, Westminster, as appears by a memorial set up by his widow, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Tyrrell, of Gipping in Essex, Knt. who was, secondly, married to Edward English, Gent.

WILLIAM Petre, the third son, was born in Exeter, about the beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII. and, having

^a Lilly's Ped. of Nob. MS. p. 709. b.

^b Ibid.



Petre Lord Petre

his education ^c at Exeter college in Oxford, became so great a proficient in his studies there, that he was elected Fellow of All-Souls college, and afterwards became Principal of Peckwaters-Inn. In 24 Hen. VIII. ^d he arrived to the degree of a Doctor of Laws, and grew so eminent therein, that he was employed by that King in divers affairs of consequence, especially in what tended to the dissolution of religious houses, then in agitation; being in 1535, ^e with some others put into commission by Thomas Cromwell, the general visitor, to repair to all the monasteries throughout England, and to inquire into the government and behaviour of the votaries of both sexes, whereby to pick up sufficient matter to ground an accusation; and, that grand work being afterwards fully accomplished according to the King's mind, his Majesty, as a reward for the good service of the said William therein, granted ^f to him and Gertrude his wife, in fee, the priory of Clattercote, in the county of Oxford, in the 30th year of his reign; and, the year after ^g, the manor of Gyng-Abbotts, in the county of Essex, parcel of the possessions of the then dissolved monastery of Berkyng, in that county; with the advowson of the rectory of Ingarston, alias *Gyng ad Petram*. In those commissions for visiting the religious houses, he had the title of one of the Clerks in Chancery, and was also Master of the Requests. But, in these employments, his great learning and abilities being observed by the King, he was, in the 35th year of his reign, first sworn of the Privy-council, and soon after (the same year) constituted ^h one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

In 36 Hen. VIII. the King declaring his intentions of invading the French dominions for the recovery of his right to the crown of France, he ⁱ appoints this William (then a Knight, and one of the Principal Secretaries of State) one of the Council, to be aiding and assisting to Queen Catharine, his consort, in the administration, during his absence: and, being so aggrandized, he, in 37 Hen. VIII. obtained special licence ^k to retain twenty men, besides his own menial servants, and to give them liveries, badges or cognizances. Likewise in 38 Hen. VIII. the King then lying on his death-bed ^l, and appointing such as should be of the Council to Edward his son and successor, in matters of great consequence, he was nominated one of those who were appointed assistants to them.

^c Wood's Fast. Oxon. v. 1. p. 683.

^d Ibid.

^e Herb. Hist.

Hen. VIII. p. 398.

^f Pat. 10 Hen. VI. 1. p. 6.

^g Pat. 11

Hen. VIII. p. 6.

^h Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 15.

ⁱ 1 herb. Hist.

Hen. VIII. p. 511.

^k Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. p. 17.

^l Godw.

p. 205.

Nor had he less esteem from King Edward VI. who continued him in the office of Principal Secretary of State. In the third year of that reign, he was ^m constituted Treasurer of the Court of First-fruits and Tenths, for life: and in 4 Edw. VI.ⁿ one of the Commissioners to treat of peace with the French at Guisnes. He was also commissioned ^o with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, in confidence of their sound knowledge, zealous faith, innocency of life and behaviour, and readiness to dispatch affairs, to punish and correct all rectors, vicars, and other ecclesiastics, as well as laymen, of what condition soever, who shall despise or evil speak of the book called, ‘The book of common-prayer, and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the church, after the use of the church of England;’ with power to imprison the guilty, and load them with irons, if necessary, or admit them to bail. He was also in several other commissions for ecclesiastical affairs.

Nevertheless, he was so much in the favour of Queen Mary, that she also ^p made him her Principal Secretary of State, and ^q Chancellor of the Garter, in the first year of her reign, with the fee of 100 marks per ann. but then discerning, that the restoration of the Romish religion might endanger his enjoyment of those abbey-lands which he had formerly acquired, he got a special dispensation ^r from Pope Paul IV. for the retaining of them; ‘affirming, that he was ready to employ them to spiritual uses,’ as by his bull, bearing date 4 cal. Dec. anno 1555, appeareth. That Queen also intrusted him with ^s concluding the treaty of marriage between her and Philip, Archduke of Austria.

Likewise, to Queen Elizabeth he was for some time Principal Secretary of State, and was one of her Privy-council till his death. He was commissioned ^t with others, in 1 Eliz. to administer the oath of supremacy to all persons enjoying any post or trust under her. Also, in 8 Eliz. having the title of Chancellor of the order of the Garter, he was in commission ^u with Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt. Lord-keeper, in consideration of their prudence, dexterity, and integrity, in transacting affairs, to search into the records of the Tower of London, Exchequer, and the Rolls in Chancery, in order to give what light they could to the Queen’s deputies at Bruges, who were on a treaty with Philip, King of Spain, where certain difficulties were started, touching matters relating to the Queen and her subjects.

^m Pat. 3 Edw. VI. p. 7.

ⁿ Hayw. p. 105.

^o Strype’s Me-

morials.

^p Pat. 1 Mar. p. 11.

^q Ibid. p. 6.

^r Mon.

Ang. v. 3. p. 207.

^s Rymer’s Fœd. T. 15. p. 377.

^t Ibid.

^u Ibid. p. 519.

^v Ibid. p. 653.

Hollinshed, in his Chronicle, gives these further particulars of him: 'The 13th of January 1572 (14 Elizabeth) deceased Sir William Petre, Knt. who for his judgment and pregnant wit, had been Secretary, and of the Privy Council, to four Kings and Queens of this realm, and seven times Ambassador abroad in foreign lands: he augmented Exeter college, in Oxford, with lands to the value of an hundred pounds by year; and also builded ten almshouses in the parish of Ingerstone, for twenty poor people; ten within the house, and ten without the house; having every one two-pence the day, a winter gown, and two load of wood, and among them feeding for six kine, winter and summer, and a chaplain to say them service daily.'

The learned Camden, in his Britannia, in Essex, saith, that 'he was a man of approved wisdom and exquisite learning, and not so much memorable for those honourable places and offices of state which he bare, and for his oftentimes being sent in embassage to foreign Princes, as for that, being bred and brought up in good learning, he well deserved of learning in the university of Oxford, and was both pitiful and bounteous to his poor neighbours about him, and of Ingerston where he lies buried.'

On the South Side of the Chancel of Ingerstone Church, is an elegant marble monument, with the following Inscription:

Hic sepelitur Dominus Gulielmus Petreus, Eques auratus; cum Domina Anna secunda ipsius uxore, Filia Gulielmi Browne qui obiit Prætor Londinensis, Prædictus Honorabilis Vir Dominus Gulielmus Petreus Ascitus est ab Henrico Rege Angliæ ejus nominis octavo, ad officium Secretarii, et etiam ut esset a privatis Consiliis. Quo in statu sub Edwardo sex to Rege perseveravit, a quo primitiarum and decimarum Thesaurarius est constitutus. Edwardo mortuo apud Reginam Mariam eadam munia obivit quæ illi cum Cancellareatu quoque illustrius ordinis Garterii cumulavit. Consiliarius etiam fuit Dominæ Reginæ Elizabethæ.

By this last will and testament *, and the preamble thereof, it appears that he died a protestant. He orders his body to be buried in the new isle of the church of Ingerston, if it should fortune him to die within 50 miles thereof, or otherwise to be committed to the earth in such place, order,

* History of Essex, vol. 1, p. 249. See also B. Roper vocat. Petre, 552. qu. 1. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

and fort, as his executors think most convenient. And that, in the same new isle at Ingerstone, there be erected some monument, with the names of him and his two wives; the ordering whereof he wholly commits to the discretion of his executors. He wills, that immediately after his death there be bestowed on the poorest inhabitants of Ingerston, alias Ging-Petre, Writtle-Ging Hospital, Buttesbury, Stoke, Ging-Mounteney, Ging-Margaret, East-Thorneden, and Heron-Green, and other places within the county of Essex, the sum of 40 l. to be distributed by the direction of his executors. And to the poorest inhabitants of Torrington Magna, in Devonshire, 5 l. To the poorest inhabitants of Hawkehurst, in the county of Kent, five marks: To the poorest inhabitants in the parishes of Montagu and Tyntenhull (being lord of the said manors) in the county of Somerset, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. To the poorest inhabitants of Kingsbridge and Thurstoe, in Devonshire, 4 l. To the poorest inhabitants of his manor of Brent, alias South Brent, in the said county, 4 l. To the poorest inhabitants of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, in London, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. To the prisoners in London and Southwark, 20 l. and the like sum to the relief of the poor in the hospitals belonging thereto. He was also bountiful to his servants, bequeathing them a whole year's wages, besides legacies.

To his good and loving wife, Dame Ann Petre, he bequeathed much plate, and one ring with a diamond, given him by Queen Mary, of good memory. To his son and heir, John Petre, his other jewels, plate, &c. but if he died without issue, before he arrived to 22 years of age, to be divided into four parts: one to his wife, if living; another among his daughters, and their children then living; as also his wife's part, if not living; and the third and fourth parts among the poor, and in deeds of charity, in such sort, as to his executors and supervisors of his will, or the survivor of them, shall seem best.

It further appears, that he had seven manors in Devonshire, the manor of Charmouth in Dorsetshire, nine manors in Essex, the manors of Todenham and Sutton, in Gloucestershire, the manors of Cheriton, Montagu, and Tyntenhull in Somersetshire, the manor of Kenet in Kent, and the manor of Kentford in Suffolk: all which he entails on John, his son and heir, and the heirs male of his body, and in default thereof, on the son and heir of his brother John Petre, of Tor-Brian, in Devonshire.

He constitutes his wife's son-in-law, Richard Baker, Esq; and his brother Robert Petre, executors; and Sir William

* William Gerrard, Alderman of London, and Edmund * Tirrell, Esq; overseers.' Dated Ap. 12, 1571, 13 Eliz. and proved Jan. 29, 1572.

He left issue by Gertrude his first wife (who died on May 28, 1541, and was buried at Ingerston) daughter to Sir John Tirrell, of Warley, in com' Essex, Knt. a daughter, Dorothy, married to Nicholas Wadham, of Merrifield, in com' Somerset, Esq; who having no issue by her, they were the pious founders of Wadham college in Oxford; he beginning, she finishing, and both richly endowing, it; whereby it is become as rich as most, and more uniform than many, in England.

But the said Sir William Petre, by y Anne his second wife, (who was also buried at Ingerston) daughter of Sir William Browne, Knt. who died, Lord-Mayor of London, in 1514, and widow of Sir John Tirrell, of Heron-Place, in Essex, Knt. had issue John, his only son; and three daughters; Elizabeth, wedded to John Gostwick, of Willington in Bedfordshire, Esq; Catharine, married to John Talbot, of Grafton, in the county of Worcester, Esq; ancestor to the Earl of Shrewsbury; and Thomasine, espoused to Lodowick Grevil, of Milcot, in Warwickshire, Esq.

JOHN, the said only son, was knighted ^z in 18 Elizabeth, and chose Knight of the shire for the county of Essex ^a in 27 and 28 Elizabeth. He was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of England ^b, by the title of Lord Petre of Writtle in the county of Essex, by letters patent bearing date July 21, 1603, 1 Jac. I. ^c died on Oct. 11, 11 Jac. I. at West Hornden in Essex. He is buried in a Chapel, appropriated to his family, in Ingerston church, where a monument erected to his memory, is thus inscribed:

Johannes Dominus Petre de Writtle, Gulielmi illius filius qui quatuor Principibus; Henrico Octavo, Edwardo sexto, Mariæ, et Elizabethæ, a secretis fuit, septies itidem legatus ad exteros Principes missus, et Exoniensis Collegii apud Oxoniensis Fundator secundus.

Vir quantæcunq; fortunæ capax, meliorisque particeps; ad magnas siquidem fortunas natus, nec virtutes minores, obsequens Deo, fidus principi, summa adversus egenos, misericordiâ, adolescentiâ, artibus honestis, nec nisi quæ nobili decerent, acta: Mariam, Edwardi Waldegravii Equitis aurati, Mariæque a Consiliis et Secretis filiam,

y Visitation of Essex.

z Jekyl's Cat. of Knts.

a Ex Collect.

B. Willis, Arm.

b Pat. 1 Jac. p. 14.

c Cole's Etsact. lib. 1.

p. 114. not. 61. A. 12. in Bibl. Harley.

lectissimam filiam, tantique Mariti Thoro tumuloque dignissimam, uxorem duxit, et tres ex eâ filios suscepit ad huc superstites, præceptis foras domi exemplis, ubique liberaliter, institutos. Hospitalitati indulgit adeo, ut eundem juxta Patrem familias providum putes prodigumque. Raptores contra & corruptores, patriæ charitas, non dominandi libido (quæ cunctis affectibus flagrantior esse solet) pulcherrimum pectus extimulavit. Amorem plebis procerumque amicitias habuit magis quàm ambivit, familiariès semper eligens optimos, non semper optimates, potenti-umque iras nec meruit, nec metuit; inerat quippe menti robur et heroica quædam constantia animi corporisque. Is habitus fuit, ut nescias meliorne an major decentior an sublimior fuerit. Utriusq; sexûs, utriusq; gentis principes, Elizabetha in Equitem, Jacobus in Baronem, uterque ab merita, provexerunt. Taliis tantusq; vir, a domnia quæ bona essent ortus, ad meliora moriturus, lenta et languida febre, vix biennio (quis credat) extinguitur, sine Cruciatu omni & luctu, non sine omnium luctu & lachrimis. Gulielmus Dominus Petre qui Possessionibus (utinam et virtutibus) successit Patri Filius moerens moerenti posuit.

He had to wife Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Waldegrave, of Barclay in Essex, Knt. and by her who died 3d August, 1605, had issue four daughters ^d, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret and Anne, who died infants; and four sons, 1. William, his successor, as 2d Lord Petre; 2. John, who ^e was seated at West-Hannyngheld, and died on Jan. 2, 20 Jac. I. leaving by Dorothy his wife, daughter of William Lord Morley and Monteagle, John, his heir, five years and a half old; and was seized at his death of the manors of Coggeshall, Mashbury, Tackley, alias Waltham-hall in Fellbridge, Warley, Loudon-hill, and Heyet, in the county of Essex; as appears by the inquisition taken on Aug. 6, 21 Jac. I. 3. Thomas, who was of Cranham, in Essex, and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Baskerville, of Wanborough in Wiltshire, had issue three sons; Sir Francis Petre, of Cranham, Knt. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Gage, of Firle in Sussex, Knt. and Bart. William Petre, second son; and John Petre, third son, of Fidlers, in com^e Essex, Esq; who espoused Elizabeth, daughter of John Pincheon, of Writtle, in the said county, and had issue Philip, his son and heir, baptised on May 1, 1688; and, 4. Robert, who died before his father, unmarried.

^d Lilly's Pedigrees of the Nobility, MS. præd.

^e Cole's Esc. præd.

WILLIAM, 2^d Lord Petre, ^f was elected one of the Knights of the shire, for the county of Essex, in the 39th year of Queen Elizabeth; and, taking to wife Catherine, second daughter of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, had issue eight sons, 1. John, who died young; 2. Robert, who became 3^d Lord Petre; 3. William, of whom presently; 4. Edward; 5. John; 6. Thomas; 7. Henry; and, 8. George; for whom the * following Inscription is now remaining in an out-house, near Basingwork-Abbey, in Wales:

Jesus * * Maria

Here. lyeth. the y. Body. of. George. Petre. late. of. Greenfield. in Flint-shire. sone. to. W. Lord. Petre.

Baron. of. Ingleston. in Essex. &. married. Ane. y^e. Relict. of. John.

Mostoin. Esq. being. the. Daughter. of. Henry. Fox. Esq. who. for. the. Roman. Catholique. Faith. &. Loyal-ty. to. his Ma^{tie}. left. his. country.

&. spending. his. Time. w^t. great.

Edification. of. his. neighbours.

Died. at. Wexford. y^e. 26. Day. of. Sep.

An. Do. 1647. aged 34.

Also four daughters, 1. Anne, who died young; 2. Elizabeth, married to William Sheldon, of Beoley, in Worcester-shire, Esq; by whom she was mother to Ralph Sheldon, Esq; the great Antiquary and Heraldist; 3. Mary, wife of John; 3. Lord Teynham; and, 4. Catharine, wedded to John Carrell, son and heir to Sir John Carrell, of Harting, in the county of Suffex, Knt. the mother of these children, is buried at Ingerston, as appears by this inscription:

Hic jacet D. KATHERINA PETRE,
Quondam Uxor GULIELMI Domini PETRE,
de Writtle,

Filia secunda genita illustrissimi Domini

EDWARDI SOMERSET,

Comitis de Worcester, &c.

Anno Ætatis suæ XLIX. Cœlestis habitationis

Avidior

Quam longioris vitæ

Migravit

Die XXX Octobris, Anno M.DC.XXIV.

Cœlone dignior

An Mundo-

lis est.

William, their 3d son, who was born at his father's house at West Thorndon, became a gentleman commoner (with his elder brother Robert) of Exeter college in Oxford, in the year 1612, being then but ten years of age, but afterwards removed to and became the first Nobleman of Wadham college, after its erection; he soon after went to the Inns of Court, and at length travelling into several parts of Europe, became a gentleman of great accomplishments. He died Jan. 15, 1677, aged 75, and was buried at Stanford Rivers in Essex, having been married to Lucy, daughter of Sir Richard Fermor, of Somerton, in the county of Oxford, Knt. by whom he had Lucy, who died Oct. 9, 1637, and is buried at Stanford Rivers; and a son and heir William, who married Ann, daughter of Mr. Caldwell, of Cants-hall in Essex; he died Nov. 12, 1686, and was buried with his wife, at Stanford Rivers. William was his son and heir; he married, first Anne, daughter of Robert Poultrrel, of Derbyshire, gent. secondly, Penelope, daughter of John Wolphe, Esq; Barrister at Law, by whom he had issue William, his son and heir, who married a sister of James Earl of Derwentwater.

ROBERT, the eldest son, succeeded as *3d Lord Petre* on the death of his father, on May 5, 1637. In 1620^b, married Mary, daughter to Anthony, Viscount Montagu, and by her had issue three sons, 1. William; 2. John; and, 3. Thomas, successively Lords Petre, and two daughters, 1. Mary, married to Edward, son and heir apparent to William, 10th Lord Stourton; and, 2. Dorothy, to John Thimelby, of Irnham, in com' Lincoln, Esq. By the inquisition taken after the decease of the said Robert Lord Petre, Dec. 14, 14 Car. I. at Stratford in Essex, the jury found, that he made his will on Oct. 20, 1638, 14 Car. I. and died three days after; and that William Lord Petre was his son and heir, and of the age of 11 years, the 30th Dec. before the taking of the inquisition; and that he was heir to the following manors, whereof his father died seized, viz. ⁱ the manor of Great Bursteed, alias Bursteed-grange, with the appurtenances, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage thereof; the manors of Gurneys, alias Gurners, Whites, Challiveden, Writtle, East-Horndon, Crondon, Bluntswall's, and Watermans, and farms of Westlands; the manor of Bacons, &c. with messuages and lands called Goughlands, Cutle, Seabrights, Puckhouses, Stiles, Mitchley, Browns, &c. the rectory of Buttersbury, and manors of Cowbridge

^b Cole's Esc. lib. 5. n. 61. A. 16, p. 283, 284, in Bibl. Harley.

ⁱ *ibid.*
and

and Margaretting, with a messuage and farm called Woodbarns; and three parks, &c. called Hornfrith park, Writtle park, and Crondon park; lands in East and West Horndon; tythes of arable land, pasture, and wood in Ingatston park, &c. and the manors of Ingatston, Ging-Petre, and Hanley; with lands and tenements called Barnards, Cophall, Broadmede, Cristbrook-croft, with the Swan and the Cock there; the manor of Mountneyfing, with appurtenances; the manor and farm of Ingrave, alias Ging-Raffe; the manor of Tristinghall, and a messuage and lands called Lawnes, in Mountneyfing; also one messuage and inn, called the Lion in Chelmsford; the manor, messuage, and farm of West Horndon; the manors of Fieldhouse, East, West, and South Hanningfield, and lands called Stoddon-place, in Stoddon; and lands called Blith-hedges, all in the county of Essex; the manor of Osmington, and its rectory, in Dorsetshire; the manors of Tatworth, &c. in Chatworth, and Chard, in Somersetshire; the manors of South Brent, Churchstowe, Kingsbridge, Shute, South Leigh, Axminster, North Leigh, Wermington, Laytwey, Uphay, Humfravile, Dowlshards, Haccomb-fee, Challonger, Comb-payne, and Downe Humfravile, with all the messuages, lands, and tenements; and divers messuages, lands, &c. in South Leigh, Shute, and Colliton; the manor and hundred of Axminster, and scite of the monastery of Newham, alias Newman, and the lands thereto belonging; and capital messuage called shipwrick-grange, and all lands thereto belonging in the county of Devon; the manors of Tuddenham and Tutton, in the county of Gloucester; the manor of Kennet, in Kentford, in the county of Cambridge; and one messuage called Petre-house; and divers other messuages in the parishes of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, and St. Bartholomew adjacent, in the city of London.

Upon the North-side of the Chapel afore-mentioned, is an Altar Tomb, which has the following Inscription:

D. O. M.

MARIA

Vidua Domini Roberti Petre Baronis
de Writtle, Gulielmi, Johannis & Thomæ,
una trium Baronum Mater,
Quæ 13 Januarii Ann. Dom. 1684-5, Annum
Ætatis agens 82^{do}. in Terris devixit, ut
Æternum in Coelo viveret.
Quo illam singularis in Deum Pictas,
Suavis in omnia Benevolentia,
Profusa in egenos Liberalitas,
In concussa in adversis Patientia,
Ceu Igneus Eliæ currus totidem rotis,
Haud, dubiè evexerunt.

Sicut Sol oriens Mundo in Altissimo Dei; sic Mulieris bonæ species in Ornamentum Domus suæ. Eccl. XXVI. 16.

WILLIAM, his eldest son, succeeded as *4th Lord Petre*, first married Elizabeth, daughter of John Earl Rivers, by whom he had no issue; and secondly Bridget, daughter of John Pincheon, of Writtle, in com' Essex, Esq; by whom he had issue an only child, Mary, born in Covent-Garden, March 25, 1679, married to George Heneage, of Hainton, in com' Linc. Esq; The said William Lord Petre, her father, in the year 1678, was committed to the Tower, with the Earl of Powis, the Viscount Stafford, the Lord Arundel of Wardour, and the Lord Bellasysse; and were impeached by the Commons of treason and other high crimes and misdemeanors; where this Lord Petre died under his confinement, Jan. 5, 1683, and was succeeded in the family honour by,

JOHN, *fifth Lord*, his next brother and heir, who died unmarried in the year 1684, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother and heir,

THOMAS, *sixth Lord*, who in 1687, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Essex and town of Colchester, and Custos Rotulorum thereof. His Lordship married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Clifton, of Letham, in com' Lancaster, Bart. by whom he had issue, Robert, his only son; and a daughter, Mary, who died at Ingerston Hall in Essex, April 10, 1713. The said Thomas Lord Petre died June 4, 1707; and his Lady, surviving him, departed this life February 4, 1729-30.

ROBERT, *seventh Lord Petre*, his only son, married March 1, 1711-12, Catharine, daughter of Bartholomew, (and sole heir to her brother Francis) Walmesley, of Dunkehalgh, in com' Lanc. Esq; his Lordship died of the small-pox, on March 22, 1712-13, at his house in Arlington-street, in the 23d year of his age, leaving his lady then big with child, who on the third of June following, was brought to bed of a son, Robert James, late Lord Petre; which Lady, in April 1733, was married secondly, to the Right Hon. Charles Stourton, late Lord Stourton, and is now living.

ROBERT-JAMES, *eighth Lord Petre*, married on May 2, 1732, Anne, daughter of James, Earl of Derwentwater, by which lady who died in 1742, he had issue one son, and three daughters; Catharine, married to George Heneage, of Hainton, in Lincolnshire, Esq; Barbara, to Thomas Gifford, of Chilington, in Staffordshire, Esq; and Julia, to John Weld, of
Lul-

Lulworth-castle, in Dorsetshire, Esq; and died June 16, 1772. His Lordship rebuilt the church of West Horndon, in Essex, as appears by an Inscription over the Western door, and dying in July 1742, was succeeded by his only son, Robert-Edward, now Lord Petre.

Which ROBERT-EDWARD, *ninth Lord, and present Lord*, on April 19, 1762, married Anne Howard, daughter of Philip Howard, of Buckenham in Norfolk, Esq; brother to Edward, Duke of Norfolk; by whom he had issue Robert-Edward, born at Thorndon in Essex, Sept. 2, 1763; George-William, born at his Lordship's house, in Curzon-street, May-fair, Jan. 10, 1766; Ann-Catharine, born at Ingatston, in Essex, March 8, 1769; and Philip-Hugh, born at Thorndon-hall, in Essex, Dec. 20, 1773.

TITLE.] Robert-Edward Petre, Baron Petre of Writtle.

CREATION.] Baron Petre of Writtle in com' Essex, by letters patent, 21 July (1603) 1. Jac. I.

ARMS.] Gules, a Bend, Or, between two Escallop Shells, Argent.

CREST.] On a Wreath, two Lions Heads eraz'd and adors'd, the first Or, the other Azure, each gorg'd with a plain collar counter-chang'd.

SUPPORTERS.] On the right side, a Lion regardant, Azure, collar'd, Or; on the left side, a Lion regardant, Or, collar'd Azure.

MOTTO.] SANS DIEU RIEN.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Thorndon, Ingatston, and Writtle Park, all in the county of Essex.

ARUNDEL, Lord Arundel of Wardour.

THE family, of which I now am to treat, is a branch of that, which for some centuries has flourished in the west of England. ROGER de Arundel was found possessed of 28 Lordships, com' Somerset, 20 Will. Conq. vide lib. Domesday, part of which were the manors of Haslee, Hievis, Wifegletone, Destone, Cerletone, Aix, Opecedre, and Cedre.

GILBERT de Arundel, his eldest son, married Rosamond, daughter of John de Novant. Robert de Arundel, his second son, upon the collection of the Dane Gelt, paid 58 shillings, Temp. Reg. Steph. for the lands he held in Dorset and Wilts. He was a great benefactor to the Canons of Taunton, in the county of Devon, by his gift of the church of Dislam, and two hides of land in that town, and he likewise made several charitable and pious foundations.

To Gilbert de Arundel, succeeded his son RICHARD, who married Juliana, daughter of ———. This Richard accounted for 40 l. for the Knight's fees he then held, 7 Hen. II. REINFRID succeeded him, and had to wife Alice, daughter and coheir of Richard de Butler, and had issue Sir REINFRID Arundel, living in 15 Hen. III. who married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir John Lanherne, in com' Cornub. Knt. and had issue Sir HUMPHREY, his only son and heir, who married Joan, daughter of John Umfrevil, by whom he had Sir RALPH Arundel, who was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1260. He married Eve, daughter and heir of Sir Richard de Rupe or Roch, Knt.

REINFRICK, his only son, married Margery, by whom he had Sir JOHN Arundel, Knt. who died 1379, and was buried at St. Columb's in Cornwall. He married Joan, daughter and heir of John de la Beer, of Talvern in com' Somerset. JOHN Arundel, his son and heir, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Oliver Carminow, Knt. and she dying in 1363, left issue Sir JOHN Arundel, Knt. who in the 11d of Rich. II. (being then Marshal of England) with Sir Thomas Banaster, a Knight of the Garter, was ordered to conduct an army into Bretagne; when a violent tempest drove them back into the Irish sea, where the latter
was



Arundel Lord Arundel of Wardour ¹³⁵

was drowned. He married Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir William de Lustock, Knt. of Lustock in Devon, (who bore for his arms, Azure, a Buck's Head, Argent) and was succeeded by his son Sir JOHN Arundel, Knt. who was seated at Lanherne, in com' Cornub. He was Sheriff for Cornwall in 1418, 1424, and 1427, and made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Hen. IV. Oct. 13, 1399. In 1419 he was with the King's fleet at sea in the retinue of Sir Hugh Courtenay, and dying on Tuesday after the Epiphany, A. D. 1436, left issue by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William Lamborne, Knt. (by Joan, his wife, daughter and heir of Ralph Soor, of Talverne) three sons, Sir JOHN, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir John Burghwash, Knt. Ob. vitâ patris, 1417; 2d son, Sir Thomas Arundel, (ancestor to the Lords Arundel of Trerice, but that branch is now extinct) married Mary, daughter of Francis Durnford, of ——— in com' Semerf. 3d son, Humphry, married Joane, sister and heir of Sir John Coleshull, Knt. by whom he had John Arundel, Bishop of Exeter in 1501, who died May 15, 1503. Sir Humphrey Arundel, Knt. his 2d son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Hôgard, Esq. This Sir Humphrey leaving no issue, his two sisters were his heirs, viz.

Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Brome, of Baddesley Clinton, in Warwickshire, and, 2dly, of Edward Stradling; and Dorothy, who married William Whittington, of Pantley, in com' Glouc. Esq;

Sir JOHN Arundel, (eldest son and heir of Sir John Arundel last named) married Elizabeth, Lady of Biddeford, and daughter and heir of Sir ——— de Rochford, by whom he had issue Sir JOHN Arundel, Knt. one of those valiant commanders who served King Henry VI. in France, and in 29 Hen. VI. when the French King sent a puissant army to subdue Aquitaine, the Lord Camois, Sir John Arundel, and Sir John Seymour, having the government of the country, manned towns, and 'animated by the fearful Gascoigners,' did all that was possible to frustrate their designs. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Morley, who died without issue male, leaving only one daughter, Anne, the wife of James Tirrel, Esq; His 2d wife was Catharine, relict of William Stafford, of Frome, Esq; daughter and coheir of Sir John Chidiocke, Knt. of Chidiocke and Caundle in com' Dorset. who died in 26 Hen. VI. (whose other daughter and coheir married William Lord Stourton; and, in the division, the first estate fell to Arundel, and Caundle to Stourton;) by this marriage, besides an ample estate, several rights of blood and arms of several families of figure accrued

to his descendants. The said Sir John, being son and heir of Sir John Chidiocke, Knt. who died in 4 Hen. V. by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Fitzwarin, Knt. son and heir of Sir William Fitzwarin, Knt. by Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Haddon, Knt. (whose arms, Or, a Man's Leg, Azure, couped at the Thigh, are quarter'd by Lord Arundel) and of Eleanor his wife, daughter of Sir Matthew Furneux, Knt. by Maud, daughter of Simon Raleigh. By this wife he had Sir Thomas Arundel, Knight of the Bath, and six daughters; Thomazine, the first wife of Sir Henry Marney, Baron Marney; Elizabeth, married Giles, Baron Daubeney; Ellen, married Ralph Coppleston, of Coppleston and Warley, in com' Devon, Esq; called the Great Coppleston, on account of his large possessions and high offices; Dorothy, married Sir Henry Strangeways, Knt. Mary or Margaret, married Sir William Capel, Knt. ancestor to the present Earl of Essex; Catharine, married first Sir William Courtenay, Knt. and, 2dly, John Moyle, Esq;

Sir THOMAS Arundel, his only son, Knight of the Bath, left issue by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir John Dynham, Knt. sister and coheir of John Lord Dynham, (by whom came great possessions to the family) five ^a sons and three daughters; Sir John Arundel; Thomas; Humphry; Roger Arundel, 4th son, married Joan, daughter of Richard Calewoodley, and had a daughter Joan, married to William Pether; Edward Arundel, 5th son, ob. S. P. Eleanor, married Richard St. Low; Elizabeth, married Sir Edward Stradling, Knt. Maria, married John Speke.

Sir JOHN Arundel, eldest son, succeeded to the estate at Lanherne, com' Cornub. 10 Hen. VII. In 1495, he was made a Knight of the Bath, at the creation of the Duke of York. In 17 Hen. VII. (vid. Pat. 17 Hen. VII. p. 1.) on the death of John Lord Dynham, Knight of the Garter, he was found to be cousin and heir to him, viz. son of Catharine, late wife of Sir Thomas Arundel, Knt. and 3d sister and coheir of the said Lord Dynham; and in 5 Hen. VIII. for his valour at the sieges of Teroven and Tournay, and at the battle that ensued, he was made Knight Banneret, A. D. 1514. He died Feb. 8, 1545, 36 Hen. VIII. and was buried at St. Mary Woolnoth in London. By his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, he had two sons, Sir JOHN Arundel, of Lanherne, who, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Gerard Danet, of Danets-hall, was father of Sir JOHN Arundel, Knt. who married Anne, daughter of Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, and by

her was ancestor to the Arundels of Lanherne in com' Cornub. and of Chidiocke in com' Dorset; one of whose co-heiresses is mother to the present Lord Arundel of Wardour. The second son was Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour, and one daughter, who married Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt. By his second wife Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, Knt. he had one daughter, Mary, who married first Robert Ratcliff, Earl of Suffex, and, secondly, Henry Fitz-Allan, Earl of Arundel. Sir Thomas Arundel, second son, by the gift of his father, had Wardour castle in com' Wilts, which castle formerly belonged to the Crown. Being charged with Edward Duke of Somerset, for conspiring the murder of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, he was beheaded on that account, on Feb. 26, 1552. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Lord Edmund Howard, 3d son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and sister to Queen Catharine, 5th wife of Henry VIII: who brought an ample estate to the family; by her he had Sir Mathew Arundel and Margaret, married to Sir Henry Weston, Knt. She died in 1571, and was buried at Tisbury. On a handsome brass monument is the following inscription:



Here lieth Margaret Howard,
Daughter of the Lord EDMUND Howard,
Third Son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk,
And Wife of Sir Thomas Arundel of Warder castle,
A Famous Knight. A. D. 1571.

Sir MATHEW Arundel, his only son and heir, succeeded him, and was knighted 1574, and by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby, of Wollaton com' Nott. Knt. ancestor to Lord Middleton; he had Sir Thomas Arundel, and William Arundel, who was buried at Tisbury, where is the following inscription to his memory:

Here lieth William Arundel, the Yonger Sonne of
Sir Mathew Arundel, Knighte, As Rare a Yong
Man, As Ever England bred. He died the Sixth
Day of February, In the Yeare 1591.

Sir Mathew, dying in 1598, lies buried at Tisbury, where is the following inscription:

I E S V S.

Mathi Arundel Eques Ordine
 Intus Dormit in Pulvere
 Ignoscat Ille Omnia Qui
 Nostra Tulit Crimina
 Delicta Juventutis Mee
 Et Ignorantis Meas Ne
 Memineris Domine

†

I H S.

Sir THOMAS, *first Lord Arundel*, his son and heir, though but a young man, (his father then living) went over into Germany, served as a volunteer in the Imperial army in Hungary, behaved himself valiantly against the Turks, and, in an engagement at Gran, took their standard with his own hands; on which account, Rodolph II. Emperor of Germany, created him Count of the sacred Roman empire, by patent, dated Prague, 14 Dec. 1595, for that he had behaved himself manfully in the field, as also, in assaulting divers cities and castles, shewed great proof of his valour, and that, in forcing the water tower at Gran in Hungary, he took from the Turks with his own hands their banners, (as are the words of that Emperor's charter) so that every of his children, and their descendants for ever, of both sexes, should enjoy that title, have place and vote in all Imperial diets, purchase lands in the dominions of the empire, list any voluntary soldiers, and not to be put to any trial but in the Imperial Chamber. The year after, on his return home, a dispute arose among the Peers, whether that dignity, so conferred by a foreign Potentate, should be allowed here, as to place and precedence, or any other privilege, which occasioned a warm dispute, which Camden mentions in his history of Queen Elizabeth; and that the Queen being asked her opinion, answered, That there was a close tie of affection between the Prince and subject, and that as chaste wives should have no glances but for their own spouses, so should faithful subjects keep their eyes at home, and not gaze upon foreign crowns: that she, for her part, did not care her sheep should wear a stranger's marks, nor dance after the whistle of every foreigner; whereby it passed in the negative, and the Queen wrote the same year to the Emperor, acquainting him, that she forbid her subjects giving him place and precedence in England. He was in high favour with Rodolph II. who made him several great offers, but he chose to return to his native country. King James I. to countenance his merits,

in

in the third year of his reign, was pleased to create him a Baron of England, under the title of Baron Arundel of Wardour, by letters patent, bearing date the 4th day of May, 1605, with limitation thereof to the heirs male of his body. Vid. Pat. 3 James I. Rolls Chapel.

This THOMAS, *first Lord Arundel of Wardour*, called the Valiant, departed this life at Wardour castle, which he had decorated at a great expence, and lies buried at Tisbury in Wilts, where, on an elegant marble monument in the chancel, is the following inscription to his memory :



Thomas Dominus Arundelius
Primus Baro de Warder, sacri Rom. Imperii Comes
Obiit 7^{mo} Die Novembris
Ætatis suæ 79—Anno Domini 1639.

In the middle of the stone :
Sicut Pullus Hirundinis, sic Clamabo.

Is. xxxviii. v. 14.

He was a brave and courageous man, a good Christian, a most sincere friend, always ready to assist the poor, and was universally lamented by all that knew him. By his last will and testament, he bequeathed several large sums to the poor. His first wife was Maria, daughter of Henry Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, by whom he had issue, Thomas, his successor ; William Arundel, seated at Hornisham, com' Wilts, buried at Tisbury. He married Maria, daughter of Anthony Browne, Viscount Mountague, and widow of William Paulet, eldest son of William Marquis of Winchester, by whom he had Charles Arundel, who died young, and a daughter Mary, married to Sir Henry Tichbourne, Bart. of Tichbourne, in the county of Southampton. He was buried at Tisbury, where is this inscription to his memory :



Here lieth William Arundel, the second son of Thomas the first Lord Arundel of Wardour, by his first wife Maria Wriothesly, the only daughter of Thomas Earl of Southampton. He was married to Maria Browne, the eldest daughter of Anthony-Maurice, Viscount Montague, being the reliet of William Lord St. John of Basing, eldest son of William Marquis of Winchester. He departed this
life

life the 15th day of May, 1653, in the 63d year of his age, leaving his loving and beloved wife to mourn and pray, by whom he had many children.

Credo videre Bona Domini
In terra Viventium.

Elizabetha Maria, daughter of Thomas Lord Arundel, married Sir John Philpot, Knt. He married to his 2d wife Ann, daughter of Miles Philipson, of Crooke, in com' Westmorland, Esq; who was buried at Tisbury, where is inscribed on a handsome marble monument :



Here lieth Ann Philipson, daughter of Miles Philipson, of Crooke, in the county of Westmorland, Esq; and second wyfe of Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour, who died the 28th of June, Anno Dom. 1637.

Requiescat in pace.

The children by her were Matthew, Thomas, and Frederick, who all died young, and six daughters. Catharine, married Ralph, son of William Lord Eure. Mary, married Sir John Somerset, Knt. second son of Henry Earl of Worcester, Ann, married Cecil Calvert, Baron Baltimore, and was buried at Tisbury, where is a monument for her, with this inscription :

Anna Arundelia pulcherrima et optima conjux
Cæcilii Calverti Baronis de Baltemore, et absolu-
domini. Terræ-Mariæ et Avaloniæ Filiaq. Cha-
rissima Thomæ Arundeliæ Primi Baronis de War-
der at fac. Rom. Imp. Comititis.

Phœnicis quicquid est

In

Floribus gemmis gratiis

(Ipsa in cœlis quanta !)

Hic jacet

Anna Arundelia Domina Baltemorez :

Anagram.

Non alia in orbe tam redamanda vale.

Amoris ergo conjux P.

Cessit humanis x kalendas Sextilis

Anno ætat. xxxiii. Ab infante Deo.

CI^o I^o CXLIX.

Ann

Ann Arundel the most beautiful and best wife of Cecil Calvert Baron Baltimore, Proprietor of Maryland, and Lord of Glastonbury, and most beloved daughter of Thomas Arundel, First Baron of Wardour, and Count of the most sacred Roman Empire.

Whatsoever is shining in the gems, beautiful in the flowers of Phœnicia, charming in the graces
(How supereminently great in Heaven)

Here lieth Ann Arundel, Lady Baltimore. Farewel you most lovely of earthly beauties. This tomb was erected to her memory by her husband, as a monument of his love. She departed this life on the 23d of July, in the 34th year of her age, and of our Lord 1649.

Requiescat in pace.

Frances, the 4th daughter, married John Earl of Shrewsbury; Margaret, married Sir John Fortescue, Bart. of Salton, in com' Buck. Clare, married Humphrey Weld, of Lulworth castle, in com' Dorset, Esq.

THOMAS, his eldest son, succeeded as *second Baron Arundel of Wardour*, and married Blanch, fifth daughter of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester. This Lady, during the absence of her husband, bravely defended Wardour with a courage above her sex, for nine days, with a few men, against those rebellious forces which under the command of Sir Edward Hungerford, and Edmund Ludlow, did then attempt it on behalf of the Parliament, and then delivered it up on honourable terms, which they broke, but were soon dislodg'd by the resolution of this Lord Arundel, who, at his return, ordered a mine to be sprung under his own castle, and thus sacrific'd that noble and magnificent structure to his loyalty. On the ruins of this old castle, over the great gate-way, is an image of our Saviour, under which in golden letters is,

Sub Nomine tuo stet Genus & Domus.

And a little lower the following inscriptions :

Gentis Arundeliæ Thomas Lanhernia Proles
Junior, hoc meruit, primo sedere Loco.
Ut sedit cecidit, sine crimine plectitur ille
Infons, infonsem, Fata sequuntur probant,

Nam

Nam quæ Patris erunt, Mattheus Filius emit
 Empta auxit: Studio Principis aucta manent.
 Comprecor aucta diu maneant augenda per Ævum
 Hæc dedit, eripuit, restituitque Deus.

Here branch of the Arundel Lanherian race,
 Thomas first fate, and he deserv'd the place.
 He fate and fell, merit the fatal crime
 And Heaven, to mark him faultless, blessed his line;
 Matthew his offspring, as the father great,
 And happier in his prime, regain'd the feat.
 Confirm'd, enlarg'd, long may it's fortune stand
 His care, who gave, resum'd, restored the land.

This Thomas, 2d Lord, raised, at his own expence, a regiment of horse for the service of King Charles I. at the time of the usurpation, and, being in the battle of Lansdown, fighting for the king, was shot in the thigh by a brace of pistol bullets, of which wounds he died in his Majesty's Garrison at Oxford, and was buried with great funeral pomp at Tisbury. His Lady, dying at Winchester, was also buried at Tisbury, where on two marble monuments are the following epitaphs:

D. O. M.

Hic parte sua mortali quiescit, qui in cœlo potiori
 parte vivit immortalis,

Thomas Arundel,

Baro Arundel de Warder, sacri Romani imperii comes, primogenitus nempe Thomæ Arundel, Baronis etiam de Warder, qui, ob insignia et pietatis et fortitudinis exempla in communem Christiani nominis hostem in Hungaria ad Strigonium præstita, hæreditarium hunc honoris titulum a Rodolpho secundo meruit ipse, et ad posteros transmisit; cujus dignitatum virtutumque hic hæres, dum vixit, sic Deo in constanti pietatis exercitio militavit in terris, ut debitum sibi in cœlis triumphum expectare videretur, ita se totum in Regis Caroli Primi obsequium, imminente in Anglia bello civili, impendit, ut in illud opes fortunamque profuderit, ac vitam denique ipsam lubentissime contulisset, exqua excessit Oxonii die 19^o Maij, ann.ætatis 59, annoque reparatæ salutis 1643.

Here, while the better part of him enjoys everlasting
 in Heaven, lie the mortal remains of the Right
 Hon.

Hon. Thomas Lord Arundel, Baron of Wardour, and Count of the sacred Roman Empire, eldest son of Thomas Arundel, also Baron of Wardour, &c. whose virtue and noble exploits at Gran, in Hungary, against the common enemy of Christianity, deservedly procured him and his descendants the above honourable title from the Emperor Rodolph II. This heir to his virtues and dignities, by a steady and continual execution of his duty to God, while living, his spiritual combat so successfully, fought as to acquire well grounded hopes of a triumph in Heaven. He so devoted himself to the service of his sovereign King Charles the First, that during the civil wars, he spent his fortune in support of his crown, always ready to have sacrificed, for the cause, that life which he finish'd at Oxford on the 19th day of May in the 59th year of his age, and of our Lord 1643.

Requiescat in pace.

On the other is,

D. O. M.

Hic Conjugi Conjux amantissima adjacet Domina Blancha Somerset, filia Edwardi Somerset, Wigorniae comitis, privati sigilli custodis, magistri equitum, &c. quæ marito par generis splendore, exercitio virtutum non impar, in Aula Regia quasi in cella privata vixit, quanto dignitate terrena sublimior, tanto pietatis fulgore splendidior, quantoque Regiæ vicinior Majestati, tanto (quod parum est inter mortales) Supremo dilectior Numini quo ut propius frueretur cœlo natura mortalitatem exiit Wintoniæ die 28^o Octob. ann. ætat. 66 annoque Dom. 1649.

Here, near her husband, lieth the most loving wife Lady Blanch Somerset, daughter of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Master of Horse, &c. who equal to her husband in splendor of Birth, not inferior in virtue, lived in the Royal Court, as in a private obscure cell: By how much the higher in earthly dignity, by so much the more distinguished in the lustre of her piety; and by how much the nearer to Majesty (a rare thing on earth) by so much the dearer to the

Sovereign of Sovereigns, whom that she might nearly enjoy, now ripe for Heaven, she finished her mortal life at Winchester, on the 28th day of October, in the 66th year of her age, and of our Lord, 1649.

Requiescat in pace.

Their children were, Henry, his successor; Catharine, who married Francis Cornwallis, Esq; Ann, who married Roger Vaughan, Esq; and Clara, to Humphrey Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Esq.

HENRY, *third Lord*, his son and heir, succeeded him in his honours and titles. In 1678, he was with William Herbert, Earl of Powis, William Howard, Viscount Stafford, William Lord Petre, and John Lord Bellasis, committed prisoner to the Tower, upon the information of the profligate Titus Oats, and other abandoned miscreants, and afterwards were impeached by the House of Commons of high crimes and offences, without being brought to their trial. He continued confined with the other unjustly aspersed Lords, till the year 1683, when they were admitted to bail.

On King James II's accession to the throne, he was sworn of his Privy Council in 1685, was constituted Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, March 11, 1686, and Knt. of the Bath; also, when that monarch began his journey towards Salisbury, he committed the administration of affairs in his absence to the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Arundel, Bellasis, Preston, and Godolphin.

On King James's abdication, he retired to Breamore in Wilts (a seat now belonging to Sir Edw. Hulse, Bart. where the family resided after the destruction of the castle of Wardour) where he lived with great hospitality, and died Dec. 28, A. D. 1694, and was buried at Tisbury. He married Cecily, daughter of Sir Henry Compton, of Brambletye, in com' Suffex, Knt. of the Bath, and widow of Sir John Fermo, Knt. of Somerton, in com' Oxon. she died in 1675, and was buried at Tisbury, where is a monument erected to her memory, with the following inscription:

D. O. M.

Hic certa spe immortalitatis quiescit

Cæcilia Compton

Filia Henrici Compton Equitis de Balneo, Uxor
Nobilissimi Domini Henrici Arundel Baronis de
Warder S. R. Imperii Comitiss, quæ, ut paucis
multa

multa cōplectar, tam robustas in corpore infirmo
et delicatulo, tam solidas in sexu fragili virtutes,
tantam in sublimi fortuna modestiā in rerum om-
nium abundantia, tam sollicitam egenorum curam
constanti pietati servavit, ut, quam Dei imaginem
a naturā sibi impressam, sustineret, eam inortis simi-
litudine divinæque virtutis expressiōe longè felicius
efformavit, cuius ut debitō frueretur præmio mor-
talibus ereptam, ad placidissimam æternæ felicitatis
quietem benignissimum Numen evocavit 21 Martii
an. æt. 67, anno redemptionis humanæ 1675.

Requiescat in pace.

D. O. M.

Here lieth, in sure hopes of a blessed immortality,
Cecily Compton,

Daughter of Henry Compton Knt. of the Bath,
wife to the Right Hon: Henry Arundel, Baron of
Wardour, Count of the sacred Roman empire;
who, to say much in few words, exerted such a
firmness of mind in a feeble and tender body, such
solid virtues in a frail and weak sex, maintained so
modest a deportment in an exalted station, such a
constant, pious, and watchful solicitude in behalf
of the poor in great affluence, as to express that
image of God, stamped in the soul, much more
happily by a lively resemblance of the Deity through
her invariably religious demeanours. That she
might meet its due reward, our merciful God called
her out of this mortal life, to a most sweet repose
in everlasting bliss, on the 21st of March, in the
67th year of her age, and of our redemption
1675.

Requiescat in pace.

The children were Thomas, his successor, Henry Arun-
del, who married Mary, daughter of Edmund Scroope, Esq;
of Danby, in the county of York, and widow of — Kemp,
Esq; by whom he had two sons, Henry and Thomas, who
died young, and he, dying in 1721, was buried at Tisbury
where is the following inscription on marble:



Here lies the body of
The Hon^{ble} Henry Arundel
Count of the sacred Roman empire

52 *Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour.*

Son of the Right Hon. Henry Arundel, of Wardour, and Count of the sacred Roman empire. He died Aug. 9, Anno Dom. 1721, aged 96 years.

Requiescat in pace.

Cecily, daughter of Henry Lord Arundel, was a Nun at Roan in Normandy.

THOMAS, *fourth Lord*, succeeded his father in his honours, he died A. D. 1712, and was buried at Tisbury. By his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Spencer, of Upton com' Warwick, Esq; and widow of Robert Lucie, of Cherlecote in the same county, Esq; he had Henry, his successor; Thomas, who was killed at the battle of Boyne unmarried, as he was fighting for King James II. and Matthew who died unmarried at Roan in Normandy.

HENRY, *fifth Lord*, succeeded his father in his honours; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Panton, of St. Martin's in the fields com' Middlesex, Esq; and by her had Henry, his successor; Thomas, born 1696, who married Anne, daughter of John Mitchel, Esq; and he dying at his seat at Stanley-house near Chelsea, April 6, 1752, was buried at St. Pancras com' Midd. where, on a tomb in the church-yard, is the following inscription:



To the Memory of

The Honourable Thomas Arundel,

Count of the most sacred Roman empire, and uncle to the present Lord Arundel, of Wardour castle: an affectionate, indulgent husband, a faithful friend, exact pay-master, and always ready to serve the poor. He died the 6th of April, 1752, aged 56.

Requiescat in pace. Amen.

Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Arundel, born September 15, 1693, married James Touchet, 6th Earl of Castlehaven, and 13th Lord Audley, and mother to the late Lord; and, she dying in July 1743, was buried at St. Pancras. This noble Lord dying at Wardour castle April 20, 1726, was buried at Tisbury, and succeeded by his eldest son.

HENRY, *sixth Lord*, born on Oct. 4, 1694, who first married Elizabeth-Eleanor, daughter and heir of Baron Everard, of the principality of Liege, one of the Barons of the empire, by whom he had Henry, his successor; Thomas, who, on May 19, 1760, married Mary, eldest daughter of John Porter,

Porter, of the county of Lincoln, Esq; and died June 11, 1768; and James Everard, who on June 24, 1751, married Anne, daughter and heir of John Windham, Esq; of Ashcombe com' Wilts, by whom he had James Everard, who died young, and was buried in Salisbury cathedral; James Everard, born March 4, 1763; Thomas Raymond, born March 9, 1765; Eleanor-Anne, born at Wardour castle, Nov. 2, 1752; Mary-Wyndham, born Dec. 2, 1757; and, Catharine-Elizabeth, born Jan. 2, 1759.

This Lady Arundel, dying at Wardour castle, was buried at Tisbury, where, on a monument, is the following inscription:

Here lieth the body of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Eleanor Arundel, only daughter of the Hon. Raymond Everard, Baron of the sacred empire, and wife of the Right Hon. Henry Lord Arundel, Baron of Wardour, Count of the sacred Roman empire, who departed this life the 22d day of May, Anno Domini 1728, in the 35th year of her age.
Requiescat in pace.

His Lordship's second wife was Anne, daughter of William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, by whom he had no issue; and she dying at Salisbury, in Sept. 1757, was buried at Tisbury. This noble Lord died at Richmond in Surry, on June 29, 1746, and was buried at Tisbury.

HENRY, *seventh Lord*, his son, born March 4, 1718, succeeded his father in his honours in 1746. On Jan. 27, 1739, he married Mary, youngest daughter and coheir of Richard Arundel Bealing, of Lanherne in com' Cornwall, Esq; by whom he had two sons, Henry, his heir, and Thomas, born Oct. 4, 1742, unmarried. By this marriage the two branches of this ancient family were united, which had been separated above 200 years. Her Ladyship's eldest sister was Frances, who married, and was relict of Sir John Gifford of Burfittall, in com' Lincoln, Bart. and dying in London without issue, Feb. 28, 1752, was buried at Lanherne in Cornwall. His Lordship died at Wardour castle, and was buried at Tisbury, where is the following Epitaph to his memory:



D. O. M.

Hic Jacet

Illustrissimus Dominus, Dominus Henricus Arundel,
Baro Arundel de Wardour,

E 3

Sacriq;

54 *Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour.*

Sacriq; Romani Imperii Comes Septimus,
Ex quo inclyta hæc Familia utrâq; ista dignitate insignita est;
Qui Mariam Arundel, Lanherniæ in Cornubia stirpis
Nobilissimam hæredem, accepit conjugem; inde filio
ex eâ suscepto, clarissima hæc prosapia, quæ ultra duo
sæcula fuerat divulsa, jam feliciter unita floret;

Floreatq; semper, favente Deo.

Obiit Anno Domini 1756, Sept. 12, Ætat. 38.

Requiescat in pace.

D. O. M.

Here lies the body of the Right Hon. Henry Lord Arundel, seventh Baron of Wardour, and Count of the sacred Roman empire, since this noble and great family has been invested with these illustrious titles: He was married to Mary, the most noble heiress of Richard Arundel Bealing, Esq; of Lanherne in the county of Cornwall. May the Glorious Progeny of the same distinguished family, which had been separated for above two centuries, at present united by the birth of a son by her, flourish now, and through God's blessing to the end of time. He died on the 12th of September, in the 38th year of his age, and of our Lord 1756.

Requiescat in pace.

His Lady died Feb. 21, 1769.

HENRY, *eighth Lord*, his son, born April 11, 1740, succeeded his father in his honours and titles, and is the present Baron of Wardour, &c. On May 31, 1762, he married Maria Christina, only daughter and heir of Benedict Conquest, Esq; of Irnham, in com' Lincoln, by whom he has had three daughters, Maria Christina, born at Wardour castle, Aug. 10, 1764; Eleanora Maria, born at Wardour castle, Mar. 20, 1766; and Anne Maria, born Mar. 22, 1770, and died Aug. 5, 1771.

TITLES.] Henry Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour, and Count of the sacred Roman empire.

CREATIONS.] Baron, by letters patent May 4, 1605, 3 Jac. I. Count of the Roman empire by the Emperor Rodolph II. Dec. 14, 1595 (38 Eliz.)

ARMS.] Sable, six Swallows, three, two, and one, Argent: But this noble Lord quarters with his own, the following

Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour. 55

lowing coats, by descent from, or alliance with, the illustrious families of 1. Chidiocke, 2. Dynham, 3. Howard, 4. Brotherton, 5. Warren, and, 6. Mowbray. See the Duke of Norfolk's arms, vol. I.

CREST.] On a Wreath a Wolf passant, Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side a Lion guardant, erminois, viz. yellow, powdered with black, ducally crowned, Or. On the sinister, an Owl Argent; with wings disclosed, Or; crowned as the dexter.

MOTTO.] DEO DATA.

CHIEF SEATS.] Wardour castle in Wiltshire; and Igham-hall in Lincolnshire.

B L I G H, Lord Clifton.

THE Blighs were an antient family in Yorkshire; whereof, it is probable JOHN Bligh, of London, Esq; (son of William Bligh of Plymouth, in Devonshire, Esq;) descended, who was the founder of this noble family in Ireland; and, being employed as an agent to the adventurers for the estates forfeited by the rebellion of 1641, in that quality went over in the time of Oliver Cromwell's government; when he also became an adventurer himself by subscribing 600 l. Likewise in August, 1654, in behalf of himself, George Clerke, of London, Merchant, and Robert Molesworth, of Dublin, Merchant, he purchased by their joint stock (in pursuance of divers acts, orders, and ordinances of parliament, made in that behalf) from Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, the sum of 200 l. from Peter Knight, of St. Peter's Chalfont, Bucks, Esq; 100 l. from John Strange, of London, 400 l. from Thomas and William Rainsborrow, 200 l. from John Haynes, of Marlborough, in Wilts, 80 l. from Miles Corbett, Esq; 250 l. and from Edmund Page, of London, Haberdasher, 100 l. Upon his casting lots, among other adventurers, the allotment fell in the baronies of Lune and Moghergallen and county of Meath: in consequence whereof there were set out and delivered to them the several proportions of 1000 plantation acres, amounting to 1619 acres, 31 roods, 13 poles, English statute measure; 1133 acres, 11 roods, 13 poles, plantation measure, making 1835 acres, 31 roods, 9 poles statute, in the barony of Lune, called by the name of the Lordships of Athboy, Rathmore, &c. and 500 acres, plantation, making 809 acres, 3 roods, 26 poles, statute, were to be delivered in some certain place in the barony of Moghergallen; the third part of which premises was ascertained to him by a decree in Chancery, in June 16, 1657, and confirmed to his son Thomas, by two patents under the acts of settlement, bearing date May 12, and Nov. 12, 1668. In the first parliament after the restoration, he was returned member for Athboy; and on March 14. 1663, joined in commission with William Smith, Thomas Worsopp, Peter Hervey, and William Dodson, Esqrs. for examining, stating, and auditing, the arrears of the customs and excise, of tonnage, poundage, and new imposts, from Jan. 30, 1648-9, to Dec. 26, 1663. Also on March 8, 1665, he was made joint commissioner



Bligh Lord Clifton



sioner of the office, called the duty of inland excise, and licences of all the beer and strong waters of Ireland.

He died in the year 1666, and by Catharine his wife, daughter of Thomas Fuller, Esq; and sister to William Fuller, Bishop of Lincoln, (translated from Limerick in Ireland,) had Thomas, his only son, and six daughters, 1. Dorothy, buried at St. Audoen's, on Jan 23, 1685; 2. — buried at St. Peter's, on March 26, 1684; 3. Mary, to whom her mother, by her will (dated April 14, 1669, and proved on December 8 following) left 500 l. English for her portion, with her callicoe bed and furniture, and two silver tankards; 4. Catharine, to whom her mother left 600 l. her basin and ewer, and the whole furniture in her best room, being that next the dining room, in her house in Dame-street; 5. Sarah, to whom was left 350 l. a large salt, a standing plate, and half a dozen spoons, with all the furniture in the dining-room; and, 6. Elizabeth, who was married to John Boyse, merchant, and to whom her mother bequeathed one sugar box, a caudle cup, and 100 l. and the said Elizabeth was buried at St. Audoen's on Feb. 11, 1685.

THOMAS Bligh, of Rathmore, Esq; the only son ^a, was returned to the parliament of Ireland one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Meath, and was one of the Privy-council to Queen Anne in that kingdom. He departed this life at the Bath, on Aug. 28, 1710, and was buried in September, at Trim. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter to Colonel James Napier, of Loughcrew, in Meath, (who died in September, 1676) and sister to Robert Napier, Esq; Lieutenant-general, Colonel of the 2d regiment of horse, and member of parliament for Athboy (who died on Nov. 23, 1739) and also sister to Frances, wife of Lieutenant-general Richard Ingoldsbys, one of the Lords-justices of Ireland; and by her, who died on March 2, 1736, and was buried at St. Bride's, had four sons and six daughters, viz.

John, created Earl of Darnley.

Thomas Bligh, of Brittes, in the county of Meath, Esq; second son, born on Jan. 15, 1685, who was chosen 1715 member of parliament for Athboy in the said county, and to several succeeding parliaments. He had a commission as Cap-

^a By patent, 12th May 1668, he had a confirmation of the lands allotted to his father as an adventurer, in the county of Meath; and with his mother, had a grant of lands on Nov. 12, under the acts of settlement; also, on Aug. 24, 1681, the grant of four yearly fairs at Athboy, to be holden on April 23, July 25, and Oct. 1, and 28. Moreover being proprietor of most of the lands lying in the parishes of Rathmore, Moyagher, Kildalkey, and Athboy, in the barony of Lune and county of Meath, he had the same erected (on his petition to King William) June 4, 1694, into the manor of Athboy, with power to hold 500 acres in demesne, to imple 800 acres for deer, to hold courts, and many other privileges.

tain in the army, on Dec. 27, 1717, and was promoted to the post of Lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of horse commanded by his uncle. On Dec. 26, 1740, he succeeded Colonel Alexander Ross in the 20th regiment of foot; was made a Brigadier-general of his Majesty's armies in 1745; and on April 16, 1746, succeeded General Whitshed in the command of the 12th regiment of dragoons. In 1747, he was constituted a Major-general, and on Dec. 22, that year, Colonel of the 2d regiment of horse. He married, on August 19, 1737, Elizabeth, sister to William Bury, of Shannon-grove, in the county of Limerick, Esq; and by her, who died March 20, 1759, had a son Thomas, who was born on Jan. 5, 1739, and died young. He married secondly, Frances, daughter of Theophilus Jones, of Leitrim in Ireland, Esq; but died in August, 1775, without issue, and was buried at Rathmore.

Robert Bligh, the third son, entered into holy orders, and, in July 1742, married Catharine, daughter of ——— Elliot, and widow of Charles Boyle, of Arraghlin-bridge, in the county of Cork, Esq. He was presented, in 1746, to the Rectory of Killmaloda, in the diocese of Ross; also the same year to other preferments in the same diocese; and is now Dean of Elphin; he married, 2dly, March 24, 1757, Frances, daughter of ——— Winthorpe, Esq; and has issue.

Anthony, the fourth son, was Lieutenant of dragoons, and died unmarried, in the county of Galway, on Jan. 13, 1737.

Of his daughters, Catharine was married in 1748, to Thomas le Hunte, Esq; Counsellor at law; Hannah, to Maurice Cusse, of Killaghy, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; brother to John 1st Lord Desart; Elizabeth, to George St. George, of Woodsgift in the said county, Esq; and, dying in 1741, was buried on August 3, at Freshford; Dorothy was wedded to William Monck, of the Middle Temple, Esq; and died in 1776; Mary, living unmarried; and Sarah, who in 1733 wedded to William Gore, of Woodford, in the county of Leitrim, Esq; and had one son, William, who died an infant.

JOHN, the eldest son of Thomas Bligh, Esq; was in 1704, returned member of parliament for Athboy, which borough he represented till created a Peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron Clifton of Rathmore, in com' Meath, by privy seal dated at St. James's, on July 31, and by patent on September 14, 1721; and, on the 23d following, took his seat in the house of Peers. He was further created Viscount Darnley of Athboy, by privy seal, dated December 31, 1722, and by patent, March 7, following; also was created Earl of Darnley, by patent June 29, 1725.

His Lordship, on August 24, 1713, married the Lady Theodosia Hyde, then only daughter and heir to Edward 3d Earl

Earl of Clarendon, by Catharine his wife, Baroness of Clifton, daughter of Henry Lord Ibrickan (son and heir apparent of Henry Obrien, 7th Earl Thomond) by Catharine his wife, sole daughter of George Herbert, Lord Aubigny, and of Catharine his wife, eldest daughter of Theophilus Howard, 2d Earl of Suffolk, and heir to her brother, Charles Stuart, 4th Duke of Richmond and 6th of Lennox, Earl of Litchfield, and March, Baron of Leighton-Bromswold, and last hereditary Lord High Admiral and Great Chamberlain of Scotland, who died on Dec. 21, 1672, at Elsinour in Denmark, being sent thither ambassador-extraordinary to his Danish Majesty, Christian V. and left no issue. The said George Stuart, Lord Aubigny, was the second surviving son of Esme, 3d Duke of Lennox, (brother and heir of Lodowick Stuart, 1st Duke of Richmond, and 2d Duke of Lennox, Earl of Newcastle on Tyne, and Baron of Settrington in Yorkshire) by Catharine his wife, sole daughter and heir to Gervase Clifton, Lord Clifton, of Leighton-Bromswold, in Huntingdonshire, who had the title of Lord Clifton, by writ of summons to parliament on July 9, 1608, 6 Jac. I. and died in October, 1618.

The said Catharine, Countess of Clarendon, making her claim to the title and dignity of Baroness Clifton (as sole heir to the said Catharine, Lady Ibrickan, her mother) on Jan. 8, 1673-4, had, on Feb. 7 following, her claim allowed by the House of Peers: and to the aforesaid Lady Theodosia her daughter, Queen Anne gave, as an addition to her fortune, the sum of 10,000*l*. The title of Baroness Clifton of Leighton-Bromswold devolving on her issue, therefore the present Earl of Darnley now enjoys that title, as well as those of his father, who died ^b at Epsom, on Sept. 12, 1728, in the forty-first year of his age, and was buried at Trim; having survived his Lady, who died on July 30, 1722, in the twenty-sixth year of her age, and was buried on August 5, in Westminster-abbey, near her only brother Edward, Lord Clifton, and Cornbury, who departed this life, unmarried, on Feb. 12, 1712-13, aged 22. They had issue three sons,

1. George, who was born on October 30, 1714, had King George I. for his godfather, and died a child:

2. Edward, and 3. John, successive Earls of Darnley, &c.

They had also three daughters, of whom Lady Mary, the eldest was married, in 1736, to William Tighe, member in the Irish Parliament, for the borough of Clomines, in the county of Wexford, and only son and heir of the late Richard Tighe,

^b He gave by his will, dated 18 January 1724, 1500*l*. towards endowing the house he had built for the poor near Athboy, to be laid out in lands for the support of thirty poor people of his estate in the county of Meath, subject to such regulations and rules as his executors should appoint.

Esq; one of his Majesty's Privy-council in Ireland. And her Ladyship, dying on April 27, 1748, was buried at St. Michan's.

Lady Anne, 2d daughter, became on Sept. 17, 1742, the second wife of Robert Hawkins-Magill, of Gill-Hall, in the county of Downe, Esq; representative thereof in parliament. The said Lady Anne remarried, in 1748, with Bernard Ward, Esq; (member of parliament for the said county, son and heir to Michael Ward, Esq; second Justice of the King's Bench,) since created Lord Bangor.

Lady Theodosia, the 3d daughter, was married, in November, 1745, to William Crosbie, Esq; (son and heir of Sir Maurice Crosbie, of Ardsfert, Knt.) He was created Earl of Glandore in 1776, and his Lady died June 20, 1777.

EDWARD, the 2d Earl of Darnley, and 1st Lord Clifton, of his surname, was born in 1715, and after finishing his studies at Geneva, and his travels in foreign countries, on February 1, 1736, took his seat in the British parliament as Lord Clifton, and in Ireland on October 4, 1737. On February 16, following, he was admitted F. R. S. and appointed in October, 1742, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales. He was also Steward of the corporation of Gravesend, in Kent, but dying unmarried on the 20th (or 22d) of July, 1747, was buried near his mother (on August 1) in Westminster-abbey, and his brother, John, succeeded to his titles and estate.

JOHN, the present and 3d Earl of Darnley, and 2d Lord Clifton, was born in October, 1719, and in March 1739, was returned member of parliament for the borough of Athboy in Ireland; and afterwards for Maidstone, in Kent, to the 9th parliament of Great Britain, summoned to meet on June 25, 1741; and sat for the same till he succeeded his brother in the Peerage. His Lordship, in September, 1766, married in Ireland, Mary, daughter and heiress of John Stoyte, of the county of Westmeath, Esq; by whom he has issue three sons, John, Lord Clifford; Edward and William; and four daughters, Lady Mary, born July 20, 1768; Lady Theodosia, born Feb. 21, 1771; Lady Sarah, born Feb. 10, 1772; and, Lady Catharine, born May 6, 1774.

TITLES.] John Bligh, Earl of Darnley, and Viscount Darnley of Athboy, and Baron Clifton, of Rathmore, in Ireland; Lord Clifton of Leighton-Bromswold, in England; and Hereditary High Steward of Gravesend and Milton, in Kent.

CREATIONS.] Baron Clifton of Leighton-Bromswold, in the county of Huntingdon, July 9, 1608, 6 Jac. I. (English honour)

honour) Baron Clifton of Rathmore, in the county of Meath, Sept. 14, 1721, 8 Geo. I. Viscount Darnley of Athboy, in the same county, March 7, 1722-3, 9 Geo. I. and Earl of the same place, June 29, 1725, 11 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Azure, a Gryphon, segreant, Or, arm'd and langu'd Gules, between three Crescents, Or.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Gryphon's head, erased, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Gryphons, with wings expanded, Or, each having a ducal collar and chain, Azure.

MOTTO.] FINEM RESPICE.

CHIEF SEATS.] Cobham-Place, in the county of Kent ; and Rathmore, in the county of Meath.

D O R M E R, Lord Dormer:

GEFFERY DORMER ^a, seated at West-Wicombe, in Buckinghamshire, had issue by Eleanor his wife; daughter and heir of Thomas Dorre, alias Chobbs; GEFFERY Dormer, also of West-Wicombe, who married Judith, daughter of Robert Baldington, Lord of the manor of Thame, and afterwards heir of that lineage, from whom proceeded a third GEFFERY Dormer, who succeeded to the inheritance of West-Wicombe, as also, in right of his mother, to the manor of Thame in Oxfordshire.

He very much increased his estate by marriage with Ursula; daughter and heir of Bartholomew Collingridge, the heir general of Arundel, and had issue five sons; 1. William Dormer; 2. Geffery; 3. Sir Michael Dormer ^b, who was Sheriff of London in 1529, and Lord-mayor ^c in 1541, and died on Sept. 20 ^d, 1545, and by his will and testament made that year, bequeathed his body to be buried in the church-yard, of St. Lawrence the Jury, London, where Elizabeth his wife lay; leaving issue, by his wife Catharine; Thomas, his son and heir, (then aged 40 years;) John, Ambrose, William, and Geffery, from whom descended the Dormers of Yarrington, Durton, Farthingho, Steeple-Barton; also a fifth son, Sir Michael Dormer, a commander under the Earl of Essex, who died issueless, and was buried at Great Milton, in Oxfordshire, where his monument yet remains.

Peter Dormer, fourth son of Geffery, was ancestor to Sir John Dormer, of Lee-Grange, in Buckinghamshire, Bart. whose brother, Robert, was one of the Justices of the Common-pleas in the reign of Queen Anne, but this branch is now extinct.

Edward Dormer, fifth son of Jeffery, made his will ^e on Jan. 21, 1538-9, constituting Catharine his wife executrix; and his brother Sir Michael Dormer, (Alderman) overseer; leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, first married to John Gresham, of Mayfield, in Suffex, Esq; second son of Sir

^a Segar's Geneal. Baronag. MS.

^b Stow's Surv. of London, p. 580.

^c Ib. p. 512.

^d Cole's Esc. lib. 2. p. 64. no. 61. A. 13. in Bibl. Harley.

^e Ex Reg. vcc. Allenger, qu. 1. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.



Dormer Lord Dormer



John Gresham, Knt. Lord-mayor of London; secondly to William Plumbe, son and heir of John Plumbe, of Eltham, in Kent, Esq; as appears by a monument in Fulham church, Middlesex.

I now return to WILLIAM, the eldest son of Geffery Dormer: he married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Launcelyn, a French Knight, and had issue one son, Robert, and four daughters; Margaret, wife to Thomas Deane, of Wargrave; Joan, wife of — Aldburgh, of Bromwell; Agnes, married to William Baldwin, father of Sir John Baldwin, of Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, Lord Chief-justice of the Common-pleas; and Bridget, married first to — Brittain, of London; secondly, to — Collingbourne. The said William Dormer, writing himself of West-Wiccombe ^f, made his will on Sept. 12, 1506, the probate whereof bears date Oct. 7, following; ordering his body to be buried in the chancel of West-Wiccombe; before the image of St. Laurence, and bequeaths 40*l.* to poor people, as also 40*l.* to buy a cope and vestment, and a deacon and subdeacon, to be given to the church of West-Wiccombe; likewise to mending the highways 40*l.* to Joan Alburgh, his daughter, ten marks; to Margery Deane, his daughter, wife of Thomas Deane, ten marks; and the like sum to his daughter Agnes, wife of William Baldwin: to Agnes, his wife, the third part of all his lands for term of life, and the reversion of the same to Robert, his son and heir; whom, with his said wife, he constitutes his executors.

ROBERT Dormer, his son and heir ^g was Sheriff of the counties of Bedford and Buckingham, in the 14th, 23d, and 30th years of King Henry VIII. and received the honour of knighthood ^h on October 18, 1537; and in 35 Hen. VIII. on the dissolution of the monasteries ⁱ, obtained a grant to himself and Jane his wife, in fee, of the manor of Wenge, in com' Bucks, part of the possessions belonging to the abbey of St. Alban's. His will bears date June 20, 1552, and the probate thereof on Oct. 20, following, whereby he gives to the poor of West-Wiccombe 40*l.* and to Jane, his dear and entirely beloved wife, his manors of Wenge, Ascote, Broughton, and Grove, with their appurtenances, as also his manor of Abbots-Aston, for life. He orders, that William Dormer, his son, assure the manors of Ethorp and Crendwell to his wife Dorothy, for the payment of 100 marks per annum for life, in accomplishment of his promise to Anthony Catesby, Esq; her father. He bequeaths to Jane and Anne Dormer, daughters of the said William (by his first

^f Ex Reg. voc. A. Deane, qu. 11.
Cat. of Knts.

^g Fuller's Worthies.

ⁱ Pat. 51 Hen. VIII. p. 1.

^h Jekyl's

wife

wife) each 20 l. per annum, out of his manors of Huchendon and Ravenersmèr, alias Ravenersmore, in the parishes of Huchendon and Little Missenden, for terms of their lives, and also 500 marks in money towards their marriages. To Robert Dormer, his godson, and son of the said William (by Dorothy his wife) he bequeaths his best chain of gold. The residue of all his manors, &c. he gives to William, his son and heir; whom, together with Jane his wife, he ordains his executors.

The said Jane was daughter to John Newdigate, of Harfield in the county of Middlesex, Esq; serjeant at law.

WILLIAM, their son and heir, in 6 Edw. VI. was ^k elected one of the Knights for Buckinghamshire; and at the coronation of Queen Mary ¹, was made one of the Knights of the Bath. In 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, he had licence to retain 30 men, besides his menial servants; those so retained wearing only his livery, and attending on special occasions. In 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, he ^m served again in parliament as one of the Knights for the county of Buckingham; as also in 13 Eliz. He first married Mary, daughter to Sir William Sidney, Knt. ancestor to the late Earls of Leicester; by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas and Roger, who both died young; and two daughters, Anne, wife of Sir William Hungerford, of Farley castle, in com' Wilts; Knt. son and heir to Walter Lord Hungerford; and Jane, who was maid of honour to Queen Mary, and married Don Gomez Suarez de Figueroa y Cordova, Count of Feria, who came over with King Philip, and was afterwards the first Duke of Feria in Spain; from whom descended her grandson, Don Gomez, Duke of Feria, governor of Milan, and general of the King of Spain's armies in Alsace, A. D. 1633.

The said Sir William Dormer died on May 17, 1575, leaving issue by his second wife, ⁿ Dorothy, daughter of Anthony Catesby, of Whiston, in the county of Northampton, Esq; Robert, his son and heir; Richard and Francis: also three daughters; Catharine, married to John Lord St. John of Bletshoe; she died March 23, 1614, and is buried in St. Michael's chapel, Westminster-abbey; Mary, first to Anthony Brown, eldest son of Anthony first Viscount Montagu; secondly to Sir ^o Edmund Uvedale, Knt. second son of Francis Uvedale of Horton com' Dorset; and Margaret,

^k Ex Collect. B. Willis, Arm.

Coll. B. Willis, Arm.

Bibl. Harley.

^l Strype's Memorials.

ⁿ Cole's Efc. lib. 2. p. 248. not. 61. A. 13, in

^o Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. 2. p. 94.

^m Ex

to Sir Henry Constable, Knt. of Burton-Constable, in the county of York, father of Henry, first Viscount Dunbar.

ROBERT, eldest son and heir of Sir William Dormer, was ^p knighted A. D. 1591, and was made a Baronet ^q on June 10, 1615, as also a Baron of England ^r by the title of Lord Dormer of Wenge, on the 30th of that month; and having married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Viscount Moutagu, had issue three sons, and three daughters; 1. Sir William, his heir apparent; 2. Anthony Dormer, of Grove-Place, in com' Warwick, Esq; and, 3. Robert Dormer, of Peterley, in the parish of Great Missenden, in com' Bucks, ancestor to the present Lord Dormer. By the inquisition ^s, after his decease, taken at Ailesbury, on Jan. 19, 1616-17, the jury found that he died on Nov. 8, preceding, possessed of the manors of Winge, alias Askott, and the manors of Wynges, and rectory and advowson of the church; the manors of Hoggeston, and advowson of the church; Ravensmeere, Abbots-Aston, alias Aston-Abbots, with the rectory of the church; Hageden, and rectory and advowson of the church; Dagnall and Spigarnells; Ilmer in Aston, and rectory and advowson of the church; Peterley, Peterstone, Hunderdye Rolleham, Wingrave Martens, Wroughten, and Grove, Chawley, Beachenden, Etherop, and Cramwell, St. Cleers, and West-Wiccomb, Studham Budbroke, alias Hampton supra Montem, and Buckland, all in the county of Buckingham; and divers other lands and messuages elsewhere: also of the office of master of the King's falcons, granted to him, his heirs, and successors, held of the King by grand serjeantry: And that Robert Lord Dormer was his grandson and heir, and then of the age of six years, being son and heir of William, who was eldest son and heir apparent of the said Robert Lord Dormer, and died in his father's life-time.

The beforementioned WILLIAM, eldest son of Robert Lord Dormer, married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux, of Seston in com' Lancaster, Knt. and Bart. ancestor to the present Earl of Seston, and by her, who died on July 2, 1650, had, besides the said Robert, a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Edward Somerset, Lord Herbert of Ragland, after Marquis of Worcester, and ancestor by her to the present Duke of Beaufort.

ROBERT, 2d Lord Dormer and 1st Earl of Carnarvon, succeeding his grandfather, was advanced to the dignity of ^t Viscount

^p Jekyl's Cat. of Knts.

^q Pat. 13 Jac. p. 20.

^r Ibi. p. 16.

^s Cole's Esc. lib. 2. p. 242, no. 51. A. 13. in B. L. Harley, Car. I. p. 39.

^t Pat. 4

Ascot, and Earl of Carnarvon; and, being a valiant loyalist, took up arms in defence of King Charles I. and was one of those Lords, who, in 1642, subscribed that declaration of the King's, wherein he published, That he had no intention of making war upon his parliament, or saw any reason for believing he had any such designs; but that all his endeavours tended to the firm and constant settlement of the true Protestant religion, the just privileges of parliament, the liberty of the subject, and the law, peace, and prosperity of this kingdom. He was excepted against the same year, when Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, by instructions, was impowered to proclaim a pardon to all such as within ten days returned to their duty: His plate, jewels, &c. were seized by the parliamentarians, as they were conveying to the King at Oxford, on Dec. 5, 1642; and the plate was ordered to be coined for the use of the rebels. In the year 1643 he had the command of a regiment of horse, and went with Prince Rupert, the Marquis of Hertford, Prince Maurice, and Colonel Howard, into Dorsetshire, and charged as a voluntier in Sir John Byron's regiment, at the battle of Roundway-down, in com' Wilts, on July 13; after which, upon some difference with Prince Maurice for non-observance of the articles upon the taking of Dorchester and Weymouth, as he was full of honour and justice in all contracts, he took it so ill, that he quitted the command he had there, and went to the King before Gloucester, being then a general of the horse; but was slain at the first battle of Newbury on September 20 following, after he had charged and routed a body of the rebels horse, and, returning carelessly back through some of their scattered troopers, was, by one of them that knew him, run through the body with a sword, of which he died in an hour. The Earl of Charendon gives this account of him:

' Before the war, though his education was adorned by
' travel, and an exact observation of the manners of more
' nations than our common travellers use to visit (for he had,
' after the view of Spain, France, and most parts of Italy,
' spent some time in Turkey, and those eastern countries,
' he seemed to be wholly delighted with those looser exercises of
' pleasure, hunting, hawking, and the like, in which the
' nobility of that time too much delighted to excel. After
' the troubles began, having the command of the first or second
' regiment of horse, that was raised for the King's service,
' he wholly gave himself up to the office and duty of
' a soldier, no man more diligently obeying, or more dextrously
' commanding; for he was not only of a very keen
' courage in the exposing of his person, but an excellent discern-
' er and pursuer of advantage upon his enemy. He had
' a mind

‘ a mind and understanding very present in the article
 ‘ of danger, which is a rare benefit in that profession.
 ‘ Those infirmities, and that licence which he had formerly
 ‘ indulged to himself, he put off with severity, when others
 ‘ thought them excusable under the notion of a soldier. He
 ‘ was a great lover of justice, and practised it then most deli-
 ‘ berately, when he had power to do wrong ; and so strict in
 ‘ the observation of his word and promise as a commander,
 ‘ that he could not be persuaded to stay in the West, when
 ‘ he found it not in his power to perform the agreement he
 ‘ had made with Dorchester and Weymouth. If he had lived
 ‘ he would have proved a great ornament to that profession,
 ‘ and an excellent soldier ; and, by his death, the King found
 ‘ a sensible weakness in his army.’

He married Anna-Sophia, daughter to Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, by whom he had issue

CHARLES, *third Lord and 2d Earl*, his son and heir, who succeeded him in his honours, had two wives ; first, Elizabeth, daughter to Arthur Lord Capel, and by her (who died on July 30, 1678, and was buried at Wenge on August 7, following) had issue two sons, who died young, and three daughters ; 1. Elizabeth, married to Philip Stanhope Earl of Chesterfield ; 2. Isabella, to Charles Coote, Earl of Mountrath in Ireland ; and, 3. Anna-Sophia, who is buried at Wenge, with the following inscription to her memory :

Neare this place
 Lieth the Right Honr.^{ble} y^e Lady
 ANNA SOPHIA DORMER
 Youngest daughter of the Rt. Honr.^{ble}
 CHARLES Earl of
 CARNARVON
 by ELIZABETH his Countesse
 Daughter of ARTHUR Lord
 CAPEL, shee died of the small pox
 the second of February 1694-5
 In y^e 22d Year of her age.

His second wife was Mary, daughter to Montagu Bertie, Earl of Lindsey ; but by her, who died on June 30, 1709, he had no issue ; his Lordship died at Wing Nov. 29, 1709, (and was buried at Ascot in Bucks) whereby the Earldom became extinct, and the barony of Dormer devolved on the issue of Anthony Dormer, of Grove-Park, in the county of Warwick, second son of Robert the first Lord Dormer.

Which ANTHONY took to wife Margaret, the daughter of Sir Anthony Terringham, of Terringham, in com' Bucks, Knight, and by her was father of four sons, 1. Robert; 2. Anthony; 3. John; 4. Francis; and of two daughters; the eldest whereof married — Watſon of Madams-court, in Kent, and the other wedded — Smith, of Queenby, in com' Leiceſter.

ROBERT, eldeſt ſon and heir to this Anthony, married Anne, daughter of Rowland Eyre, of Haſſop, in com' Derby, Eſq; and by her had four ſons, Rowland, Anthony, Joſeph, and Robert, but none of them had iſſue. The eldeſt ſon ROWLAND, on the death of Charles Earl of Caernarvon, without iſſue male, A. D. 1709, became 4th Lord Dormer, but he did not long enjoy the honour, dying a batchelor, on September 27, 1712, aged 61, and was buried at Budbroke, in Warwickſhire, where a handſome monument is erected to his memory. He had two ſiſters, Margaret, who died unmarried; and Anne, wedded firſt to Edmund Powel, of Sandford, in com' Oxon, Eſq; and afterwards to Sir John Curſon, of Waterperry, in the ſame county, Bart.

The other three ſons of the ſaid Anthony Dormer, of Grove Park, and uncles to the ſaid Rowland, 4th Lord Dormer, leaving no iſſue, we therefore come to the deſcendants of Robert Dormer, of Peterley, in com' Bucks, third ſon of Robert the firſt Lord Dormer.

This ROBERT Dormer married Mary, daughter of Edward Banefter, of Ilſworth, in com' Southampton, Eſq; ſiſter of Sir Edward Banefter, Knt. by whom he had eight ſons, viz. 1. Robert; 2. Edward; 3. James; 4. Charles; 5. John; 6. William; 7. Anthony; and, 8. Thomas: and alſo ſix daughters, of whom Elizabeth was married to John Webb, Eſq; Mary, to John Roper, Eſq; Anne, to George Eyſton, of Hendred, Eſq; and ſhe died in 1712, and was buried at Eaſt Hendred, in Berkſhire; and Frances, Bridget, and Winifred, the other three, died unmarried.

CHARLES Dormer, fourth ſon, by the death of his elder brothers, became heir to his father; he was ſeated at Peterley, com' Bucks, and died March 22, 1677; and, by Mary his wife, daughter of — Cellier, Eſq; had iſſue two ſons, 1. Charles, and, 2. Robert, who married Frances, daughter of Windſor Finch, of Ruſhock, in Worceſterſhire, Eſq; alſo three daughters, Mary, wife of William Havers, of Thelvidore, in Norfolk; Margaret, and Elizabeth, married to Frances Newport, of Furneux Pelham, in Hertfordſhire, Eſq;

CHARLES Dormer, *fifth Lord*, the eldest son, on the death of Rowland, 4th Lord Dormer, succeeded to the title, and departed this life on July 2, 1728, having married two wives. The first was Catharine, daughter of Edmund Fetyplace, in com' Oxon, Esq; by whom he had two sons, Charles, his successor; and John, successor to his brother Charles. His second Lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bidulph, of the county of Stafford, Esq; and by her who died at Plowden, and was buried at Ledbury in Shropshire, he had seven sons, 1. William, who died unmarried, June 1757; 2. Robert, who married Ann, daughter of Robert Flynton, of Newark, gent. but died without issue; 3. Francis, died an infant; 4. Walter, shipwrecked in 1740, unmarried; 5. Edmund, died childless; 6. James, who is settled at Antwerp, and has issue; 7. Joseph, died without issue: also five daughters, whereof Frances, the 3d, was wedded, on May 4, 1726, to William Plowden, of Plowden in Shropshire, Esq; Anne and Elizabeth, the two eldest, are unmarried; and Mary and Helen, the two youngest, died unmarried.

CHARLES, *sixth Lord*, the eldest son by the first Lady, upon the death of his father, on July 2, 1728, became Lord Dormer; but died a bachelor, on March 7, 1761, and was succeeded by his next brother,

JOHN, *seventh and present Lord*, born June 2, 1691, was of Peterley in Buckinghamshire, and of Grove-Park in Warwickshire: and having wedded Mary, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, of Parham in Suffex, Bart. had by her (who died on November 2, 1739,) four sons and three daughters, Charles, his heir apparent, who married Mary, sister to George Earl of Shrewsbury, and by her had issue two sons and a daughter, Charles, who died an infant, Charles, born January 10, 1758, and Mary, born May 21, 1750; 2. Robert; 3. John; 4. James, who married Mary, daughter of Patrick Purcell, of Cadiz in Spain, and has issue: the daughters were Elizabeth, married to George, Earl of Shrewsbury; Catharine and Barbara, who died unmarried.

TITLES.] John Dormer, Lord Dormer of Wenge, and Baronet.

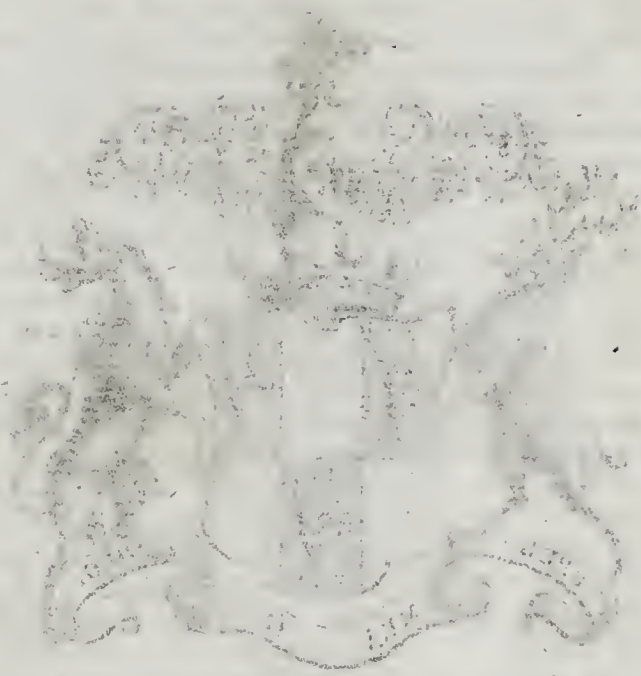
CREATIONS.] Baronet June 10 (1615) 13 Jac. I. Baron Dormer of Wenge, in com' Bucks, by letters patent, June 30 (1615) 13 Jac. I.

ARMS.] Azure, ten Billets, four three, two and one, Or; on a chief of the second, a demi-lion rampant-naissant, Sable.

CREST.] On a wreath, a right-hand glove Proper, surmounted by a Falcon, Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Falcon proper, arm'd, member'd, and bell'd, Or: On the sinister, a Falcon, Argent, arm'd, &c. as the dexter.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Ewdsworth, near Petersfield, in the county of Southampton; Peterley in Buckinghamshire; and Grove Park, in Warwickshire.



[Faint, illegible text or a signature, possibly a name, located below the emblem.]



Roper Lord Teynham

R O P E R, *Lord Teynham.*

THAT surnames of families have been often changed, is very evident; and the name of this family has been variously written; for from Musard it changed to Rubra Spatha, Ro'pear, Rouspee, Rooper, Ropere, and Roper, as observed by Mr. Philpot, in his Survey of Kent, under the title of St. Dunstan's in Canterbury (the ancient seat of the family.)

HASCULPHUS Musard, Lord of Stavely in Derbyshire, was father to RICHARD Musard, who had two sons, Hasculphus, who enjoyed the paternal estates; and WILLIAM, who assumed the name of Rosper, or de Rubra Spatha, (as written in old dateless evidences) and with Elnith his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Appledore, of Dean-court in Appledore, in Kent, (which came by her, and still remains with the family) flourished in the reign of King Henry III. and were great benefactors to the priory of St. Martin's in Dover. Their son ADAM Roper was seated at Swacliff in Kent, and had issue EDWINE, who was father to three sons, 1. Adam; 2. John de Rubra, or Rosper, who did eminent service in Scotland, under Edward III. who rewarded him and William Clifford with the third part of the forfeitures of the Jews inhabiting in London, for the violation of some penal statutes then enacted against them; 3. Edmund, prior of Bilsington; also a daughter Agnes, married to Simon Kennet. ADAM Roper^a the son and heir of the before mentioned William, had issue ADAM, and he THOMAS Roper, who had issue RALPH Roper, who, by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewkenor, Knt. and widow of Thomas Kempe, of Wye, had issue Edmund, his son and heir, and John.

In 1377, the King calling on his subjects for money on an emergency^b, John Roper, of Canterbury, lent 40 l. to furnish out a fleet against the French and Scots, who had infested the nation; and Henry Ropere, of Redying in Kent^c, the next year lent 20 l. and again, on a loan, in 1381, he advanced the same sum.

The before-mentioned John Ropere, writing himself of the parish of St. Dunstan in Canterbury^d, makes his will on Thurs-

^a Lilly's Pedig. Nob. MS. p. 117. penes Joh. Com. Egmont.

tom. 7. p. 177.

^b in Offic. principal. Cant.

^c Ib. p. 210.

^d Ex Reg. voc. Arundel, p. 129.

day before the feast of St. Barnaby the Apostle, 1401, ordering his body to be buried before the high altar of St. Nicholas in the church of St. Dunstan. He bequeaths to the repairing of the said church 10l. to the Vicar 20s. and to the Clerk 6s. 8d. and orders that 100 marks be expended on the day of his burial, and monthly anniversary. To the priory and convent of Christ church, Canterbury, he bequeaths 40 marks; to the abbot and convent of St. Augustin of Canterbury, 20 marks; to the priory and convent of St. Gregory of Canterbury, 10 marks; to the fryers preachers of Canterbury, 5l. and was a benefactor to divers other churches and religious houses. To Edmund Roper, son of Ralph Roper, of St. Dunstan, he bequeaths 100 s. To Catharine, who was the wife of Edmund his son, 50 marks, on condition she does not hinder his executors in the disposal of his goods, &c. in his manor of Bredlee; to Alice, wife of Ralph Roper, 13s. 4d. to Richard Roper, 13s. 4d. The residue of his goods, &c. he bequeaths to John Collyng, senior, Ralph Roper, and Edmund Roper his son, whom he makes his executors. This will was proved at Canterbury, on April 1, the year following.

Which EDMUND Ropere, Esq; was an eminent Justice of the Peace, and dying on Dec. 11, 1433, was buried in St. Dunstan's church in Canterbury. He left issue, JOHN Roper, of Swacliff in Kent, who was one of the Surveyors of the Customs of the Cinque Ports, and by Margery, daughter and co-heir of John Tatterfall, of West-hall in Eltham, in the same county, Esq; (hy Agnes his wife, daughter of John Chicheley, of West-hall, son and heir to William Chicheley, Esq; Alderman of London, and both of Sir Robert Chicheley, Lord-Mayor of London) had issue, 1. John Roper, of Eltham in Kent, his eldest son and heir; 2. Thomas Roper, of Brenley in Boughton, in Kent; who married^e Alice, daughter of William Took of Kent, by whom he had a daughter Benedict, wife of — Ramsey; and a son John, whose daughter and heir Elizabeth married Robert Eyre, of Hassop in Derbyshire; 3. Robert Roper, of the county of Norfolk; and a daughter, Margery, wife of John Boys, of Nonyngton in Kent, Esq; their mother, the said Margery, has this memorial in the church of Eltham, to which she was a benefactor:

Pray for the soul of Dame Margery Roper, late wife of John Roper, Esquire, daughter and one of the heirs of John Tatterfall, Esq; who died Febr. 2, 1518.

Her son, JOHN Roper, of Eltham in Kent, was Prothonotary of the King's Bench, and Attorney-general to King Henry VIII. as appears by his monument in the church of St. Dunstan's. He gave many benefactions to his parish church in London; built a fair bridge over the river Waveney, between Norfolk and Suffolk ^f, with a firm causeway adjoining; and did many other works of charity. He died on April 7, 1524, leaving issue by Jane his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Fineux, Knt. Chief Justice of the King's Bench (by Elizabeth ^g his wife, daughter and heir of William Apulderfield, great grandson and heir of Sir William Apulderfield, by Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Twite, of Marston in Kent) two sons, William Roper, of Eltham, and Christopher, ancestor to the present Lord Teynham; also six daughters; 1. Eleanor, married first to John Moreton, secondly to Sir Edmund Montagu, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and thirdly to Sir John Digby, Knt. 2. Elizabeth, wedded to John Pilborow, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards to Leonard Sanders; 3. Margaret, wedded to Henry Appleton, of Dartford in Kent, Esq; 4. Anne, to Sir Edward Mackson; 5. Elizabeth, to Sir John Dawney; and, 6. Agnes, a Nun, at Dartford. His eldest son, WILLIAM, born A. D. 1495, was sometime Clerk of the King's Bench. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England, and died on Jan. 4, 1577, aged 82, having had issue, 1. Thomas Roper of Eltham, Chief Clerk of the King's Bench; 2. Anthony, of Farmingham in Kent, who by Ann, daughter of Sir John Cotton, of Lanwade, had issue, Anthony and Henry, who married Phillipa, daughter of Henry Zouch; and three daughters, Margaret, wife of William Dawtrey; Elizabeth, of Sir Thomas Wiseman, of Rivenhall in Essex; and, Joan, of Thomas Lark, of Canterbury.

THOMAS Roper, of Eltham, the eldest son, married Lucia, daughter of Anthony Brown, Viscount Montagu, by whom he had issue, 1. Sir William of Eltham, who by Ann, daughter of Sir John Cotton, jun. of Lanwade, had Anthony and Ann, wife of Sir Philip Constable, of Everingham in Yorkshire, Bart. 2. Henry; 3. Charles; 4. Francis; 5. Philip; and five daughters; Elizabeth, wife of John, son of Sir Henry Crispe, Knt. she died in 1626, and was buried at All Saints, in the Isle of Thanet; Catharine, Mary, Mabil, and Lucia.

CHRISTOPHER Roper, second son of John Roper, last named, was seated at Linsted in Kent, and took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Blore, of Teynham, in the same

^f Fuller, in Norfolk.

^g Lilly's Ped. præd.

county,

county, Esq. In the 1st year of Queen Mary, endeavouring to resist the rebels under Sir Thomas Wyatt, he was taken prisoner by them, and carried to Rochester^h, and from thence Wyatt took him to Southwark; but being sick, he had leave given him to depart and shift for himself. He had issue John, Edmund, and Germane Roper, who all left issue; and five daughters; Susan, wife of Roger Hailackenden; Mary, of Loringe Buskin; Cecilia, of Norton Green, Esq; Jocosa, of Walter Hastings, Esq; sixth son of Francis Earl of Huntingdon; and Gertrude, who died unmarried.

His eldest son and heir, JOHN, *first Lord Roper*, wasⁱ knighted on July 9, 1603; and on the 9th of the same month, 1616, 14 Jac. I. was advanced to^k the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Teynham. He departed this life^l on August 30, 1618, leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to John Parke, of Malmaine, in com' Cantii, with whom he had Perry-Court in Preston juxta Feversham, and Malmaine in Stoke, in the said county, Christopher, his son and heir; and two daughters; Elizabeth, married to George, son and heir of William Lord Vaux; and Jane, to Sir Robert Lovel, Knt.

CHRISTOPHER, *second Lord*, made his will on March 23, 1622, 19 Jac. I. ^m deceased on April 16 following (and was buried at Linsted in Kent, near his father and mother) as the inquisition taken after the decease of his son, John Lord Teynham, shews. He married Catharine, daughter to John le Bourn, of Sutton St. Michael, in com' Heref. Esq; and by her, who died in 1634, had issue two sons, John and William, who got Malmain in Stoke afore said, but sold it the reign of Charles I. also four daughters; Bridget, married to Sir Robert Hodleston, of Sawston, in com' Cantab. Knt. Mary, Abbess of the English Nunnery at Ghent in Flanders; Catharine, wedded to Sir Robert Thorold, of the Haugh, in com' Lincoln, Knt. and Elizabeth, first to John Plunket, of the kingdom of Ireland, and afterwards to Walter Bagnall, Esq;

JOHN, *third Lord*, eldest son and heir, was, in his father's life-time, made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, November 3, 1616, and died on Feb. 27, 1627; as appears by the inquisitionⁿ taken after his decease at Sittingbourn in Kent, Aug. 4, 1628; and that he died seized of the manor of Teinham, alias Tenham in Tenham, Linsted, Duddington, Newenham, Swade, Norton, Hedcorn, Downwell, Selling, with the appurtenances; the

^h Hollinshed's Chron. p. 1093. 1097.

^k Pat. 14 Jac. p. 6.

^m Cole's Esc. lib. 1. p. 305. in Bibl. Harley.

ⁱ Philpot's Cat. of Knts.

^l Cole's Esc. lib. 1. p. 305. in Bibl. Harley.

ⁿ Cole, *ibid.* n. 61. A. 12.

manors of Dean-court, alias Dane-court, in Fairfield, Brea-fet, and Bockland, the manor of Thorne, in the isle of Thanet; the manor of Moncton in the said isle; the manor of Goffhall in Afhe; the manor of North-court, &c. in Stower-mouth; the manor of Newenham in Newenham; the manor of Newenham in Wickham; the manor of Malmeynes in Stoke; the manor Gallants in East and West Farley; and divers other lands specified in the said inquisition; all in the county of Kent: and that Christopher Lord Teynham was his son and heir, and aged seven years in 1628. He married Mary, daughter to William 2d Lord Petre, by whom he had issue three sons; the said Christopher, his successor; Francis, who married Anne, daughter of William Walker, of Bringwood, in com' Hereford, Esq; at that time maid of honour to Catharine, Queen of England, and had issue John, Mary, Catharine, Frances, and Elizabeth; and William the third son, drowned in the Seine near Paris, unmarried: also four daughters; Catharine, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, wedded to Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, in com' Cornub. Knt. Mary, a Nun at Ghent in Flanders; and Margaret, who died young.

CHRISTOPHER, *fourth Lord*, son and heir of John, the last Lord, was in ward to King Charles I. He married, first, Mary, daughter to Sir Francis Englefield, of Wotton Bassett, in com' Wilts, Knt. by whom he had issue a son, John, who died young; and a daughter, Frances, married to John Wildman, of Becket in Berkshire; his second lady was Philadelphia, daughter to Edward Knolles, of Grove-Park in Hampshire, Esq; widow of Sir John Mills, Bart. by whom he had issue three sons; Christopher, who succeeded him: Henry, who died young; and Thomas; also a daughter, Anne, married to Bernard Howard, Esq; son and heir to the Hon. Bernard Howard, Esq; eighth son of Henry Earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk, who died in 1652. His Lordship departing this life, on October 23, 1673, was buried with his ancestors at Linsted.

CHRISTOPHER, *fifth Lord*, his eldest surviving son, on Jan. 16, 1687, was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kent. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Francis Brown, 3d Viscount Montagu, and by her had issue four sons, John, Christopher, Henry, (successively Lords Teynham) and Thomas (who died young) and eight daughters; Catharine, who died an infant; Elizabeth, who married Charles Jernegan, third son of Sir Francis Jernegan, Bart. but died on November 14, 1736, without issue; Mary and Philadelphia, both Nuns; Winifred, espoused to Thomas Stonor, of the county of Oxford, Esq; Frances, wedded to Rowland Belasyse, a younger son to Sir Rowland Belasyse;

lasyfe; and Anne Catharine, espoused to William Sheldon, Esq; The said Christopher, 5th Lord Teynham, dying at Brussels, A. D. 1688, was succeeded by

JOHN, *sixth Lord*, his eldest son, who dying unmarried,

CHRISTOPHER, *seventh Lord*, his next brother, succeeded to the honour, who likewise died unmarried; whereby the title and estate devolved on the third son,

HENRY, *eighth Lord*, who conformed to the established church of England, and took his seat in the House of Peers, on February 29, 1715-16; on February 1, 1723, he was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to George I. but died on May 16, the same year. His Lordship married to his first wife Catharine, daughter of Philip Smyth, Lord Viscount Strangford, of the kingdom of Ireland; by which Lady, who died at Kensington in Middlesex, on April 16, 1711, he had two sons, Philip and Henry, successively Lords Teynham, and a daughter, Anne, who was married to John Webbe, Esq; son and heir apparent to Sir John Webbe, of Heythorpe in Oxfordshire, Bart. and died July 6, 1772. He had to his second Lady Mary, daughter to Sir John, and sister to Sir William Gage, of Firle, in the county of Suffex, Bart. but by her he had no issue. His third Lady was Anne, second daughter to Thomas Lennard, Earl of Suffex, and widow of Richard Barrett-Lennard, of Belhouse, in the county of Essex, Esq; and his Lordship by her (who was afterwards in her own right Baroness Dacre, and married thirdly to Robert, son of Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda) had three sons, viz.

1. Charles, born May 28, 1721, who was a Captain of Dragoons, and died Feb. 4, 1755, leaving by Gertrude his wife, sister and coheir of John Trevor, of Glynd, in Suffex, Esq; two sons, Trevor-Charles Roper, born June 14, 1745, and married on March 2, 1773, at Lambeth Chapel, to Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Fludyer, Knt. and Alderman of London, (by his wife Mary, one of the daughters of Sir George Champion, Knt. and Alderman of London) and Henry Roper; with one daughter Gertrude; who, on April 20, 1771, married Thomas Brand Holles, Esq; of the Hoo in Hertfordshire.

2. George, born Sept. 3, 1722, and

3. Richard-Henry, Rector of Clones in Ireland, who first married a daughter of William Chetwynd, Esq; secondly Mary, sister to Thomas Tennison, Esq; member in the present parliament for Monaghan in Ireland.

His Lordship, by his said third Lady, had one daughter Anne; and his Lordship dying on May 16, 1723, his eldest son,

PHILIP; succeeded as 9th Lord Teynham, but dying at Paris, on June 1, 1727, unmarried, the honour and estate devolved on his next brother,

HENRY, the 10th and present Lord Teynham, who, in July 1732, married Catharine, daughter of Edmund Powell, of Sandford in Oxfordshire, Esq; by which Lady, who departed this life on Aug. 26, 1765, he had issue,

1. Henry, born May 7, 1733; he first married Wilhelmina, the eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Francis Head, of the Hermitage, in Kent, Bart. but she dying (in childbed) without leaving issue, he married secondly to Elizabeth, daughter to — Webber, Esq; widow of John Mills, Esq; of Woodford-bridge, in Essex, by whom he has had, 1. Betty-Maria, born August 7, 1761; 2. Catharine, born August 2, 1762; 3. Philip, who died an infant; and, 4. Henry, born May 3, 1764.

2. John, born June 20, 1734, a Captain in the army, he married Anna-Gabriella, another of the daughters and coheirs of the above-mentioned Sir Francis Head, Bart. widow of Moses Mendez, of London, Esq; she died December 11, 1771, having had an only son, which died an infant.

3. Christopher, who died young.

4. Francis, born Jan. 25, 1738, and married Mary, daughter of — Lyttelton.

5. Philip, born Oct. 13, 1739, married Barbara, daughter of — Lyttelton.

6. Anthony, who died an infant.

7. Catharine, born Dec. 24, 1743, married April 23, 1773, to Thomas Mostyn, Esq; third son of Sir George Mostyn, of Flintshire, Bart.

8. Winefrid, born Dec. 5, 1744, and

9. Thomas, born Feb. 2, 1746.

His Lordship married to his second wife, in March, 1766, Ann, daughter of John Brinkhurst, Esq; which Lady died Jan. 1, 1771, and his Lordship married to his third wife, on Sept. 7, 1772, to — widow of Thomas Davis, Esq;

TITLE.] Henry Roper, Lord Teynham.

CREATION.] Baron Teynham, of Teynham in Kent, 9 Julii (1616) 14 Jac. I.

ARMS.] Party per fess, Azure and Or, a pale, and three Roebucks heads erased, counterchang'd.

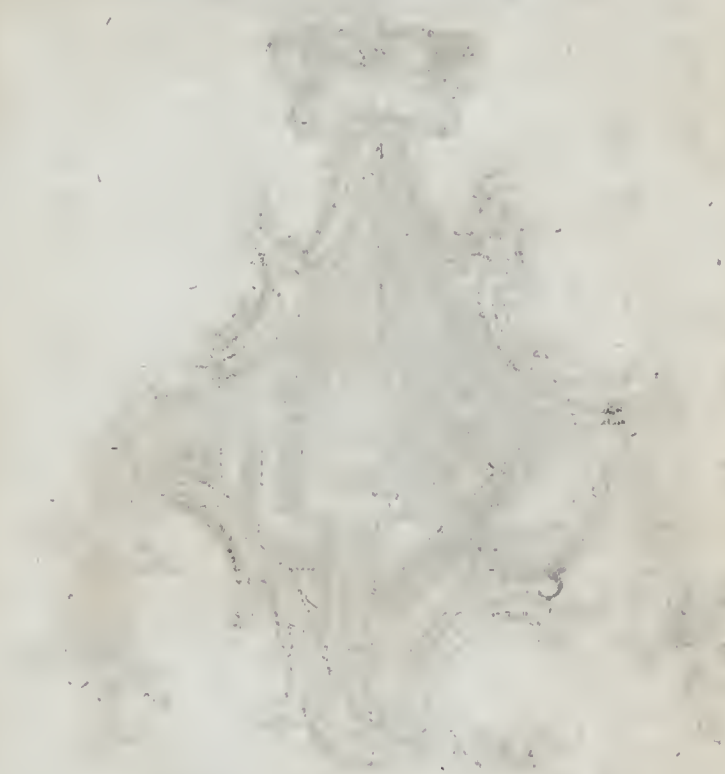
CREST.] On a wreath, a Lion rampant, Sable, holding a ducal coronet between his paws, Or.

SUPPORTERS,

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a buck, Or, on the sinister, a tyger reguardant, Argent.

MOTTO.] SPES MEA IN DEO.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Linsted-Lodge, in the county of Kent.



THE END OF THE WORLD



MURRAY, Baronefs Strange. 139

MURRAY, Baroneſs Strange.

ALL Antiquaries are agreed, that the common ancestor of this moſt noble and far ſpread family of the Murrays, derive themſelves from one FRISKINUS, a gentleman of note and figure in the reign of King David I. who came to the throne on the demife of his brother King, Alexander the 1ſt. Anno. 1122. No body can pretend, with any kind of certainty, to trace his origin or to ſhow his deſcent; but it may be conjectured that he was one of thoſe Saxon nobles, who, with Coſpatrick and Arkil, the true and genuine anceſtors of the great families of the Earls of Dunbar and Lennox, fled to Scotland, upon the conqueſt of England, or a little after, and were graciously received, and rewarded ſuitable to their birth and merit, with lands and territories, and from whence they or their immediate ſucceſſors aſſumed ſurnames: However, ſo much is moſt certain, that this Friſkinus, from an authentic voucher, of no leſs authority than a charter under the Great Seal of King William the Lion, held of the crown in the time of King David his grandfather, the lands of Strathbrock in Linlithgowſhire, the lands of Duffus, Roſſile, &c. in the ſhire of Murray ^a; he had two ſons as plain as a demonſtration, William and Hugo, who are both deſigned patronimically, Willielmus filius Friſkini, & Hugo filius Friſkini ^b, who is certainly the anceſtor of the family of Sutherland, as is plainly vouched from the chartulary of the episcopal ſee of Murray, in the lawyers library; William the ſon of Friſkin, deſigned only by the chriſtian name of his father, Willielmus filius Friſkini, gets from King William, a charter of the lands of Strathbrock, Duffus, Roſſile, Inchikel, Macher and Kintrai, “ quas terras pater ſuus Friſkin tenuit tempore regis David avi mei,” ſays the King. The charter has no precise date, but it muſt be betwixt the years 1168 and 1171; for Felix, Biſhop of Murray, is a witneſs to the King’s deed; in the year 1168 he was promoted to the episcopal ſee of Murray, and died in that office, anno 1171 ^c.

^a The original charter is in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Buchan.

^b From a voucher in the Chartulary of Murray, by Robert, Biſhop of St. Andrew’s.

^c Chronicle de Melroſs.

This William, the son of Friskin, *Willielmus filius Friskini*, as he designs himself, seems to have been a very considerable man in the Court of King Malcolm IV. He is witness to the charter of that King, to Barwald-Frandrense, of the lands of Innes; and is witness to the charter granted by King William, of the lands of Burgin to the Abbay of Kinloss. WILLIAM the Third of the line, his son, is the first that assumed the surname de Morravia, for he is designed *Willielmus de Morravia, filius Willielmi filii Friskini*, in a deed, whereby he gives in pure and perpetual alms, “*Deo et Ecclesæ sanctæ trinitatis de Spiny, et collegio canonicorum ibidem Deo servientium ecclesiam de Artendol, cum pertinentis suis coram Hugone fratre meo.*”

The reason I apprehend why he assumed the surname de Morravia from the country of Murray, was, because he had a great estate and vast possessions, and had his residence at Duffus there. HUGO DE MORRAVIA was his eldest son; for in the Chartulary of the see of Murray there is an agreement, betwixt Archibald, Bishop of Murray and Walter de Morravia, *filius quondam domini Hugonis de Morravia*, of a part of the wood and muir of Spiny, which his father had from Brunus, Bishop of Murray, *qui ducit ad Castellum de Duffus* in 1226. This Walter de Morravia and Dominus de Duffus, had for certain FRISKIN DE MORRAVIA Dominus de Duffus his son, who is so designed in an agreement about the abounding of lands with the Bishop of Murray in 1248^d; he had no male issue, and his estate, both in the South and in the West came to his two daughters, who were coheirs, Hellen, who was married to Sir Riginald le Chien; and Christian, to William de Feddereth^e. This Sir Friskin de Morravia is witness, together with Sir Malcolm de Morravia, in a charter granted by Malise, Earl Strathern, to Annabella, his sister, of the lands of Kincardine, which is confirmed by King Alexander the II, at Selkirk, the 28th of June, the 22d year of the King's reign, that is the year of our Lord 1233. This Sir Malcolm Murray, is by some thought to be brother to this Sir Friskin Murray of Duffus, witnessing the Earl of Strathern's charter with him. Others again think he was uncle to this Sir Friskin, son to Sir William de Morravia of Duffus; however this be, he is very early branched from the stem, and is uncontrovertibly the original ancestor of the most noble and illustrious family of the MURRAYS OF TILLIBARDINE. He for certain had a considerable estate in the county of Perth; for in the 36th of Alexander III. he, Dominus Malcolmus de

^d Chartulary of Murray.^e Ibid.

Morravia, Miles Vicecomes de Perth, is witneſs to a charter granted by Maleſius Comes de Strathern, Domino Malcolmo de Logie filio quondam Domini Maleſii Senefcalli de Strathern de terris de Catintulloch; to the charter, Alexander Comes de Buchan juſtitiarus Scotæ is a witneſs ^f.

In an account of the family drawn up in the year 1600, Sir MALCOLM de Morravia (the certain and uncontroverted ancestor of the Houſe of Tillibardine) is mentioned to have got the lands of Gaſk and others in the county of Perth, by marrying the daughter and heir of Sir Gilbert de Gaſk.

Sir DAVID Murray, one of the ancestors of the Duke of Atholl, is deſigned David de Morravia de Gaſk, in a charter, by Euphemia Comitiffa de Strathern, to Luke Stirling, one of the ancestors of the family of Keir, of the lands of Rattern, in the year 1411 ^g; and he is deſigned by the title of Gaſk, by that learned Scottiſh hiſtorian, Dr. John Major, as one of thoſe illuſtrious perſons, who were knighted by King James I. for the greater ſplendor of his coronation at Perth, anno 1424. As we are certain from undoubted vouchers, that Sir Malcolm Murray had an eſtate in Perthſhire, in the reign of King Alexander II. that he executed the office of High Sheriff there in the reign of King Alexander III. ſo we are as ſure, from unqueſtionable records and charters in the family, that he gave to Sir William de Morravia his ſon, “Willielmo de Morravia filio ſuo terras de Lamabude,” by a charter which is in the hands of his Grace the Duke of Atholl ^h, Andreas Episcopus Moraviæ, Willielmus de Hayie de Locherward & Michael de Weems Militibus, being witneſs thereto; the charter is without date, as is very uſual in the more ancient deeds, but it muſt be before 1244, when from the Chronicle of Melroſs, this prelate, Andrew Biſhop of Murray, died.

This ſame noble and illuſtrious perſon Willielmus de Moravia miles, filius quondam domini Malcolmi de Moravia militis, got and obtained the lands and eſtate of Tullibardine, in the county of Perth, by the marriage of Adda, daughter of Malife Senefcal de Strathern, by Mauriele his wife, daughter and heir of Congal filius Duncani filii Malcolmi. There is in the cuſtody of his Grace the Duke of Atholl, a charter of King Alexander II. under the Great Seal, ratifying and confirming a former deed and grant by Robertus comes de Strathern, Congal filio Duncani, filio Malcolmi, de illis terris in villa de Cacherlanuch quæ dicitur Tullibar-

^f Sir James Balfour's, Lord Lyon's Collections in Bibl. Jurid.
original charter in the hands of the Laird of Keir.
of the family.

^g The
^h In the charter cheſt

dine, and bears date the 3d of April, the 20th year of the King's reign, that is, the year 1231; to which deed Bishop Bondington of Glasgow, the Chancellor, is a witness. Sir William got also a ratification of the charter of the lands and estate of Tullibardine, from his Lady's brother, Henricus filius, quondam domini Malefii Senecalli de Strathern, whereby he confirms for him and his heirs, *illam donationem quam domina Mauriela mater mea filia Congal dedit et concessit domino Willielmo de Moravia filio domini Malcolmi de Moravia, et Addæ filiæ dictæ dominæ Mauriele, sororis meæ de Tullibardine, secundum tenorem chartæ quam dictus dominus Willielmus, et Adda soror mea habent de predicta Mauriele matre mea.* Apud Duffaly die Martis in Vigilia omnium sanctorum, anno domini millesimo ducentesimo octogesimo quarto ⁱ,

Upon the death of Queen Margaret, the grandchild and heir of King Alexander III. anno 1290, when the competition arose about the right of succession to the crown, betwixt John Baliol and Robert Bruce, the decision and determination whereof was, by both parties, referred to King Edward I. of England. The whole country, as usual upon such occasions, and in like cases, sided and attached themselves to the different rivals; Sir William Murray of Tullibardine or Tholybardine, as the record my voucher calls him ^k, took part with John Baliol; and being a person of character and figure, was one of those Barons that went to Berwick, the place of meeting, for giving decision in the point for supporting the claim, and where he gave his oath of fealty and subjection to King Edward as direct and superior Lord of Scotland ^l; but in this Sir William Murray was not alone, for even the competitors themselves, the very guardians of Scotland, and indeed all the Scotsmen about him, did the like. The King of England's decision in favour of John Baliol, could not be very agreeable to Sir William Murray, who had so strenuously asserted his preferable right and title, and submitted to him as King, when the crown of Scotland was adjudged to belong to him on the 19th of November 1292 ^m. Two years after this, anno 1294, a war breaking out between England and France, King Edward thinking himself assured of all the assistance the King and kingdom of Scotland could give him, at least he flattered himself so far as to think they would not at once disobey his commandments and baulk his intreaty, for he made use of both; and on the 29th of June, of the year 1294 aforesaid, he sent from Ports-

ⁱ Peres Ducem de Atholl.
^m Ibid.

^k Rymer and Prin,

^l Rymer,

mouth no leſs than 15 diſtinct letters to King John himſelf, and to others of the firſt rank and quality in Scotland, and among others to Sir William Murray, of Tullibardineⁿ; all whom he required upon their allegiance,, and intreated as his friends, to come in perſon, if they poſſibly could, to London, with their men, horſes, and arms, and to be ready on the 1ſt day of September next, to go over with him to France, in order to aſſiſt him in the recovering of his province of Gaſcony. But by this time the Scotch nation were grown weary of their ſuperior King Edward, and did not like the encroachments he had, by fraud, force, and violence, made upon their conſtitution and independency; ſo that his ſummonſes by this time were but little regarded, for they did not think themſelves bound to keep oaths ſo violently extorted from them by ſo eminent an invader of their liberties and independency. What became of Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine, after this, or what part he acted in the calamitous war that ſoon after enſued, for want of vouchers to direct me, I cannot tell, and at this diſtance I will not offer any conjecture. I obſerve from Mr. Rymer's *Fœdera* and Prin's *Collections*, there were really more gentlemen of the ſurname of Murray, even at that time, with territorial diſignations, than of any other family whatſoever; for there is Sir William Murray of Tullibardine; Sir William Murray of Drumfargard; and Sir Andrew Murray, of Bothwell; who I look upon to be all near relations to one another, and of the ſame blood and kindred.

By Dame Adda his wife aforeſaid, Sir William Murray had,

ANDREW, his ſon and heir, who gave in pure and perpetual alms to the monks of Inchaffry, uſually deſigned *Infula Miſſarium*, a certain annuity out of a part of his lands of Tullibardine, which had been formerly in diſpute betwixt him and the Abbot and Convent, and this he expreſſes for the health of his ſoul, &c. This mortification bears date the 16th of Dec. St. Bean's day, of the year 1331°. This gentleman, upon the incoming of Edward Baliol, in the year 1332, was one of thoſe who had got into the notion that he ſtill had a better and nearer title to the crown than the Bruce family in proximity of blood; and for that reaſon he did not oppoſe him, but rather ſeemed to favour the attempt he was making to recover his crown: He did not indeed join his army, but he cauſed, or ſuffered, ſome of his dependants to fix a ſtake in the river of Ern, where it was moſt fordable,

ⁿ Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ* ad Annum 1294.
chaffry.

^o Chartulary of In-

which, it seems, was the signal that had been concerted on to let the enemy march over to attack the Scots, that lay encamped at Duplins; the stratagem had all the success that could be desired, the Scots army were secure, not dreaming any enemy was near them, and were very disadvantageously attacked before they could scarce get to their arms, and a very bloody battle ensued, in which Edward Baliol, pretender to the crown, had the better, and upon that was crowned at Scoon; but the very next year, things taking a more favourable turn for King David, and the Scots, after a long siege, having made themselves masters of the town of Perth, many prisoners were taken, and among others this gentleman, who, being indicted, tried, and condemned for high treason, suffered accordingly. This gentleman's death was revenged very severely by the English, for, without any visible cause, Sir John Graham, the Earl of Monteith, who was taken prisoner in the battle of Durham, was executed at Westminster, as a traitor to the crown of England; because in the croud of other Scotchmen he had sworn fealty to King Edward of England. This Earl's death was a kind of reprisal for the death of Sir Andrew Murray of Tullibardine, who lost his life in supporting the interest of a Pretender, which the crown of England had exerted its full strength to have established on the Throne. He left a son, Sir WILLIAM Murray of Tullibardine, who, after the death of his father, had a charter from Malice, then Earl of Strathern, his superior, of his estate of Tullibardine, on the resignation of Adda de Morravia, avia dicti Willielmi. In this deed Sir William de Montifixo justiciarius Scotiæ ex parte boreali aquæ de Forth, is a witness, who executed that office in the year 1335, &c. ^p This William was succeeded by JOHN de Morravia de Tullibardine, who had a grant from Sir Alexander de Abernethy miles, de Terris de Pickerling in Baronia de Banbrick, in vicecomitatu de Fife. He was succeeded by

WALTERUS de Morravia de Tullibardine, who in 1358, upon Robert the great Steward of Scotland's coming to be Comes de Strathern, he grants a charter, "Waltero de Morravia de Terris de Tullibardine and Concussie:" And King David, in the 33d year of his reign, by a charter under the Great Seal, ratifies and confirms, "Chartam quas dilectus nepos noster Robertus Comes de Strathern, senescallus Scotiæ, fecit concessit Waltero de Morravia de Tullibardine & Concussie, ac etiam chartam quam quondam Alexander Abernethy miles fecit Johanni de Morravia de Tullibardine, de

Terris de Pekerling in Barronia de Banbrick in vicecomitatu de Fife.” The charter is in the registers of the Great Seal, anno 1362. This ſame Walterus de Moravia de Tullibardine, gave to the Monastery of St. Servan of Culcrofs, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, totas terras ſuas de Aldton pro ſalute animi ſui & Margaretæ ſponſæ ſuæ, parentum, progenitorum & ſucceſſorum ſuorum Feſtibus, Walterus Episcopus Dunblanen; Johannes Abbas de Dunfermling, Dominus Thomas Biſſet, Dominus de Fife, Robertus de Erſkine, Dominus Ejuſtem, Andreas de Valoniis militibus, Allanus de Erſkine, Robertus ſeneſcallus de Innermeath, Michael de Balfour, Robertus Hakyth, & multis aliis. This charter, though it wants a date, yet the time may be eaſily fixed, ſince Thomas Biſſet is a witneſs who had married the Lady Iſabel, the daughter and heir of Duncan, Earl of Fife, and upon that came to be deſigned Dominus de Fife, for we know exactly when the marriage happened, from a charter under the Great Seal of King David confirming a marriage ſettlement; inter Dominum Thomam Biſſet & Iſabellam de Fife dominam ejuſdem, dated Jan. 10, 1362^q, and another on June 8, the ſame year 1362. After the marriage took place, there is a charter under the Great Seal, Domino Thomæ Biſſet de toto & integro comitatu de Fife, & heredibus ſuis maſculis inter ipſum & Iſabellam de Fife legitime procreandis: ſo that the preſiſe date of this charter of mortification is in the year 1362; it is afterwards confirmed to the Abbot and Convent of Culcrofs, by King Robert III. at Dunfermling, the 20th of March, in the firſt year of his reign, anno 1390^r. From the writs of the family it appears, that this Walter Murray de Tullibardine was married to Margaret de Baird, as ſhe is deſigned, who was of the ancient family of the Bairds, of Camnethan, in the county of Lanerk, where they had long continued in luſtre. By this lady he had a ſon, his heir and ſucceſſor,

Sir DAVID Murray, deſigned firſt of Gaſk, and then of Tillibardine, as is before obſerved; he is deſigned David de Moravia de Gaſk, in a charter granted by Eupham Counteſs Palatine of Strathern, Luce de Strivelyn de terris de Rathern; it is dated at Perth the 8th of November, 1414, to which there are witneſſes, Robertus Senecallus Comes de Fife, & de Monteith, gubernator regni Scotiæ, Walterus ſeneſcallus Comes Athole & Caithneſs, Willielmus dominus Graham, Johannes de Weems dominus ejuſdem, militibus, David de Moravia de Gaſk, Thomas de Bryſban & Triſtam de Gor-

^q In the Registers of the Great Seal in the Records,
in the public Archives,

^r In the Registers

thy, scutiferus ^s. He is one of those noble persons, who King James I. honoured with knighthood, for the greater splendor of his coronation at Perth, 1424. The authority of this is from Dr. John Major; but I must caution my reader, that he is designed David Macy de Gask; but it is either designed as a contraction of Murray, or one of the typographical errors the book abounds in, which, I may venture to say, this is but one of a hundred. In the year 1445, Sir David Murray of Tullibardine, (according to a humour that then much prevailed among great men, of founding collegiate churches, the patronage of which they absolutely reserved to themselves, and that they might have the benefit of the Divine offices near at hand) founded and endowed a college at Tullibardine, just by his own castle, which he provided with a Provost and four Prebends, which became a constant fund of provision for the younger sons of the more remote branches of the family in an ecclesiastick way; till it was suppressed at the reformation of religion, with the other religious houses, which were then deemed nurseries of superstition.

Within the Collegiate church of Tullibardine, on the west end of the wall, are the arms of the founder, Sir David Murray and his Lady Dame Isabel Stuart impaled, the three stars within the border of Murray, and the fesse checquee and the gally for Stuart of Lorn, of which family this lady was a daughter.

He married Isabel, daughter of John Stuart of Innermeath, Lord Lorn ^t, ancestor to the Earl of Atholl of that name, by whom he had issue,

Sir William, the eldest, the heir of the family.

John Murray, the second, designed of Dryfall ^u.

Patrick, the third, who got in patrimony the lands of Dollary and Drye, Isle of Auchtertyre ^w. He was Sheriff depute of Perthshire, under his brother Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine, in the reign of King James III. anno 1465 ^x, of his eldest son and heir is lineally descended Sir William Murray of Auchtertyre, Bart. and of Ninian a younger brother, who got in patrimony the lands of Dollary, are sprung the Murrays of Dollaray, of whom again by a younger son Patrick Murray, of Newraw, came the Murrays of Woodend ^y; and of them issued of a second brother who was a clergyman, Mr. William Murray, parson

^s Charta penes Domi. um Keir.
penes Decem de Atholl.

^u Ibid.

^t Writs of the house of Tullibardine,
^w Charta penes Ducem de

Atholl.
^x Charta penes Dom. de Glenegies,
^y Charta penes

Laurentium Oliphant de Gask.

of Dyſart, William Murray, Eſq; created Earl Dyſart, by King Charles I. in the year 1646, from whoſe daughter Elizabeth, Counteſs of Dyſart and Duchefs of Lauderdale, the honour and dignity of Earl of Dyſart, devolved to Sir Lionel Talmache of Helmingham, Bart. her ſon; James, of whom is come the Murrays of the houſe of Strawan.

Alexander, who was the anceſtor of the Murrays of Tippermuir, who were a conſiderable family, and were well allied to the beſt families in Perthſhire; they have ſtill a male repreſentative, though he be out of the eſtate which was once very conſiderable.

Sir David Murray of Tullibardine had, beſides theſe ſons, ſeveral daughters,

Mariotta, who was married to Sir Malcolm Drummond of Cargill, anceſtor to the Earls of Perth. The contract is by way of indenture, dated at Auchterarder 14th July, 1445; the marriage portion is eight hundred marks, good and uſual money of the Kingrick of Scotland, to be paid at eight different terms annually. There are other mutual claules of mutual ſupport and friendſhip betwixt the families in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſignificant terms that can be expreſſed, and particularly that William Murray and Patrick Murray, two of Sir David's ſons, ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting to their new ally to the utmoſt of their power and ability. There are witneſſes to this contract Michael, Biſhop of Dunblain, Patrick, Lord Graham, Patrick, Lord Glamis, &c.

Iſabel, who was married to Malcolm Drummond of Con-
craig^z, then Steward of Strathern.

Chriſtian, who was married to Murdoch Monteith of Ruſky, at that time a great Baron in the county of Perth^a, by whom he had two daughters his heirs; Agnes, who was married to Sir John Haldane of Glenegies; and Margaret, to John Napier of Marcheſton, anceſtor to the Lord Napier.

WILLIAM MURRAY of Tullibardine, the ſon and ſucceſſor of Sir David, made a very conſiderable figure in his time. He executed the office of High Sheriff of the county of Perth, in the reign of James II. and III.^b which he diſcharged by his brother Patrick Murray, the anceſtor of Auchtertyre, as his deputy in the office. He was frequently in the Parliaments as a Baron of Tenure; and in the year 1458, he was one of the Lords named for the adminiſtration of juſtice, who were the King's daily council^c. We find him alſo one of the Plenipotentiaries in a treaty with the Engliſh, in 1458, to

^z Charta penes Dom. Glenegies.

^a Ibid.

^b Charta penes Dom. Glenegies.

^c Writs belonging to the family of Boſwell of Balmutto.

treat of a peace, or the continuation of a truce betwixt the two nations. He enlarged the college of Tullibardine, founded by his father; and built that part towards the west where his arms and his lady's are impaled, the three stars within the double tressure, and a cross engrailed for Colquhoun finely cut in stone on the out-side of the wall. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Lufs, Knt. in the county of Dumbartown, who was Lord High Chamberlain in the reign of King James III. by whom he had a numerous issue; the tradition is they had 17 sons, of whom a great many of the different families of the Murrays throughout the kingdom are descended; Sir William was the eldest, George Abbot of Inchaffry, the younger son^d, John Murray of Galvamore, is called another; the ancestors of the Murrays of Newton, Balberton, &c. &c. are said to be two of the seventeen brothers of Tullibardine.

Sir WILLIAM MURRAY of Tullibardine, the eldest son and next in the line of this noble family, was in a high degree of favour with King James III. There is a charter in the custody of his Grace the Duke of Atholl, by that Prince *Dilecto nostro ac familiari militi Willielmo de Morravie de Tullibardine, pro suo fideli servitio nobis impenso senescalliam nostram comitatus de Strathern, ac dominii de Balquhidder.* This charter of the Stewartry of Strathern and Lordship of Balquhidder is dated 18th Jan. 1482. In the first parliament of King James IV. anno 1488, we find him sitting as a member; for we may remark, that although the smaller Barons were dispensed by an act of King James I. from personal attendance in parliament^e, anno 1427, yet the greater Barons, even under the degree of Lords of Parliament, were not, but sat there in virtue of their Baronies; for though these great Barons came but seldom to parliament, yet there was no law excluding them, but that they might take their seats there whenever they had a mind, even though they were not called by the King's writ, or general precept. In the parliament 1492, he got a special act in his favour, ratifying the grant formerly made to him of the Stewartry of Strathern, which is in the archives of the family. And in 1495, we find him concerned in a treaty with the English, for the keeping of a good understanding betwixt the two realms.^f In 1507, Sir William Murray by this time being grown aged, the King grants to his well beloved and familiar Knight as he designs him, Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, a full exoneration in regard of his great age, dis-

^d Deeds in the possession of Laurence Oliphant of Gask,
of parliament.

^e *Fœdera Angliæ,*

^f Black acts

pending

penſing with his attendance, or coming either to courts, or even to the King's hoſt itſelf.

He married Catharine, daughter of Andrew, Lord Grey ^g, by whom he had JOHN, his eldeſt ſon and heir apparent, who married Elizabeth, a lady of the family of the Crichtons ^h, but died without iſſue in the life-time of his father.

William, ſecond ſon, who was the heir of the family, Sir Andrew, the third ſon, who got a good eſtate in marriage with Margaret, the daughter and ſole heir of James Barclay of Arngoſk and Keppo, and became the anceſtor of the Murrays of Balvaird; ſince dignified with the title of Lord Balvaird and Viſcount ⁱ, of which branch is likewiſe the preſent Earl of Mansfield; David Murray of Strathgeth. ^k He had alſo two daughters,

Chriſtian, married to George Lord Seaton, anceſtor to the Earls of Winton ^l.

Elizabeth, to Thomas Stuart of Gairntully ^m.

He died in 1509, and was ſucceeded by WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, who is deſigned, *ſilius & hæres quondam domini Willielmi Murray de Tullibardine*, in a charter under the Great Seal, anno 1510 ⁿ.

He married Margaret, daughter of John Duke of Atholl ^o, by whom he had William, his eldeſt ſon and heir; Andrew and David, alſo a daughter Helen, married to Alexander Seaton of Parbroath ^p, in the county of Fife. Which

WILLIAM, in 1542, obtained a charter under the Great Seal, whereby his eſtate was granted to himſelf and Catharine Campbell his wife, in conjunct infeoffment, and a new inveſtiture of his whole fortune, under the Great Seal, to himſelf in life-rent, and to William his ſon and heir apparent in fee; and to the heirs male of his body, which failing, to Alexander and James Murray, his ſons, and to the heirs male of their bodies reſpectively; which failing, to Andrew Murray, Brother-German to William Murray of Tullibardine, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to David Murray, brother to the ſaid William alſo, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to David Murray of Auchtertyre, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Alexander Murray of Strowan, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to John Mur-

^g Charta penes Ducem de Atholl.
and heir apparent of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, and to his Lady,
under the Great Seal. in the public Records in 1485.

ⁱ Charta penes
Vicecomitem de Stormont.

^m Charta penes Sir Geo. Stuart.
ad annum 1510.

the Houſe of Seaton, MS.

^h Charter to this John Murray, ſon
and heir apparent of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, and to his Lady,

^k Charta in Archives.

ⁿ Charta penes Ducem de Atholl,
^p Sir Richard Maitland's Hiſtory of

ray of Wallacetoun, and to the heirs male of his body; all which failing, to his nearest and lawful heirs whatsoever ^q.

He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor to the Earl of Breadalbane ^r, by whom he had issue, four sons, 1. Sir William, his heir; 2. Alexander, a Colonel in the Dutch service; 3. James Murray of Purdovis; 4. Andrew: also four daughters, 1. Annabella, married to John, Lord Erskine, afterwards Earl of Mar and Regent of Scotland, in the minority of King James the Sixth; 2. Eupham, to Robert Stewart of Rosyth, an ancient family in Fifeshire ^s; and secondly, to Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of Dumfermling, Secretary of State in the minority of King James VI. ^t and lastly to Patrick Gray of Innergoury ^u; 3. Catharine, to Robert Murray of Abercairny ^w; 4. Jean, to James Henderson of Fordell ^x, in the county of Fife.

He died anno 1562, and was succeeded by

WILLIAM, his son and heir, who was a gentleman of great parts and reputation, likewise very instrumental in bringing about the reformation. He was one of the Barons, who, in virtue of their Baronies sat in parliament 1560 ^y, and established the reformed doctrine, though he does not appear to have been concerned in those violences committed by the more zealous men of his own party. Upon the Queen's return from France in 1561, he was much in her favour and confidence, had likewise the honour to entertain her Majesty, at his house at Tullibardine, several times in her progress to the North; he was also appointed of the Privy Council, and in 1565, was constituted Comptroller of the kingdom ^z.

Upon the murder of King Henry, by the Earl of Bothwell, he was one of the Barons who, with great zeal and forwardness, went into an association for the defence of the young Prince, King James IV. and to pursue the Earl of Bothwell, and to bring him to justice for the execrable fact he had committed on the King's father; and perhaps he was not the less keen in prosecuting that wicked Earl, that he had the honour to be second cousin to King Henry, the murdered Prince; but his keenness for the safety and preservation of the young Prince, did not influence him to behave in any way undutiful to the Queen his Sovereign, for an author of great

^q In publicis Archivis.
num 1538.

^r Charta in Archivis.

^s Ibid.

^t Ibid.

^u Ibid.

^w Ibid.

^x Ibid.

^y Ibid.

^z Ibid.

^r Charter under the Great Seal in the Records ad annum 1538.

^s Ibidem, Charta in the Charter Chest of Rosyth.

^t Charta in Archivis.

^u Ibid.

^w Charta penes Dom. de Abercairny.

^x Charta in publicis Archivis.

^y Keith's Collections.

^z Charta in Rotulis, and Mr. Keith's Collections.

worth and credit at that time ^a, ſays, ſpeaking of the Laird of Tullibardine, that he always retained a dutiful reſpect to the Queen's Majeſty, and only entered into the aſſociation for the ſafety of the young Prince, and puniſhment of the King's murder. Though the Laird of Tullibardine, the Comptroller, was in great friendſhip and confidence of ſome of thoſe who went all lengths againſt the Queen; yet he never could be prevailed on to concur with them in one ſingle act that was derogatory to her honour, dignity, and ſafety; but when the Queen was forced to fly out of the kingdom, and the government eſtabliſhed in the perſon of her ſon the Prince, he ſubmitted to that authority and kept the Comptroller's place long after. He was of the Privy Council to the Regents ^b: Upon the death of the Earl of Mar the Regent, who was his brother-in-law, in 1572, he and Sir Alexander Erſkine of Gogar, commonly called Maſter of Mar, were appointed Governors of the young King, and joint Keepers of the Caſtle of Stirling, where the King reſided and was brought up; and he diſcharged the office to the univerſal approbation of the whole kingdom, 'till 1578, when the King took upon himſelf the adminiſtration. As ſoon as the King conſtituted a new Privy-council, he was one of the number, in which he continued 'till his death, on the 15th of March, 1583 ^c. He left iſſue by Agnes his wife, daughter of William 2d, Earl of Montroſe ^d, John, his eldeſt ſon and heir, Mr. William Murray, deſigned of Pitcarlie, and Mungo Murray of Dunork; and two daughters, Margaret, who was married to Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, Knt. and Jean to Sir John Hepburn of Watchton.

JOHN MURRAY of Tullibardine, the eldeſt ſon, was in great favour of James VI. with whom he had been bred up in an intimacy from his childhood, which begat a confidence that was never ſhaken. In the year 1592, he was conſtituted Maſter of the King's houſhold ^e, and ſoon after had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him. But his Majeſty's favour to Sir John Murray did not ſtop here, for he was further graciouſly pleaſed to raiſe him to the Peerage, by the ſtile and title of Lord Murray of Tullibardine, by letters patent the 25th of April, 1604. The ſame year he had a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Letterbanachy to himſelf, during his own life-time, and to Wil-

^a Sir James Melville's Memoirs of his own Times.
Council in the Signet Office.

Regis ad annum, 1584.

^b Records of the
^c Carta in Cancellaria, S. D. N.

^d Carta in publicis Archivis, ad annum, 1547.

^e Acts of Parliament, anno 1592.

liam, his eldeſt ſon, in fee, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Captain John Murray, his ſecond ſon; and failing the iſſue male of his body, to Sir Patrick Murray of Caſtleton, his third ſon; and failing his male iſſue, to Mungo Murray, his fourth ſon; and failing him, to Robert Murray, his fifth ſon, and the heirs male of their bodies reſpective; which failing, to Mr. William Murray of Pitcairlie, his brother-german, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Mungo Murray of Dunork, his brother-german, and the heirs male of his body.

The Lord Tullibardine riſing ſtill more and more in his Maſteſty's favour, he was further graciously pleaſed to raiſe him to the honour, title and dignity of Earl of Tullibardine, by letters patent, bearing date the 10th of July, 1606^f. A commiſſion being directed to Alexander, Earl of Dumfermling, then his Maſteſty's High Commiſſioner, to inveſt, with the uſual ſolemnities, the Lord Tullibardine, in the honour of Earl of Tullibardine; the Lord Fleming, in the honour of Earl of Wigton; the Lord Glamis, in the honour of Earl of Kinghorn; the Lord Abercorn, Earl of Abercorn, all on the ſame day.

Which JOHN, *fiſt Earl of Tullibardine*, married dame Catharine Drummond, daughter of David, Lord Drummond, anceſtor to the Earls of Perth, by whom he had iſſue,

William, his eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor.

Captain John Murray, his ſecond ſon.

Sir Patrick Murray of Caſtleton, Knight of the Bath, his third ſon, and who became afterwards Earl of Tullibardine, on the ſurrender of the honour by his eldeſt brother.

Mungo Murray, fourth ſon, who became Viſcount of Stormont, by ſpecial proviſion of David the fiſt Viſcount Stormont, who made him his heir: But though he was fiſt married to Agnes, daughter of Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, and Neice to the Viſcount of Stormont; and after that to Elizabeth, daughter of David, Earl of Weems, yet he had no ſucceſſion; ſo the dignity of Viſcount of Stormont, at length came to Murray, the Lord Balvaird.

Robert Murray, the fifth ſon.

Anna, the Earl's eldeſt daughter, was married to Patrick, Lord Glamis, Earl of Kinghorn, anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Strathmore.

Liliſ, ſecond daughter, married to Sir John Grant of Freuchie, the Laird of Grant.

Margaret, the third, to James Halden of Glenegies.

Catharine, the fourth, was married to David Roſs of Balnagoun, in Roſſſhire, the heir male and representative of the ancient Earls of Roſs, and had iſſue,

WILLIAM, *second Earl of Tullibardine*, while he was a young man, being in the town of Perth on the memorable 5th of Aug. 1600, when John, Earl of Gourie and Mr. Alexander Ruthven, his brother, attempted to lay violent hands on the sacred person of the King their Sovereign; upon their being both slain, the Citizens of Perth, hearing that the Earl of Gourie, who had been their Provost at the time, was slain, rose in a tumult, and in all probability, considering their numbers and the ferment they were in, would have cut the Court in pieces, if the young Laird of Tullibardine, who was accidentally in town that day, had not interposed with his retinue and his friends, carried off the King, and all with him safe to Falkland. For this most signal and meritorious service, the Laird of Tullibardine got the Sheriffship of Perthshire, that had heritably belonged to the House of Ruthven, the Earls of Gourie, and has mostly continued in the family of Atholl, ever since that time.

This William, the second Earl of Tullibardine, made a very noble alliance by marriage; for his Lordship married the Lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter and heir of the line to John the fifth Earl of Atholl, of the Stewartine line; by whom he had only John, his son and heir, and a daughter Anne, who was married to Sir John Moncrief of that Ilk, then an ancient considerable family, as any in all the county of Perth.

This Earl of Tullibardine laid before his Majesty King Charles I. the claim and title his lady, the Countess of Tullibardine and his children, had to the honour and dignity of Earl of Atholl, setting forth, that the Countess was the eldest daughter, and heir of line and at law to the deceased Earl of Atholl, her father; that the family of Innermeath, who had got the title of Earl of Atholl upon the demise of her father, were now all extinct, and out of the way, and therefore she conceived that she was well intitled to her father's dignity. The King received the petition very graciously, and told the Earl of Tullibardine, that since it was plain that the former Earls of Atholl were all extinct in the male line, that it was but just and reasonable that the dignity of Atholl, which had so long and so gloriously flourished in the race of the Stewarts, in whom he himself had a relation in blood, should be revived and established in the person and descendants of the lady; who was the heir of line and at law, and gave his royal word the thing should be done. But as the Earl of Tullibardine was to do his lady and children justice, so as to have the title and honour of Earl of Atholl brought into them, so he did not think but that he ought to take care to do all that was possible for him, to preserve the honour of Tullibardine as a distinct and separated dignity, that was not to be immerged or consolidated into that of Earl of Atholl, when that honour came to be vested in his son;
who

who would become heir both to his father and mother in their reſpective dignities and Peerages ; this the Earl repreſented to his Maſteſty ſo effectually, that it was agreed and concerted, that he ſhould reſign and ſurrender his own title and Peerage of Earl Tullibardine, into his Maſteſty's hands, in favour of his brother Sir Patrick Murray, Knight of the Bath, and one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber ; and who himſelf had a good ſhare of favour, and had acquired the eſtate of Tullibardine from his brother. Accordingly, William Earl of Tullibardine did ſurrender, on the 1ſt of April, 1626 ^g, the title, honour, dignity, and precedency, of Earl of Tullibardine, in order that it might be, *de novo*, conferred on Sir Patrick Murray aforeſaid ; but in the interim, before the ſeveral different deeds and patents could be perfected, the Earl of Tullibardine died, which brought theſe tranſactions for ſome time to a ſtand ; but that juſt and excellent Prince, King Charles, well knowing the intention of the parties in the whole tranſaction, and that it was intended, that both the Peerage of Atholl and Tullibardine ſhould be diſtinctly repreſented ; therefore his Maſteſty was graciously pleaſed to acknowledge, that William, the deceased Earl of Tullibardine, had reſigned his titles of honour of Earl of Tullibardine, in favour of his brother, Sir Patrick Murray, and which he was moved in juſtice to confer upon him. Accordingly a patent paſſed the Great Seal, creating him Earl of Tullibardine, bearing date the penult. of January, 1628 ^h, and to his heirs male whatſoever : But the King, who regulated his whole conduct by the maxims and principles of conſcience and honour, having done juſtice to Sir Patrick Murray, in giving him the title of Earl of Tullibardine, conformable to the intention of the reſignation, he very quickly after that, did juſtice to his nephew John Murray, ſon and heir of the deceased Earl of Tullibardine, for he was ſoon after inveſted in the honour, title, dignity, and Peerage of Earl of Atholl. The preamble of the patent is very noble, and reflects great honour on the patentee ; for his Maſteſty narrates, that the honour and dignity of Earl of Atholl, had continued ſucceſſively in the line and poſterity of John, Earl of Atholl, who was uterine brother to the King's illuſtrious anceſtor, King James II. to the death of John the 5th Earl of Atholl, the patentee's own grand-father, whoſe eldeſt daughter, Dorothea, Counteſs of Tullibardine, was mother to him, the King's *predilectus conſanguineus*, as he is pleaſed to term the patentee, *Johannes Murray, nunc creatus comes Atholl*. The narrative goes on declaring, that his Maſteſty was

^g Charta in Chancellaria S. D. N. R. ad annum 1626. ^h Patent in the Chancery Office at Edinburgh, ad annum 1628, teſtifying that the honour had been reſigned by the deceased Earl of Tullibardine to his brother, the 1ſt of April 1626.

moved ſurely from principle of honour and conſcience to give, ratify, and confirm to the Earl, the title of Earl of Atholl, and that in truth, in the very ſtrongeſt terms that could be deviſed, to expreſs his right as heir of line to his maternal anceſtor John the 1ſt Earl of Atholl, who had the Peerage conferred on him by his brother, King James II. For all theſe reaſons, Nos de nova, (ſays the Sovereign) damus, conceſſimus et contulimus teneroque preſentiam damus concedimus & conferimus preſato Johanne Murray, nunc comes Athollie, preſatam dignitatem comitatus Athollie, & hæredibus ſuis, &c. the patent bears date at Whitehall, the 17th of February, 1629¹.

This noble Earl, continued a loyal and quiet ſubject during the peaceable time of the reign of King Charles. At the firſt rupture when the troubles began in 1639, he attached himſelf to the King's ſide with great firmneſs and fidelity, he raiſed his Atholl men to the number of 1800 or 2000 men, declaring his intention was to ſupport the honour and dignity of the crown; and that he would oppoſe every meaſure, or whatever party he judged were driving things to leſſen or eclipse the luſtre of it, or were making undue and illegal ſtretches, on whatſoever pretence, of leſſening and invading the ſovereignty in any branch of its inherent power.

But all jealousies and animosities being, at leaſt ſeemingly, compoſed by the King's own preſence in the parliament 1641; parties of both ſides laid down their arms, and ſeemed to outvie one another who ſhould expreſs their loyalty and duty moſt to his Majeſty, who had removed all their grievances, and ſettled every thing to the deſire of their hearts. The Earl of Atholl died next year after this, anno 1642; his death was looked on as a very great loſs to the King's ſervice, conſidering that he left his ſon very young, a meer child, in no capacity of heading his men, or leading them on to action; a thing the highlanders have at all times been fond of; and if we but conſider what great matters the Marquis of Montroſe did, with but a ſmall number of the Atholl men that reſorted to him from principle, when he ſet up the King's Standard and declared for his Majeſty; what, in a reaſonable conjecture, yea, what wonders might have been performed if all the Atholl men had been drawn together, and appeared in the field with their own maſter and chief the Earl of Atholl at their head? but this by the bye.

John, *the firſt of the line and race of the Murrays of Atholl*, left iſſue by Jane, his wife, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy, aunt to John, the firſt Earl of Bredalbane; John, his eldeſt ſon and heir, thereafter Earl and Marquis of Atholl; Mungo Murray, who was Lieutenant of his Majeſty's guards at

¹ Patent recorded in the Chancery Office, at Edinburgh.

the Restoration; he died unmarried, and was interred in St. Giles's church at Edinburgh, at the tomb of John Earl Atholl, who died Lord Chancellor in the year 1579, where the honours that were hung at the funerals, are still to be seen by the curious. The Earl of Atholl, had also one daughter Anne, who was married to her first cousin, Earl of Tullibardine, who was the son of her uncle Patrick, Earl of Tullibardine, who had the honour, as we have heretofore observed in this memorial, conferred on him by King Charles the 1st. This Patrick, Earl of Tullibardine, married dame Elizabeth Dent, an English lady, by whom he had issue,

James, his son and successor in the honour, and a younger son, William Murray of Redcastle, who being in the King's army at Philiphaugh, was taken prisoner, and suffered at St. Andrews, in the year 1646.

He was a lively young man; he was much regretted by all ranks and all parties; for he was of great expectations and was not above eighteen years of age at his death: his brother got his estate, who it is reported, pressed his death very indecently. But it was observable, that though he had at that time two sons, they died so quickly after one another, that many remarks were made on it; for though he had two wives, first his cousin the Earl of Atholl's daughter; and after that Lilius, daughter of Sir John Dummond of Machany, yet he left no child to inherit his fortune, but died without issue on the 26th of January, 1670, and his estate and honour revolved to the Earl of Atholl, as his nearest heir.

JOHN, the second Earl of the line of the Murrays, Earls of Atholl, succeeded his father in the honour, while he was very young; but being bred up in the principles of loyalty and fidelity to the Crown and Royal Family, in all the distress it was then under, he stuck to it with the most firm, unshaken and inviolable fidelity. In the year 1653, when the Earl of Glencairn set up the King's standard in the Highlands, the Earl of Atholl resorted to him, and brought two thousand of his men to the camp; and though he was now scarce eighteen, he endured the fatigue and ill-accommodation the army was unavoidably exposed to, with the vigour and resolution that could have been expected from the most veteran soldier, that was among them; and both the Earl of Glencairn, who was the first General, and the Earl of Middleton, who afterward had the command of the army, always acknowledged and declared afterward, that if it had not been that the Earl of Atholl was among them, and the support his country afforded them, they should have starved for want of provision and forage, and their keeping so long together was more owing to the Earl of Atholl, than to all the other great men that were among them.

Upon

Upon the happy reſtoration of King Charles II. anno 1660, the Earl of Atholl's merit and loyalty being ſo eminent and conſpicuous, could not well fail of being highly rewarded and conſidered, as it well deſerved. He was firſt named one of the Privy Council, and acted as principal Maſter of the King's Houſhold, in the abſence of the Marquis of Argyll, at the ſolemnity of the Parliament, which ſat down at Edinburgh the firſt of January, 1661. Quickly after that getting into a high degree of favour with his Maſteſty, and in the moſt entire confidence and friendſhip of the Earl of Lauderdale, then the ſole Secretary and Miniſter for Scotland, his Lordſhip the Earl of Atholl was made and conſtituted Lord Juſtice General, in place of the Earl of Caſſils, who had been named to the office, but declined to accept it, becauſe he could not bring himſelf up to take the oaths enjoined by law, anno 1663.

The Earl ſtill riſing more and more in favour and confidence, both of the King and the Miniſter, he was preferred to be Captain of the Guards, on the demife of the Earl of Newburgh, anno 1670, and one of the extraordinary Lords of the Seſſion. In 1672, the Earl of Atholl, without parting with any of his other offices, was made Lord Privy Seal, then void by the death of the Earl of Dumfermling; but his Maſteſty thinking all theſe great employments were not enough to reward the merit and ſervices of the Earl of Atholl, therefore his Maſteſty was graciously pleaſed to raiſe him to a higher degree and title of honour, by creating him Marquis of Atholl, by letters patent, bearing date the 17th of February, 1676^k.

As the Lord Atholl had been in a long and firm friendſhip with the Secretary, the Earl of Lauderdale, ſo he was a great ſupport to the other in keeping his court, and having ſo deep a root with the King. Lauderdale had now poſſeſſed all his friends with a notion, that was at firſt believed by them all, that the people in the weſtern ſhires were actually in a ſtate of rebellion, and were to be reduced by a ſuperior force; for this end he got the King to write to all the Chiefs in the Highlands, to raiſe their men to march to the weſt; among others the Marquis of Atholl raiſed 3000 of his Atholl men. The Earls of Breadalbane, Mar, Perth, Strathmore, &c. raiſed ſuch as depended on them, which in all amounted to an army of eight or nine thouſand men, who were to be let looſe in the Weſt, on free quarter, as if they had been in an enemy's country.

The Lord Atholl actually went to the Weſt, and was named one of the Committee of Council that were to give the neceſſary orders to the army; but his Lordſhip quickly perceiving, when he came to the Weſt, how he had been de-

^k Patent recorded in Chancery.

ceived, and the state of that country so dreadfully misrepresented, that they were so far from being in any degree of rebellion, that they were in a state of perfect quiet, and by no single circumstance, it could appear to him, that any rebellion was intended, when he had examined as far into the bottom of things as was possible, while he remained in that part of the country. So his Lordship being of himself a noble, generous, free-hearted man, he would be no longer a party in so violent an administration, nor could he endure to see such havock made in any part of the kingdom, where he himself was a subject; so upon this he fell off from Duke Lauderdale, and joined with the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Perth, and ten or twelve of the nobility, with about 150 gentlemen of quality, who went up to London to complain of the violence and illegality of the administration. But though the King saw the Lord Atholl, yet he would not disgrace the Duke of Lauderdale, much less punish him for what he had done. The Marquis of Atholl having so many places in so small a country, had raised a great clamour; so to stop that, now he was upon the side that were the patriots, and set up to be the Protectors of the liberties of Scotland, he quitted the Justice-General's place, which was given to Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmany, in 1678; and he kept the Privy Seal, and his other posts and offices, without any visible diminution in his Majesty's favour, 'till the King's death in 1685.

Upon the accession of his Majesty King James VII. to the throne, the Marquis of Atholl had still a good share of favour, for he had a great deal of merit, and much esteemed by the new King, since he had gone with great zeal into the act of parliament in 1681, declaring the hereditary right to the crown, in the legal, lineal course of the succession, in favour of his Majesty, while he was Duke of Albany and York. So his Lordship the Marquis of Atholl, was continued Lord Privy Seal, and in his other offices.

Upon the invasion of the Earl of Argyll, the Marquis was thought the fittest person the Council could pitch on to make head against him; for that end they ordered him to raise so many of his vassals and dependants, as he thought necessary, to march into Argyle-shire, to prevent the progress the Earl might have in making levies among his friends and vassals there. To give the Marquis the greater authority, (it seems) to execute any orders he might receive from his Majesty, or the Council, he was made Lieutenant of the shires of Argyle and Tarrat. The fate of the Earl of Argyle, and the suppression of that rebellion, is so well known, that it is unnecessary to relate them.

Quickly after this the Marquis of Atholl was invested with a power of Justiciary in Argyle-shire, to try and bring to justice
such

ſuch as had been concerned in the rebellion; but conſidering the attachment and dependance the Highlanders have upon their Chief, and the heads of their clans and tribes, which no man living knew better than his Lordſhip, little blood was ſhed; and but few examples made; and the few executions that were, were done by his two deputies in the office, the one a gentleman of Atholl, and the other a gentleman of the ſhire of Air.

Soon after the affair of the Earl of Argyle was over, the Marquis of Atholl went up to wait on the King; he was moſt graciously received, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs his ſenſe of his Lordſhip's ſervices, in the moſt obliging expreſſions, and words that have proceeded from a Prince to a ſubject. In this gale of favour, if the Marquis had not been firm and inflexible in the point of his religion, which he could not ſacrifice to the pleaſure of any mortal, he might have been the firſt Miniſter for Scotland, and all others in a dependance on him, and have ruled as abſolutely as ever the Duke of Lauderdale had done before him.

Though the King found the Marquis was not to be wrought on in the matter of his religion, yet in all other things, knowing his loyalty and duty was ſuperior to all temptations, he placed an entire and unſuſpected confidence in his Lordſhip; for he was one of the ſecret Committee, to whom the adminiſtration was chiefly committed, and the confidence lodged¹, 'till the end of that reign.

In the year 1687, his Majeſty was graciously pleaſed to revive the moſt antient and moſt noble order of St. Andrew, called the Thistle, that had gone into diſuetude from the time that Queen Mary had fallen in her troubles. The order was to conſiſt of twelve Knights and the Sovereign, in imitation of our bleſſed Saviour and the twelve Apoſtles. They were all the King's favourites and confidants that were firſt installed of this number; the Marquis of Atholl was one, his companions the other Knights, ſo many of the number as was filled up, were, George Duke of Gordon, James Earl of Arran, James Duke of Hamilton, James Earl of Perth, the Lord Chancellor, John Earl of Melford the Secretary, Alexander Earl of Murray, Kenneth Earl of Seaforth, and George Earl of Dunbarton, General of the forces. The revolution came on ſo ſoon after, that the full complement of the Knights was never filled up.

After the revolution of the Government, that the throne was filled by the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, the late King William and Queen Mary, the Marquis of Atholl retired from all publick buſineſs, and ſpent his time at ſome of his fine ſeats

¹ Balcarraſs's Memoirs, MS.

in the country, all his life after. He died the 6th of May, 1703, in the seventieth year of his age. He was interred within the vestry of the old cathedral church of Dunkeld, where a sumptuous and magnificent monument of black and white marble is erected over his grave. The effigies of the Marquis, and the Marchioness of Atholl, his Lady, in bust, are on the two great Corinthian pillars that support the tomb. There are also placed the probative quarters or branches, as they are called, the Marquis on the right pillar, and the Lady Marchioness on the left pillar. On a tablet of black marble there is an inscription, containing the several offices the Marquis passed through, and the most material steps of his life.

The Marquis of Atholl married a Lady of the most illustrious rank and quality of any in Europe, I mean of a subject, the Lady Amelia Sophia Stanley, daughter of James Earl of Derby, by the Lady Charlotte his wife, daughter of Claud Duke de Tremoville, a Duke and Peer of France.

By this most noble alliance and match, Sir William Dugdale, in the baronage of England, takes notice, that the Earl of Derby's children are related in blood and kindred, by the mother, to the houses of Bourbon and Austria, to the Kings of Spain and France, the Duke of Savoy, the Prince of Orange, and to most of the crowned heads in Europe; and now that all the descendents of both sexes of James Earl of Derby, and Amelia Countess of Derby his wife, are become extinct, excepting the children and descendents of the Lady Marchioness of Atholl, all that great and uncommon race of royal and illustrious blood centers in the descendents of the Marquis of Atholl, and the Lady Amelia his wife aforesaid; who were

John, their eldest son, and the heir of the family, thereafter Duke of Atholl.

Charles Earl of Dunmore, the second son, who was raised to that honour by King James VII.

Lord James Murray, the third son, who was designed of Doually, and as a Baron represented the county of Perth, in the House of Commons of Great-Britain.

Lord William Murray, the fourth son, who having married Margaret, the only daughter and sole heir of Sir Robert Nairn of Strathurd, one of the Senators of the college of Justice, and one of the Commissioners of Justiciary, was upon that created Lord Nairn for life, and the fee of the honour to descend to the Marquis of Atholl's son, who should marry the Lord Nairn's daughter^m.

Lord Edward Murray, the fifth son.

Lord Mungo Murray, the ſixth ſon, who died in that glorious expedition of Scotland to Darien, anno 1697.

Lady Emilia, their only daughter, was married to Hugh Lord Fraſer of Lovat.

JOHN, 2d Marquis, and firſt Duke of Atholl, ſucceeded his father in the eſtate and honour of the family, which were raiſed higher in the perſon of his Grace the Duke of Atholl. His Grace was a man of great parts, but far greater virtues, of a lively apprehenſion, a clear and ready judgment, a copious eloquence, and of a very conſiderable degree of good underſtanding.

In the life-time of his father the Marquis, he came early into the revolution, and ſoon declared for the Prince of Orange. The merit of this ſervice, together with the relationship his Lordſhip had the honour to ſtand in to his Highneſs in blood, ſoon brought him into a degree of confidence and favour that was very particular. He had the command of a regiment of foot, but his genius being more adapted to the cabinet than the field, his Maſteſty King William was pleaſed to make him one of the principal Secretaries of State, in conjunction with Mr. Ogilvie, afterward Earl of Seafield and Findlater, anno 1696, much about the ſame time he was created a Peer, by the title of the Earl of Tullibardineⁿ, by letters patent, bearing date the 27th of July, 1697, and named High Commiſſioner, to repreſent his Maſteſty's perſon in the ſixth ſeſſion of Parliament, which ſat down at Edinburgh the 8th of September, 1697, wherein it is remarked, that every thing the Court aſked was granted, and all acted with great unanimity^o. But the Earl of Tullibardine, being a perſon who had the honour and proſperity of his country much more at heart than any private conſideration of his own; and by this time clearly perceiving, if he continued in the Miniſtry, that he muſt enter into meaſures that would bring his country in a ſlaviſh dependance on England, and give way to ruin the national project of the African company, ſettled at Darien; he would go no further on with the Court; ſo he laid down all his publick poſts and employments, and retired from the ſcene.

It was not the diſappointment the Earl of Tullibardine met with in recommending a friend of his to a high poſt, that (as ſome of them have aſſerted) was the root of his diſguſt at the Court, which aroſe from another conſideration; it was the ſcheme he ſaw laid down of bringing Scotland into a dependance on England, as before obſerved; and that which brought it ſooner on, was the King's diſowning the African Company, from which it was expected great riches would flow into the

ⁿ Patent recorded in the Chancery Office.

^o Hiſtory of the Times.

kingdom ; and this stuck with him as a generous patriot, who preferred the honour and interest of his country to any regard of his own concerns ; and he stood at a distance from the Court, as long as King William lived.

Upon the accession of her Majesty Queen Anne to the throne of these realms, no man in the nation was more overjoyed to see one of the race of Stuarts wearing the crown, than the Earl of Tullibardine ; her Majesty was greatly pleased to bring him to the Privy-Council, and to make his Lordship Privy Seal ^p, in place of the Duke of Queensbury, who was named Commissioner to the new parliament, that was indicted to set down on the 6th of May, 1703, wherein he did the Queen so acceptable service, that to countenance and reward his consummate merit, her Majesty was graciously pleased to create him (being now Marquis of Atholl by the demise of his father) Duke of Atholl, by letters patent, bearing date the 3d of April, 1704 ^q, and soon thereafter, his Grace was elected and installed one of the Knights Companions of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle. His Grace did not long continue Privy Seal, for the next ensuing year, her Majesty thought fit for her service to change her Ministry. The Duke of Atholl was removed from his office, and the Earl of Rothes got the Privy Seal.

In the parliament of 1706, when the treaty of union came to be considered, his Grace the Duke of Atholl argued vehemently against the whole frame of it, as contrary to the fundamental laws, and the whole constitution of our government, which he thought the parliament had no power to alter. In the progress of the debates on this subject, he spoke and argued with such force and strength of reasoning, that made a very great impression on all those that heard him, and created in all people a very high esteem of him. The topics from which his Grace drew the arguments against the union, were the antiquity and dignity of the kingdom, which were now offered to be given up : they were now departing from an independent state, and going into a dependance on England ; what conditions soever might be now speciously offered as a security to them, they could not expect they should be adhered to, or religiously maintained in a parliament, where sixteen Peers and forty-five Commoners could not hold the balance against above an hundred Peers and five hundred and thirteen Commoners ; it was visible the nobility would suffer a great diminution if not a forfeiture by it ; for though they agreed that the Peers of Scotland should enjoy all the other privileges of the Peers of England, yet the greatest of them all was denied them, which

^p Gift to be Lord Privy Seal to John Earl of Tullibardine, the 8th of December, 1702.

^q Charta in Archivis ad Annum 1704.

was sitting and voting in the House of Lords, and their being restrained to sixteen, to be elected by the rest at every new parliament. In debating almost every single article his Grace spoke against them with great boldness, and so much caution, than though he provoked the courtiers extremely, no advantage could be taken against him; and though every question was carried in favour of the treaty, yet his Grace, to clear his own conscience, and to leave behind him to posterity what his thoughts and sentiments in that affair were, before the vote was carried in the House, he either protested himself against the article, or adhered to the other members, who joined with his Grace in the opposition by some of the members of every state.

After this his Grace the Duke of Atholl lived at his country seats in the greatest splendor, till the year 1716, when William, Marquis of Tullibardine, then his eldest son and heir apparent, who had been unhappily seduced into the rebellion the year before, was, by virtue of an act of parliament passed in the first year of the reign of King George I. attainted of high treason; upon this his Grace went up to Court, and was very graciously received by his Majesty; he laid his case before the King, representing the unhappy circumstances of his eldest son, and what effect and influence they might have in the event of his own death on the succession of his family, if his estate and honours were not vested by law upon his second son Lord James Murray, who had rendered his Majesty very considerable services during the time of the late rebellion. His Majesty, having duly considered the Duke's petition, was graciously pleased to order a bill to be brought into the same session of parliament, for vesting the honours and estates of John Duke of Atholl, in James Murray, Esq; commonly called Lord James Murray, after the death of the said Duke his father, reciting, that the said John Duke of Atholl, and the said James Murray, Esq; commonly called Lord James Murray, second son to the said John Duke of Atholl, had constantly adhered to his Majesty, and rendered him considerable services; and as a reward of their steady loyalty, his Majesty was most graciously pleased to give his Royal assent for a bill to be brought in, that the honours, titles, and estate of the said John Duke of Atholl, should after his death be continued in his family. Accordingly a law passed; whereby it was enacted, that the act of attainder of William Marquis of Tullibardine should not extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent any descent of honour or estate from the said Duke of Atholl, to the said Lord James Murray and his issue; but that all and every the honours, titles, and estate whatsoever of the said John Duke of Atholl, should from and after his death, descend, and come to, and be held and enjoyed, by the said James Murray, Esq; and his issue, in such manner as the

same would have descended, and come to, and been enjoyed by him and them, in case the said William Murray had not been attainted of treason, and had died without issue in the life-time of the said John Duke of Atholl. Accordingly by virtue of the said act of parliament, his son the said James Murray, did succeed his father in titles, honours, and estate in the year 1724.

His Grace first married Lady Catharine Hamilton, eldest daughter of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, a Lady of incomparable prudence, and a singular example of virtue and piety; by whom he had issue six sons and one daughter, viz.

John, styled Marquis of Tullibardine, who was a youth of great hopes, and unfortunately killed at the battle of Malplaquet near Mons, Aug. 31, 1709, to the great affliction of all his noble relations.

William, Marquis of Tullibardine, who was attainted as above-mentioned, but made his escape into France; however, he returned into Scotland with an handful of Spanish forces in year 1719, and made his escape a second time after their defeat at Glensheil. He was the principal of the seven attendants, who accompanied the young Chevalier into Scotland, in 1745; and taking possession of his paternal estate, raised the followers of his family, assuming to himself the title of Duke of Atholl, by virtue of a patent he had received some years before from the old Chevalier, and acted as oldest Lieutenant-General in that rebellion; but after the battle of Culloden, in 1746, he was taken prisoner in Argyleshire, and committed to the Tower of London, where he died the next year.

James, the third son, succeeded his father as Duke of Atholl.

Lord Charles, the fourth son, having also engaged in the Earl of Marr's rebellion, was taken prisoner at Preston; and having been an officer in his Majesty's army, and not delivered up his commission before he embarked in that enterprize, was tried and condemned as a deserter, but obtained a reprieve, and died a few years after unmarried.

Lord George Murray, the fifth son, served as Colonel under his eldest brother in 1715, and accompanied him from Spain to Scotland in 1719. In 1745, he acted as second Lieutenant-General, and displayed the talents of an able officer and faithful partizan. Being attainted after the battle of Culloden, he concealed himself until he found an opportunity to escape to the continent. Having visited Rome, Paris, &c. he retired to North Holland, where he died on October 15, 1760. His Lordship married Emilia, daughter and heiress of — Murray, of Strowen and Glencarse, by whom he had three sons and
two

two daughters, viz. John, late Duke of Atholl; James, who is Governor of Upnor-castle, Captain of a company in the third regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and a member in the present parliament for Perthshire; George; Emilia, married first to John, Lord Sinclair, and secondly, to James Farquharson, of Invercauld, Esq; and Charlotte, who died Aug. 3, 1773, unmarried.

Lord Basil Murray, the sixth son, died young.

Lady Susan, married William Gordon, second Earl of Aberdeen.

His Grace married to his second wife Mary, daughter of William, Lord Ross of Hawkhead, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, viz.

Lord John Murray, who taking to a military life, was appointed Colonel of the 42d or royal highland regiment of foot on April 25, 1745; promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General on May 21, 1754; to that of Major-General on Feb. 16, 1755; and advanced to the rank of General on April 30, 1770. He married on Sept. 14, 1758, Miss Dalton, of Banners-Croft, near Sheffield in Yorkshire.

Lord Frederick, who was a Captain in the navy, and died unmarried.

Lady Mary, who married James Ogilvie, Lord Deskford, afterwards Earl of Findlater and Seafield.

His Grace departed this life on Nov. 14, 1724, and was succeeded in titles and estate (according to the before-mentioned act) by his son

JAMES, *second Duke of Atholl*, who in 1712, was appointed a Captain in the 1st regiment of foot-guards; in 1718, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Scots or first regiment of foot; and was elected member for the county of Perth, in the first and second parliaments of King George I. His Grace in 1733, was made Lord Privy Seal for Scotland, and was the same year elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, in the room of John, Earl of Sutherland deceased. His Grace was also returned to next parliament of Great Britain, summoned to meet on June 13, 1734, but James, Earl of Derby, dying on Feb. 1, 1735-6, without issue, his Grace became heir of line and at law to that most noble and illustrious family: But though the estate, and the title of Earl of Derby descended to Sir Edward Stanley, the heir male, yet his Grace the Duke of Atholl succeeded to the Lordship of Man and the Isles, together with the dignity of a Baron of England, by the title of Baron Strange of Knockin. In the case as set forth in the petition to his Majesty, by his Grace James, Duke of Atholl, Lord of Man and the Isles, claiming the Barony of Strange, it makes mention, That his Majesty King Henry VII. in the first year of his reign, created Thomas, Lord Stanley,

Stanley, Earl of Derby; that the same title and dignity came by male descent to Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, who left three daughters and no son; that the title and dignity of Earl of Derby came to William, brother to the said Ferdinando, as heir male of the body of the said Thomas, but the said William was never seised of the title or dignity of a Baron; that James, Earl of Derby, the Duke's ancestor, whose heir he is, eldest son of the said William, was summoned to parliament in the third year of the reign of King Charles I. as a Baron, the writ being directed "Jacobus Strange Chevalier," and being also summoned to several parliaments in the said King's reign, sat and voted by the said title of Lord Strange, in the life-time of the said William, Earl of Derby, his father; that upon the death of the said William, Earl of Derby, the said James, Lord Strange, succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl of Derby, and died seised thereof to him and the heirs male of the body of the said Thomas, Earl of Derby, and of the title and dignity of Lord Strange, to him and his heirs; that the said title and dignity of Lord Strange, came by male descent to the late Earl of Derby, who died without issue in the month of February 1735; that the Duke of Atholl, the petitioner, is cousin and next heir to the said late Earl of Derby, and great grandson and sole heir of the said James, Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby, and consequently entitled to the dignity of a Baron, created by writ of summons, in virtue of which the said Lord Strange sat and voted in Parliament. These points of fact were so fully proved, and the point of law so clearly established, that the authorities could not be controverted, and therefore the House of Peers allowed the Duke's claim to the peerage, by the title of Lord Strange, as great grandson to James, Lord Strange and Earl of Derby, who was created by writ of summons in the year 1627-8, and whose heir the said Duke of Atholl was. In consequence of this determination, his Grace took his seat in the House of Peers, on March 14, 1736-7, as Lord Strange of Knockyn, with precedence according to the writ of summons to his great grandfather, the afore-mentioned Lord Strange, Feb. 13, 1627-8, 3 Car. I.

His Grace having resigned the Privy-Seal, was on April 16, 1763, constituted Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, which high office he enjoyed till his death, which happened on Jan. 8, 1764.

His Grace was first married in 1726, to Jane, daughter of Sir John Frederick, of Westminster, Bart. and widow of James Lanoy, Esq; only son and heir of Sir Timothy Lanoy, of Hammersmith in Middlesex, Knt. and by her Grace (who died on June 13, 1748, aged 55) had two sons of the name of James, who both died young; and two daughters,
Lady

Lady Jane, who married to John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, but died without issue; and Lady Charlotte, married in October 1753, to her cousin John Murray, (afterwards Duke of Atholl) eldest son of Lord George Murray, fifth son of John, the first Duke of Atholl.

His Grace wedded secondly, in 1749, Jane, daughter of John Drummond of Megginch, Esq; but had no issue by her; and her Grace was secondly married, on September 2, 1767, to Lord Adam Gordon, son of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon.

His Grace dying without male issue, the Barony of Strange, together with the Isle of Man, as also the Castle and Peele, and all the isles adjacent; likewise all the regalities, franchises and rights thereunto belonging, and patronage of the Bishoprick, (as held of the King, his heirs and successors, by homage, and the service of two falcons on the day of their coronation) devolved upon his only surviving daughter and heiress,

CHARLOTTE, *the present Baroness Strange, of Knocking*, who as above observed, married in October 1753, her cousin John Murray, who on the death of James, 2d Duke of Atholl, succeeded to the titles of Duke, Earl and Marquis of Atholl, of Marquis and Earl of Tullibardine, of Earl of Strathray and Strathardle, of Viscount Balquhider, Glenalmond, and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Balveny, Gask, &c. For the said James, Duke of Atholl, apprehending that by the words of the former act of parliament, it might be doubtful whether upon failure of his Grace and the heirs male of his body, the honours, titles, and estate would continue in the family, and descend to the late Duke's other sons (his Grace's brothers) and whether his Grace, and his issue and heirs male of the late Duke of Atholl, might take, use, and enjoy any title and estate that might descend or come to him or them by collateral descent, as they would have done or might do, if William Murray, commonly called Marquis of Tullibardine, had not been attainted, and had died without issue in the late Duke's life-time; whereupon his Grace went up to Court, and laid his case before his Majesty, praying that a bill might be brought into parliament, to amend and explain the former act, for vesting the honours and estate of the house of Atholl, in his Grace's own person; which at the humble suit and request of the Duke was allowed to be brought in, and an act passed thereon by the King's most excellent Majesty; by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the attainder of William Murray, called Marquis of Tullibardine, shall not extend or be construed

construed to extend, to prevent any descent of honour or estate to James, Duke of Atholl, and his issue, or to any of the issue or heirs male of John, late Duke of Atholl, (other than the said William Murray and his issue;) but that all honours, titles and estates whatsoever shall and may descend and come to, and be held and enjoyed by him and them, in case the said William Murray had not been attainted, and had died without issue in the life-time of John, the late Duke his father.

The said JOHN, *third Duke of Atholl*, and the said CHARLOTTE, *Baroness Strange*, had issue six sons and four daughters, viz.

1. Lady Charlotte, born August 2, 1754.
2. John, the present Duke of Atholl.
3. Lord James Murray, who died young.
4. Lord George Murray, born January 30, 1761.
5. Lord William Murray, born March 20, 1762.
6. Lady Emilia, born July 3, 1763.
7. Lady Jane, born Dec. 2, 1764.
8. Lord Henry Murray, born June 13, 1767.
9. Lady Mary, born Jan. 12, 1769.
10. Lord Charles Murray, born April 21, 1771.

His Grace died at his seat at Blair, in Scotland, on November 5, 1774, and was succeeded in titles and estate by his eldest son,

JOHN, *the fourth, and present Duke of Atholl*, &c. His Grace was born on June 30, 1755, and married on December 26, 1774, to Jane, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Schaw, Lord Cathcart, by whom he has issue a daughter, Lady Charlotte, born on October 23, 1775; and a son, John, Marquis of Tullibardine, born in 1776.

TITLES.] Charlotte Murray, Baroness Strange, of Knockyn in Shropshire, and Lady of Man and the Isles.

CREATION.] Baroness Strange, by writ of summons to Parliament, Feb. 13, 1627-8, 3 Cha. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly, the first Quarter, Azure, three Mulletts Argent, within a double Tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with Fleurs-de-lis, Or, for Murray; second Quarter, quarterly the 1st and 4th, Or, a Fess chequy Argent and Azure for Stuart; the 2d and 3d, Pally of 6, Or and Sable, for the title of Atholl; third Quarter, Gules, three Legs in Armour proper, conjoined at the upper part of the Thighs, flexed in triangles, garnished and spurred Or, for the Isle of Man; fourth Quarter as the first.

CREST.]

CREST.] As borne by the Dukes of Atholl, on a Wreath, Or and Sable, a demi Savage affronte, wreathed about the Head and Waift with Ivy proper, his Arms extended, his right Hand holding a Dagger (or Durk) erect proper, the Pomel and Hilt, Or; and his left a Key erect, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter Side, a Lion Gules, gorged with a Collar Azure, thereon three Mullets Argent; on the finifter, a Savage wreathed about the Head and Waift as the Crest, his Ancles fettered and chained together; the Chain fupported acrofs the left arm.

MOTTO.] FURTH FORTUNE, AND FILL THE FETTERS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Blair in Atholl; Dunkeld, Tullibardine, and Huntingtower, all in Perthshire; and the Caftle of Douglas in the Ifle of Man.

LEIGH, Lord Leigh.

THE ancestors of this noble family assumed their name from the town of High-Leigh in Cheshire, where they were seated before the Norman invasion. One of them was HAMON, Lord of the mediety of High-Leigh, in the reign of Hen. II. whose son, WILLIAM de Leigh, was of the West-Hall in High-Leigh, and father of RICHARD, who had ^a Richard and Madoc, to whom his father gave the moiety of Sworton in High-Leigh; also a daughter, Margery, married to — Aytrop, son of — Aytrop of Millington, temp. Hen. III. RICHARD had issue a daughter, AGNES ^b, successively wedded, 1. to Richard de Lymme, a younger son of Hugo de Lymme, of Lynme, now commonly written Lyme; 2. to William Venables, of Bradwell, and, 3. to William de Hawardyn. The said Agnes, by her first husband, had a son, Thomas, who had half of the said mediety of High-Leigh, and taking the surname of Leigh, left at his death, about 1317, a son, Thomas, who was patriarch of the Leighs, of West-Hall in High-Leigh, as appears by Sir Peter Leicester's Antiq. of Cheshire, part 4. p. 307. The issue by her second husband shall be treated of, as ancestors to the present Lord Leigh, of Stoneley. The said Agnes, by her third husband, was mother of Ralph de Hawardyn, who had the other half of the mediety of High-Leigh, and sold it to Sir Richard Massey of Tatton, about 1286.

The said Agnes, by her second husband, William Venables of Bradwell aforesaid, second son of Sir William Venables, Baron of Kinderton, whose ancestors came into England with William the Conqueror, had issue JOHN ^c, who took the name of Leigh, after his mother, but bore his father's arms, and died in 1322. This John, by Ellen his wife, daughter of Richard Dent, of Cheshire, was father of three sons ^d, viz. Sir John Leigh of Booths, Robert Leigh of Adlington, and Peter Leigh of Beckington, who left an only daughter, his heir, married to Thomas Fitton, of Gawsforth in

^a Sir Peter Leicester's Antiq. of Cheshire, part 4. p. 306.
Sterom. in lib. visit. Cest.

Peshall, Barr.

^b Ex
^c St. George's MS. prædict. penes Dom. J.

^d Sir Peter Leicester's Antiq. of Cheshire.



Leigh Lord Leigh

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Cheeshire. According to some accounts, he had another son, William Leigh, of Isell in Cumberland; and also by a second wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir William de Baguley, of Baguley, or Baguleigh, in Cheshire, and heir to her brother John, was father of Sir William Leigh of Baguley, who died on July 21, 1403, 4 Hen. IV. and was ancestor of the Leighs of Baguley.

ROBERT Leigh, of Adlington in Cheshire, died in 1369, and by Sibil, his wife, daughter of Henry Hanford, and sister to Henry Hanford, of Hanford in the county aforesaid, had two daughters, Alice and Joan, and Sir Robert Leigh, his son and heir, progenitor of the Leighs of Adlington. According to the visitation-book of Cheshire, this Robert had, by the same lady, a second son, Sir PETER Leigh of Maxfield; though other authorities make him his son by a second wife, Maud, daughter and heir of Adam (by some authors called Sir Thurstan de Norley, of Norley.)

Sir PETER Leigh aforesaid, of Maxfield and Lyme, espoused Margaret, widow of Sir John Savage, of Clifton, Knt. and daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Danyers, jun. of Bradley and Clifton, by Isabel his wife, daughter to Sir William de Baguley, of Baguley before-mentioned, and Clement his wife, daughter and coheir to Sir Roger Chedle, of Chedle and Clifton. This Sir Thomas Danyers was second husband to the above-mentioned Isabel, and was son and heir-apparent to Sir Thomas Danyers, in whose lifetime he died, A. D. 1352.

The said Sir Peter Leigh, who was also of Bradley, in right of his wife, as her first husband was of Clifton, served from his youth in the wars of France, and bore the banner of Edward Prince of Wales (called the Black Prince) at the battle of Cressley, August 26, 1346, where he took the Earl of Tankerville prisoner. But as Hollinshed relates, being one of King Richard's faithful and trusty friends, he lost his life, whilst the King was in the castle of Conway: for the Duke of Lancaster coming to Chester, in his way to Conway in 1399, commanded his head to be struck off, and set upon one of the highest turrets about the city, for opposing him; and just before, Sir Robert Leigh (of Adlington) and Sir John Leigh were sent from Chester to treat with the Duke of Lancaster (after King of England by the name of Henry IV.) for the city and county of Chester, in order to their submitting to him.

This Sir Peter Leigh, by his said wife Margaret, who survived him till 1428, had a son

SIR PETER, who, serving under the victorious Henry V. in his wars in France, was made a Knight Banneret, and

was

was slain at the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 24, 1415. He had two wives; first, Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Gilbert Haydock, Knt. by whom he had Sir Peter Leigh, of Lyme^e, knighted at the battle of Wakefield by Richard Duke of York, Dec. 31, 1460; and dying in 21 Edward IV. was buried at Winwick, from whom (by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux) the Leghs of Lyme descend.

Sir Peter Leigh, first mentioned, married, to his second wife, Cecilie, daughter of John del Hagh, and heir to Thomas; and in her right was tiled of Ridge^f. By her he had one son, John Leigh of Ridge, and two daughters, Agnes, married to Richard Leverfage, and Alice, to William Clayton; by all whom, in case they had no issue, the reversion of what they inherited was settled on Sir Peter and his heirs, anno 1416. JOHN Leigh of Ridge was escheator of Cheshire for seven years from the 12th of Henry VI. and was living in 1452, being then also escheator. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Alcock, of Ridge: but that estate appears, by the authority above quoted, to have come with Cecilie del Hagh; and by the same authority it is evident, that Alice must either have been daughter or very nearly related to Macclesfield of Macclesfield; for her eldest son, Roger, was, in 13 Hen. VI. found cousin and heir to John Macclesfield of Macclesfield. By her, John had three sons, 1. Roger, above-mentioned, who by Ellen, his wife, daughter of Robert Leigh, of Adlington, Esq; was ancestor of the Leighs of Ridge; 2. Richard, progenitor to the present Lord Leigh; and, 3. John, from whom descended Sir John Leigh, of Stockwell in Surrey, Knight of the Bath, who was buried in the south chapel of the church at Lambeth, where a fair monument was erected to his memory, with this inscription:

Here lieth Sir John Legh, Knight of the Bath, son of Ralph Legh, Esq; Lord of the manors of Stockwell and Levehurst, and Dame Isabel, his wife, daughter of Orwell Worsley: which Sir John deceased the 17th day of August, anno Dom. MDXXIII, and the same Dame Isabel deceased the 18th day of April, —.

Richard^g, second son of John Leigh of Ridge, before-mentioned, was seated at Rushall in Staffordshire, in 1456, and left issue Roger, his son and heir, who was seated at

^e Jekyl's Cat. of Knights.
1582.

^f Ex Stemmi. in lib. visit. Cest. & Staff.
^g Visitation of Staff. 1583.

Wellington in Shropshire, as well as at Rushall, which descended to WILLIAM, his eldest son, who was Gentleman-Usher to King Henry VIII. and married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir John Harpur, Knt. and coheir to her brother Robert, from whom the Leighs of Rushall descended.

But THOMAS, the younger brother of the said William, being bred up under Sir Rowland Hill (a rich merchant, and Lord Mayor of London, son of Thomas Hill, of Hodnet in Shropshire) he at length, for his knowledge and industry, made him his factor beyond sea; in which trust he behaved so well, that Sir Rowland, having no child, gave him in marriage his favourite neice, Alice, daughter to John Barker, alias Coverall, of Wolverton; in com' Salop. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Hill; on whose issue he entailed the greatest part of his estate. Which Sir Thomas Leigh was free of the Mercers company, one of the Sheriffs of London anno 1555, and Lord-Mayor of that City at the death of Queen Mary; and, during his mayoralty^b, was knighted. He was buried in Mercers-chapel, London, with this epitaph on his tomb:

Sir Thomas Leigh bi civil life
 All offices did beare,
 Which in this city worshipfull
 Or honourable were:
 Whom as God blessed with great wealth,
 So losses did he feele;
 Yet never chang'd he constant minde,
 Tho' fortune turn'd her wheele.
 Learning he lov'd and helpt the poore,
 To them that knew him deere;
 For whom his lady and loving wife
 This tomb hath builded here.

Obiit 17 Nov. 1571.

His lady lived at Stoneley to a very great ageⁱ, having seen her children's children to the fourth generation; and, departing this life in January 1603, was buried at Stoneley, where in her life-time she founded and endowed an hospital for five poor men and five women, all of them to be unmarried persons, and nominated after her decease by Sir Thomas Leigh, her son, and his heirs for ever. Sir Thomas Leigh, by her, had issue four daughters; Mary, first married to Robert Andrews of London; secondly, to — Cobb;

^h Jekyl's Cat. of Knts.

ⁱ Dugd. Antiq. of Warw. p. 173.

Alice, to Thomas Connye of Lincolnshire; Catharine, to Edward Barber of Somersetshire, Serjeant-at-law; Winefrid the youngest was married to Sir George Bond, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, 29th Eliz. and grandfather of Sir Thomas Bond, of Pecham in Surry, Bart.

Sir Thomas Leigh had also, by the same Lady, four sons, Rowland, Richard, who died without issue; Thomas, and William.

Rowland, the eldest son^k, was largely provided for at Longborow in Gloucestershire, and thereabouts, by Sir Rowland Hill, his godfather; and having married, first, Margery, daughter of Thomas Lawe of London, vintner; secondly, a daughter of Sir Richard Berkeley, of Stoke-Gifford in Gloucestershire, Knt. by Elizabeth, daughter of of Humphrey Coningsby, from him descended the Leighs of Longborow and Adlestrop in Gloucestershire.

William, the youngest son^l, knighted by Queen Elizabeth anno 1589, was seated at Newnham-Regis in Warwickshire; and by Frances, his wife, daughter of Sir James Harrington, of Exton in Rutlandshire, Knt. left issue Francis Leigh, his son and heir, made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King James I. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England, by whom he had a son of his own name,

FRANCIS (*first Baronet and Earl of Chichester*) who was created a Baronet^m on Dec. 24, 1618, and having to wife Audrey, eldest daughter of John Lord Boteler, of Bramfield, in com' Hertf. (by Elizabeth his wife, sister to George Duke of Buckingham) and coheir to her brother, William Lord Boteler, was raised to the dignity of a Baron of this realmⁿ, by the title of Lord Dunsmore, 31 Julii, 1628, after which, manifesting his loyalty to the King in the time of the rebellion, he was made Captain of the Band of Pensioners in 1643; and by letters-patent bearing date at Oxford, 3 Junii, 1644, in consideration of his especial merits in those troublesome and perilous times, advanced to the degree and title of Earl of Chichester, with limitation of that honour to the heirs-male of his body, and for default of such issue, to Thomas then Earl of Southampton, and to the heirs-male of his body, begotten on Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of him the said Francis, who had also another daughter, Mary, married to George Villiers, Viscount Grandison, in Ireland. This Francis, Earl of Chichester, departing this life on December 21, 1653, was buried at

^k Dugd, Antiq. of Warw. p. 173. and Vis. præd.
^m Pat. 16 Jac. p. 19.

^l Jekyl's Cat. of
ⁿ Pat. 4 Car. I. p. 19.

Newnham; and, for want of heirs-male, that title was extinct.

I now return to the second son of Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord-Mayor of London, also named THOMAS. Which Thomas was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and honoured with the title of Baronet, at the first erection of that order, 29 Junii, 1611^o, and having lived to a great age, in much reputation, being Custos Rotulorum for the county of Warwick, and in all public employments of his time one of the superior rank, deceased in February 1625-6; and was buried at Stoneley, as was his widow Catharine, fourth daughter to Sir John Spencer, of Wormleighton, in com^y Warwick, Knt. (ancestor to the present Duke of Marlborough) by whom he had issue, Sir John Leigh, his son and heir, hereafter-mentioned; Sir Thomas Leigh, who died issueless; as did Ferdinando, his third son: and Alice, his only daughter, was married to Sir Robert Dudley, Knt. created a Duke of the empire by the Emperor Ferdinand II. Her Grace^e, died 23 Jan. 1668, aged 90, at her house near St. Giles's in the Fields Church, London, (where a monument was erected to her memory) and was buried at Stoneley in Warwickshire, where another monument is erected. The said Sir Robert Dudley had by the said Alice, five daughters, his coheirs, whereof Frances was wedded to Sir Gilbert Kniveton, and lies buried in the Church of St. Giles's in the Fields, London, where she had a monument, with her effigies in white marble, which, after the re-building of the church, was reset up, but in a very singular position, with the face towards the west, in one of the north windows, in 1738, by the Hon. Charles Leigh, of Leighton in Bedfordshire, who died in 1749. Above her effigies is the following inscription:

“ In Memory of the Right hon^{ble} Lady FRANCES KNIVETON, (Wife of Sir GILBERT KNIVETON of Bradley in the county of DERBY, Bart.) who lieth buried in the Chancel of this Church. She was one of the 5 Daughters and Co-heirs of the R^t. Hon^{ble} Sir ROBERT DUDLEY, Knt. Duke of the Empire; by the Lady ALICE his Wife and Duchefs. which ROBERT was son of the R^t. Hon^{ble} ROBERT DUDLEY, late Earle of LEICESTER, and his Duchefs was Daughter of Sir THO. LEIGH, and Aunt to the R^t. Hon^{ble} THO^s. late Lord LEIGH of Stoneleigh in the County of Warwick. And the said Honour and Title of Duchefs DUDLEY was by Letters Patents of his late Majesty of glo-

^o Dugd. ut antea, p. 173.
 wickshire.

p Thomas's edition of Dugdale's War-

rious Memory, King CHARLES y^e 1st. allowed, and since graciously confirmed to her by his now Majesty King CHARLES y^e 2^d, and she lived and died worthy of that Honour."

SIR JOHN LEIGH^s, eldest son and heir of the aforesaid Sir Thomas, was knighted at Whitehall, July 23, 1603, and had two wives; 1st, Ursula, daughter and heir of Sir Christopher Hoddesdon, Knt. lord of the manor of Leighton in Bedfordshire; and, 2^{dly}, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Anthony Cope, of Hanwell in Oxfordshire, Knt. and Bart. and dying in the life-time of his father, left issue by his first wife,

THOMAS, *first Lord Byron*, his son and heir, who having been dignified with knighthood by King James I. and serving as one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Warwick in the reign of Charles I. was, for his adherence to that King in the time of the rebellion, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this kingdom, by letters-patent bearing date at Oxford, July 1 (1643.)

Before the King had set up his standard at Nottingham, he marched to Coventry; but finding the gates shut against him, and that no summons could prevail with the Mayor and Magistrates to open them, he went the same night to Stoneley, the house of Sir Thomas Leigh, where, as Lord Clarendon observes, he was well received. It is probable that Sir Thomas marched with the King to Nottingham, and was in the battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1643; for I find that he paid; at one time, as a composition for his estate, no less than 4895 l. But he lived to see the restoration of monarchy and episcopacy, departing this life in the 77th year of his age, Feb. 22, 1671, and was buried in the vault on the south side of the chancel of the church at Stoneley. He had to wife Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Egerton, Knt. eldest son to Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England, by whom he had issue five sons; 1. John, who died young; 2. Thomas, hereafter mentioned; 3. Charles; 4. Christopher; 5. Ferdinand, who died unmarried: also six daughters; Catharine, born anno 1614, Mary, and Frances, who all died young; Elizabeth, married to John Lord Viscount Tracy of Ireland, seated at Todington in Gloucestershire; Vere, to Sir Justinian Isham, of Lamport in the county of Northampton, Bart. and Ursula, to Sir William Bromley, of Bagington in the county of Warwick, Knight of the Bath.

Which Charles, third son, was seated at Leighton (in the church of which he lies buried) in Bedfordshire, and married, first Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton-hall in Staffordshire, Knt. and widow of Sir Thomas Holt, of Aston in Warwickshire, Knt. and Bart. and by her (who died on November 2, 1697) had issue three daughters; Mary, born 26 Feb. 1659, and buried 14 June, 1661, at Birdingbury in Warwickshire; Alicia, who married Altham Annesley, Lord Altham of Ireland, and died June 4, 1682, aged 24; and Anne, who died, aged 17, anno 1680. He had to his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Bradshaw, of Stifford-Clay in Essex, Esq; and departing this life, without issue surviving, on July 30, 1704, aged 80 years, left his estate at Leighton to his grand-nephew, the Hon. Charles Leigh, Esq; of Leighton, after-mentioned. He was a gentleman of the strictest honour and integrity, and so pious and charitable, that, in 1680, he purchased lands in Stanbridge-field, in the parish of Leighton, Bedfordshire, in trust, to pay 40s. yearly into the vicar's hands of the church of Leighton, to distribute 20s. of it to poor persons receiving the sacrament at Easter, and to buy good books for the poor with the other 20s. and in 1704, by his will, appointed 20l. per annum to be paid out of his Windsor leasehold estate, to the vicar and his successors for ever, for reading daily prayers in the said church of Leighton; 5s. thereof to be abated for every day prayers were omitted, and to be given to such poor as constantly attend the said prayers; also 20s. to the vicar, for a sermon on Good-Friday, and 20s. to the parish-clerk at Christmas, for ringing the bell to the said prayers. He likewise left 10l. yearly to the school-master of the said town, for educating ten poor boys, to be chosen by the vicar and church-wardens, and to attend the said prayers, on penalty of losing their schooling.

THOMAS, eldest surviving son and heir of Thomas Lord Leigh, was knighted at his father's house at Stoneley by Charles I. August 22, 1642, and died before him, in the 46th year of his age, and was buried at Stoneley, on April 12, 1662. He had two wives; first, Anne, daughter and sole heir to Richard Brigham, of Lambeth, in com' Surrey, Esq; by whom he had issue one daughter, Anne, who died young; 2dly, Jane, daughter of Patrick Fitz-Maurice, Baron of Kerrey in Ireland, by whom he had issue Thomas, his only son, successor to his grandfather, and three daughters; Honora, married to Sir William Egerton, Knt. second son to John Earl of Bridgewater, and after to Hugh Lord Willoughby of Parham; Mary, wedded to Arden Bagot, of Pipe-Hall, in the county of Warwick, Esq; and Jane, to William Lord Viscount Tracy.

THOMAS, *second Lord Leigh*, so succeeding his grandfather, first married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Richard Brown, of Shingleton, in com' Cantii, Esq; and afterwards Eleanor, eldest daughter to Edward Lord Rockingham, by which last lady, who died ^r July 23, 1705, he had issue four sons; Thomas, born on June 26, 1681; Lewis, born on Feb. 3, 1682; who both died young; Edward, late Lord Leigh, born on January 13, 1684; and Charles, of Leighton, in the county of Bedford, of which he was chosen Knight of the shire in two parliaments, and married the Lady Barbara Lumley, sister to Richard Earl of Scarbrough, but deceased on July 28, 1749, without issue by her, who died on January 4, 1755. He had also four daughters; Anne, born on July 12, 1680, who died unmarried in Sept. 1734; Eleanor, who was married to Thomas Verney, Esq; eldest son of George Lord Willoughby de Broke, and died his widow, January 8, 1756; and Mary and Arabella, who died young.

The said Thomas Lord Leigh, departing this life in November 1710, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

EDWARD *third Lord Leigh*^s, who took his seat in the house of Peers on March 13, 1710-11. He married Mary, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Holbeech, of Fillongley, in the county of Warwick, Esq; heir, by Elizabeth her mother, to Bernard Paulet, Esq; descended from the Lord Giles Paulet, a younger son to William Marquis of Winchester; and by her (who died in 1743) had issue Edward, his eldest son, born 19 July, 1708, who died in his life-time, in August 1737, and was buried at Stoneley; and Thomas, his successor: also one daughter, Anne, born 24 July, 1714. And the said Edward Lord Leigh deceased at Stoneley, March 9, 1737-8, aged 53 years.

He chose a retired life for many years, and enjoyed the sweets of it in full perfection, doing great good in assisting and relieving the poor. He was an excellent oeconomist, very just and honourable in his dealings, and an exact paymaster.

He was succeeded by

THOMAS, *fourth Lord Leigh*, his only surviving son and heir, who died on November 30, 1749, having had by Maria-Rebecca, his first wife, daughter of John Craven, Esq; and sister to William the fifth Lord Craven, four sons; 1. Thomas, 2. Thomas, 3. Thomas, who all died young, and are buried at Stoneley; 4. Edward the present Lord; also a daughter Mary, who is unmarried. Her Ladyship dying on December 6, 1746, he married 2dly, in December 1747, Catharine, daughter of Rowland Berkeley, of Cotheridge in Worcestershire, Esq; and

by her had a daughter Anne, born on October 28, 1748, married to Andrew Hacket, Esq; of Warwickshire, and died of the small pox.

The said EDWARD, now *fifth Lord Leigh*, was born on March 1, 1742; and took his seat in the House of Peers on March 15, 1764. His Lordship is unmarried.

TITLES.] Edward Leigh, Lord Leigh of Stoneley, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, June 29, (1611) 9 Jac. I. and Baron Leigh of Stoneley, in com' Warwick, by letters-patent, July 1, (1643) 19 Car. I.

ARMS.] Gules, a Cross engrail'd, Argent, a Lozenge in the Dexter, Chief of the second. But Sir Thomas Leigh of Stoneley, son to the Lord-Mayor, bore the Lozenge Or, as appears by the Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583. And Sir Thomas bore Gules on a Cross, engrail'd Argent between four Unicorns heads erased, Or, five Hurts.

CREST.] On a Wreath, an Unicorn's Head coupt, Argent, arm'd and main'd, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Unicorns, Argent, arm'd and main'd, Or.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Stoneley, in the county of Warwick; and at Fletchamsted-Park, in the same county.

BYRON, Lord Byron.

THAT this family had large possessions in the reign of William the Conqueror, is evident from Doomsday-book, where it is recorded, that ^a Gospatrick held, of Ernies de Buron, four bovates of land in Bengeley, in the county of York; and, in Borgefcire, he held in Duncithorpe four bovates of land, &c. He also had in the same shire Drantune and Grattune, with three carrucates of land in Cathal, as also Hulfingore, the soke of Chenaresburge, Ripeftane, and Homptone, Hatefbi, the soke of Burg, Argendune, and Lotes; Copegrave, Bernekeham, Wipelei, Berneslei, Burle, Dacre, Littlebran, Menfon, Wederbi, Bergki, Distone, Holftingoure soke, Crane, Merdelei, Cotinglai, Colingaward, Denardium, Hageneword, East Reding, Cave, Hundret, Cotewood, and Stetlingetlet. In Lincolnshire, he held Medeltone, Ulvesby, Brochelesbi, Haburne, Newhuse, Waragebi, Hatune, Caldecote, Pavetone, Hardie, Barworde, Ternilo, Langetone, Fulnebi, Raude, Gusebi, Burg, Chinthorpe, Colebi, Wege, Baret, Walcote, Wintertune, and Graingeham.

The wapentake of the West Riding of Lincolnshire witness, that Erneis de Buron ought to have the land which Wege held in Wintringeham, viz. six bovates and one toft in the soke of Gilbert de Gand, and one other toft with soke and sake.

Likewise, in the chapter of claims, in the South Riding of the said county, the wapentake say, that Erneis de Buron, of right, ought to have the soc of four bovates of land in Sagefbi, about which there was a dispute between him and William de Perci.

What relation this Erneis de Buron was to Ralph de Buron, cannot certainly be made out; but the said RALPH held divers manors in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and is the direct ancestor of the present Lord Byron.

^b In Nottinghamshire, at the time of the survey (20 Will. I.) he held the manors of Oscintune, Calun, Hochehale, Ranpestune, Lamecote, and Cotegrave. In Derbyshire, he held the manors of Westune, Horflei, Denebi, Halun, and Hereby.

In the park of Horfley there was a castle (some of the ^c ruins whereof are yet visible) called Horeftan-castle, which was the chief mansion of his successors.

^a Liber vocat. Doomsday. ^b Liber vocat. Doomsday in Scac. ^c Thoroton's Nott. p. 260.



Byron Lord Byron

To this Ralph succeeded HUGH de Buron, lord of the castle of Horestan, who, in the 9th year of King Stephen, together with Hugh, his son and heir, gave to the monastery of Lenton the church of Oscinton, about which there was a dispute^d, in the 7th of Richard I. with the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; when the prior of Lenton produced the grant of the said Hugh, and the prior of the hospital of St. John that of Roger de Buron, by which he gave to that house the town of Oscinton, with the appurtenances; whereupon no judgment was given by the court, because the prior of Lenton's attorney knew not whether he should put his cause to an issue, before he had his client's direction.

This Hugh de Buron gave likewise in the said reign, by his charter (wherein he is styled lord of Horstons-castle) the church of^e Horsley to the then prior of Lenton, and his successors; which was confirmed by the Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, and ratified by the Pope.

He was succeeded by a son of his own name, HUGH DE BURON, BARON OF HORESTAN, who, in the reign of Hen. II. retiring from all secular affairs, professed himself a monk, and held the hermitage of Kersale, belonging to the priory of Lenton, as appears by deed of King John, confirming that hermitage to the said priory. He left issue Sir Roger, his son and heir, and a daughter, married to Peter le Veil.

Which SIR ROGER DE BURON, (who is by some writers deemed his brother,) gave certain lands to the church of Swinfted, and the monks there, as appears by a confirmation thereof by Henry II. in whose reign he paid 10l. scutage for ten knights fees in Nottingham and Derby shires. ^f Also, in the sixth year of Richard I. on the aid of 20s. for each knight's fee, for that King's redemption, he answered 10l. for ten knights fees in the beforementioned counties. Likewise, in the first year of King John, he answered for ten knights fees towards the scutage of Normandy, then assessed at two marks for each knight's fee. He married^g Nichola, daughter of Roelend de Verdon, who survived him, and had for her second husband Anketin de Brikesard; but, being married without the King's consent, her lands were seized, and for some of them she fined in the second year of the reign of King John. By the said Roger de Buron she had issue two sons, Robert and Peter; which last had a son, John de Byron, living in the reign of Edward I. who married^h Christian de

^d Placita apud Westm. A. 7 R. I. Rot. 11. ^e Pat. an. 11 E. III. m. 22. per infpeximus. ^f Rot. Rip. A. 6. 6 R. I. ^g Thoroton's Nott. p. 260. ^h MS. St. George præd.

Birtles, widow of Roger de Manwaring; she had to her third husband Robert de Vernon.

ROBERT DE BYRON, the eldest, is mentioned in a plea between him and the prior of Lenton, concerning two carrucates of land in Cotegrave, which by a ⁱ fine levied at Westminster, in Michaelmas term, in the first year of the reign of King John, was settled on the said Robert and his heirs; who, in consideration thereof, gave to the said priory three bovates of land in Cotegrave, with his moiety of the plowed land called Gelderhomor; and obliged himself to defend from scutage the whole land of the said priory in Cotegrave, of his fee. He had lands given to him and Cecilia his wife, by Aubert Grelli, in Barnby, to hold by the fourth part of a knight's fee; and had issue by the said Cecilia, daughter and heir of ^k Richard Clayton, of Clayton in Lancashire, 1. Robert, his son and heir; 2. Sir Richard Byron, who had issue Sir James Byron, lord of the manor of Cadene, in the county of Lincoln, who married Alice, relict of John de Comyn, of Ulsby in the said county, and daughter of William de Ros, of Hamlake. In the 14th year of Edward I. ¹ he paid to the executors of his wife 98l. 18s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ for the third part of her moveable goods, left at the time of her death; and also gave, for the health of his soul, and that of Alice his wife, to the men of Hufum, a felion [or ridge] of land. In the 21st year of that King's reign, he is said to hold lands, to the value of 100s. and more, in the county of Lincoln; 3. Henry; and 4. Peter.

ROBERT DE BYRON, the eldest son, was lord of the manor of Clayton, Robert de Heston releasing to him and his heirs all his right in the said manor, and in all his lands within these bounds, viz. from Hardene, ascending by the — little brook next Drulsdén, as far as the ditches, and from them to the little rill next to the land of Sinderland, so descending by the said rivulet as far as the demesne lands of Hardene; in consideration whereof, the said Robert gave him three marks and a half of silver: and, by another deed, he remises to Sir Richard his brother (aforesaid) and to his heirs, all his right and title in Clayton, Failesworth, and Drylesden, in the county of Lancaster; also by another deed, all his right in the whole town of Drylesden.

King Richard I. in the first year of his reign, confirmed to the prior and monks of Royston in Cambridgeshire (*inter alia*) the grant of this Robert de Byron to that convent, of two acres and a half of land in Burley.

ⁱ Ped. Fin. A. 1 R. I. Jo. in Scac. ^k MS. St. George præd. 1 E MS. contin. Transcript, quædam, Charta Famil. de Byron.

This Robert was also a witness to a grant, made by Theobald Walter, of Pyling-Hay in Lancashire, to the monks of Cocker-sand, for the souls of King Henry II. and Richard I.

Maud his wife was living in the 2d year of the reign of Edward I. and had issue by him two sons, William and John.

William Byron was in the King's service in his army in Scotland, under the command of William de Ros, of Hamlake, as appears by the King's grant of a protection to him.

JOHN DE BYRON, together with the sheriff of Yorkshire, William de Latimer the elder, and Ralph Fitz-William, received a præcipe from Edward I. dated at Wetherby in Yorkshire, Jan. 14, 1279-80, declaring his intention of being at Carlisle on Midsummer-day then next following, commanding them to meet him then there (with horse and arms, in company with such persons as owe him any service) ready to march against the Scots, to chastise, with God's help, manfully and powerfully, their rebellion, perfidy, and wickedness. He also commands the said sheriff to summon all Knights and others in his said bailiwick, who have 40l. *per annum*, to meet him there in like manner.

In the 25th year of the said King's reign, he had another summons (as holding 20l. *per annum* land in Northamptonshire) to be at London on Sunday following the octave of St. John Baptist, ready with horse and arms to go on an expedition with the King beyond the seas, as well for his honour, as for the preservation and profit of the kingdom. And in the 28th year of the said King's reign, as holding 40l. *per annum* land in that county, he was commanded to meet the King with horse and arms at Carlisle, on the feast of the nativity of St. John Baptist, ready to go against the Scots.

This John was seated at Clayton, and, in the 24th year of King Edward I. ^m was governor or custos of the city of York, as he had been, for five or six years before, of the castle of Dover. He married to his first wife the Lady Joan, daughter of Sir Baldwin (Teutonic, or) Thies, and relict of Sir Robert Holland, Knt. (son of John, son of Ingelram de Holland, of Holland in Lancashire) secretary to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who had in marriage with her, by gift of the said Sir Baldwin, all his lands in Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, viz. Bostworth, Gleggs, Gartside, Akedon, the two Holinworths, and Halcht.

He was succeeded by his son and heir,

SIR JOHN DE BYRON, KNT. (lord of Clayton, in the 20th year of King Edward I.) who was witness to the confirmation of King Edward II. of his father's grant to the convent of

Burfcough, of a weekly market on Thursday, at Ormeschurch in Lancashire; and of a fair every year there, on the eve, day (August 29) and morrow of the decollation of St. John Baptist, and on the two succeeding days.

This said John, and Alice his wife,^l by deed dated at Clayton, the Sunday after the feast of St. Peter, in 1313, grant to Sir Richard de Byron, Knt. and to Agnes his wife, the manor of Farlington in Yorkshire, together with all goods and chattels found upon the premises on the day of making the said grant.

This Alice was cousin and heir of Robert Banastre, of Hyndley, in the county of Lancaster, and, after the decease of Sir John de Byron (by whom she had issue Sir Richard de Byron) was married to Sir John Strickland, Knt. whom she also survived; for, in the 12th year of King Edward II. she is called his widow.

SIR RICHARD DE BYRON, KNT. aforesaid, was of Cadenay, and also lord of Clayton, &c. King Edward II. by charter dated at York on June 28, 1308, grants to him and his heirsⁿ free warren in all their demesne lands in Clayton, Boterworth, and Riston, in the county of Lancaster; Cadenay, Walesby, Ulaby, and Croxton, in the county of Lincoln; Hudrefeld, Hunshelf, and Hollugh, in the county of York. Also, by the title of Richard de Byron, son of Sir John de Byron, Knt. he, by deed without date, grants to Sir James Byron, Knt. his son, his manor of Alton, together with the reversion of all the lands and tenements, which Lady Alice de Byron (grandmother of the said Sir James) held in dower, by gift of John, his father. Anno 1320, he had a discharge, dated at York on November 20, from John Woston, late chamberlain of Scotland, for 100l. due on recognizance.

In 1322 he grants^o to his son, Sir James Byron, Knt. and to John his brother, his manors of Cadenay, Hufum, and Walesby, and in the same year served in parliament for the county of Lincoln. He served again for the same county in the council held at Northampton, in the 4th of Edward III. before the 21st of whose reign, he departed this life, for then his son and heir, Sir James Byron, Knt. and^p John his brother, released to Elizabeth, his widow (who was his second wife, and afterwards married to John Colepepper) the manor of Walesby, with the advowson of the church, as also all those lands and tenements, which the said Sir Richard, and the said Dame Elizabeth, formerly held of the feoffment of Sir William de Cadeney, chaplain, and others, in the towns of Ulseby, Croxton, Kernington, &c. Which

SIR JAMES BYRON, KNT. married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Bernake ^a, whom he left a widow before the 24th year of King Edward III. as appears by an agreement dated at Cadenay, made between John Colepeper and Elizabeth his wife, of the one part, and Elizabeth, late wife of Sir James Byron, Knt. on the other part; whereby the said John confirmed to the said Elizabeth all the lands, &c. which accrued to her as her dower, in the manors of Clayton and Botterworth, in the county of Lancaster.

This Sir James left issue two sons, Sir John Byron, and Sir Richard Byron.

SIR JOHN, the eldest, served in the wars of France, under King Edward III. ^r and was knighted for his valour at the siege of Calais; but died without issue, and was succeeded in his estate by his brother,

SIR RICHARD BYRON ^s, before the fourth year of Richard II. when Thomas de Pynchebec confirmed to him the manor of Armeton, in the parish of Poolebrook, in the county of Northampton, and all other lands, &c. rents and services, of which he was enfeoff'd by Sir John Byron, Knt. brother to the said Richard.

Which Sir Richard Byron married Joan, second daughter of William de Colewick, of Colewick, in com. Nottingham, and sister and heir of Thomas de Colewick ^t, who was two years old at the death of his father, in 35 Edw. III. By this match, a considerable estate came into the family, the said William Colewick having married Joan ^u, daughter and heir of John Peche, and of his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Sir William Hayward, Knt. by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Saier de Huntingfield, of South-Stoke.

Sir Richard died in 1398, leaving an only son, John le Byron, and Joan his widow surviving, who, in the year 1397 ^w, vowed perpetual chastity before Robert, Archbishop of York.

Which JOHN LE BYRON also received the honour of knight-hood before the 3d year of King Henry V. when he ^x settled all his lands in the counties of Lancaster, York, Lincoln, Northampton, and Derby, on Robert and William Booth, in trust, having married Margery, daughter of Sir John Booth, of Barton, and sister of the said Robert Booth, who was afterwards knighted. He had issue by her three sons, Richard, Nicholas, and Ralph; as also five daughters ^y, Elizabeth, wedded to Sir Thomas, son of Sir John Ashton, of Ashton under Lune, in Lancashire, Knt. Margaret first married to Sir William Atherton, of Atherton in Lancashire, Knt. and secondly to Sir Maurice Berkley, of Wimondham, in

^q MS. ut antea, p. 27. ^r Cat. of Knights. MS. per T. M. ^s MS. præd. p. 28. ^t Efc. 35 E. III. ^u Ex Evid. de Famil. de Colewick.

^w MS. Famil. de Byron, p. 29. ^x Ib. p. 31, 32. ^y E MS. Brudnell, Not. t. p. 12. b.

com. Leicester, Knt. Jane, wife of William Ratcliff; Ellen ^z, to Walter Blount, Lord Montjoy; Catharine, to William Brereton, of the county of Lancaster.

RICHARD LE BYRON, eldest son of Sir John, died in his father's life-time, having married Lucy, daughter of Sir John Ashton, aforesaid, Knt. who to her ^a second husband had Sir Bertram Entwysell, Baron and Viscount of Brykbeke in Normandy, and thirdly, Sir Ralph Shirley, of Brailsford, in com. Derby, Knt. and dying on February 12, 1481, was buried at Brailsford. By her first husband she had a son, James Byron, who married Joan, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford, in com. Lanc. and died without issue; also a daughter, Margery, first married to William, son of John Leke, and secondly to Thomas Walshe, of Onlepe, in com. Leicester, Esq; So that the chief heir male remaining was Sir Nicholas Byron, second son of Sir John le Byron, and uncle to James last-mentioned.

Which SIR NICHOLAS BYRON, of Clayton, Knt. married Alice, daughter of Sir John Boteler, of Beaufey, in com. Lancaster, Knt. and had issue two sons, John and Nicholas Byron, and a daughter, Alice, wife of Henry, son and heir of Sir Robert Sutton, of Aram, in com. Nott. Knt. from which match was descended Robert, late Lord Lexington.

His eldest son, SIR JOHN BYRON, KNT. taking part with Henry Earl of Richmond, was, soon after his landing at Milford-haven, ^b knighted by him, and was with him at the battle of Bosworth. Whereupon, when he ascended the throne by the name of King Henry VII. he was much in his favour, as appears from the inscription on a monument erected to his memory in Colwick church, in Nottinghamshire, viz.

Here lyes Sir John Byron, Knt. late constable of Nottingham castle, master of Sherwood forest, custos or lieutenant of the Isle of Man, steward of Manchester colledge. Which John dyed the 3d of May, in the year of our Lord 1488. On whose soul God have mercy. Amen.

He married, in 6 Edward IV. Margery, daughter of Sir Robert Fowlehurst, of Fowlehurst, in Cheshire, Knt. and died without issue, leaving Nicholas, his brother and heir, 30 years old.

Which SIR NICHOLAS BYRON married ^c Joan, daughter of Sir John Bushier, of Houghton, in com. Lanc. who survived

^z Wattis, f. 129. ^a F MS. Brudnell, præd. p. 13. a. ^b E. Lib. MS. entir. Nom. Equit. penes Nic. Jekyll, arm. p. 11. ^c Visit. of Lancashire, Anno 1567.

him, and secondly married Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, in com. Nott. Knt. He was made one of the ^d Knights of the Bath, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of King Henry VIII. on November 17, 1501, and this memorial of him is in Colwick church, before he was knighted :

Pray for the soul of the
worthy man Nicolas
Byron Esq and of Joan his
consort who made this window
in the year 1496 and 12th of H. 7th.

He died on ^e January 13, 1503-4, leaving John, his son and heir, 16 years old ; also five daughters ; Mary, married to Jasper, son of John Wimbish, of Norton, in com' Lanc. Esq; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Ratcliff; Elen, wedded to John, son and heir of Thomas Booth ; Jane, to Matthew Kniveton, son and heir of Richard Kniveton, of Bradley, in com' Derby, Esq; and Dorothy, to Edmund Pierpoint, of Holm-Pierpoint, in com' Nott. Esq.

His only son, SIR JOHN BYRON, KNT. had a grant ^f on May 28, 1540, of the priory of Newstede, with the manor of Papilwick, and rectory of the same, with all the closes about the priory, and commons in Ravenshede and Kygell in the forest ; and all in Newstede, Paplewylk, and Lindby ; which Newstede has ever since been the principal seat of this noble family, having before resided at Clayton. He was ^g steward of Manchester and Rochdale, as also lieutenant of the forest of Sherwood. By his first wife Isabel, daughter of Peter Shelton, of Lynn, in com' Norf. he had no issue : but by his second, Elizabeth, daughter of ^h John Costerden, of Blackley, in com' Lanc. and relict of George Halgh, of Halgh, in com' pal' Lanc. Esq; he had four sons ; 1. Nicholas ; 2. John ; 3. Anthony, who married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Beaumont, of Coleorton, in com' Leicestershire, Esq; who all died without issue.

But his fourth son, SIR JOHN BYRON, ⁱ knighted anno 1579, having married Alice, daughter of Sir Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, in com. Nott. Knt. had issue three sons ; 1. Sir Nicholas ; 2. Anthony ; 3. Sir John ; also five daughters, viz. Alice, married to Sir John Ratcliff, of Ordsal, in com' pal' Lancaster, Knt. Margaret, to Gilbert Armstrong, of Thorp, in com' Nott. Esq; Anne, to John Atherton, of Atherton, in

^d MS. Claudius, C. 3. in Bibl. Cotton. ^e Esq. 19 H. VII. ^f Pat. 32 H. VIII. par. 4. ^g Thoroton's Nottinghamsh. p. 262. ^h Visitation of Lancashire, præd. ⁱ Jekyl's Cat. of Knts. MS.

Lancashire, and Skelton-castle, in com' Ebor. Esq; Margery, to Sir Thomas Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, in com' Nott. Knt. and Mary, who died unmarried. Sir John had another wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

His eldest son, SIR NICHOLAS BYRON, distinguished himself in the wars of the Low Countries; as also in the time of the rebellion against King Charles I. at the battle of Edgehill, on October 23, 1642, as colonel-general of Cheshire and Shropshire, and governor of Chester, being (as Lord Clarendon writes ^k) 'a person of great affability and dexterity, as well 'as martial knowledge, which gave great life to the designs of 'the well-affected there; and, with the encouragement of 'some gentlemen of North-Wales, in a short time raised such a 'power of horse and foot, as made frequent skirmishes with the 'enemy; sometimes with notable advantage, never with any 'signal loss.' He married Sophia, daughter of Charles Lambert, of Nimeguen, governor of Breda, and had issue Charles and William, who both died issueless.

His brother, SIR JOHN BYRON, was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King James I. and having married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Molineux, Bart. ancestor to the present Earl of Sefton, and by her had eleven sons, and a daughter, Mary, married to Sir Thomas Lucas, father by her of Charles and Thomas, who were both Lords Lucas, of Shenfield in Essex.

His sons were, 1. John, created Lord Byron; 2. Sir Richard, who succeeded his brother as Lord Byron; 3. Thomas, who died unmarried; as did William, fourth son, drowned at sea, coming from Ireland; 5. Sir Robert Byron, who was a colonel of foot in the civil wars in the service of King Charles I. and died without male issue; 6. Gilbert, who died unmarried; 7. Sir Philip Byron, who, after many signal services in Yorkshire^l, was killed at the head of his regiment in that general storm made by the parliament army on York, in 1644. He never went out with his regiment, but he would tell them, 'That never brave men came to any thing, that resolved not 'either to conquer or perish.'

The other sons were, Thomas, George, Charles, and Francis, who all died unmarried, except Thomas, who was knighted, and, as Lord Clarendon ^m writes, was a gentleman of great courage, and of very good conduct. He commanded the Prince of Wales's regiment under the Earl of Northampton, in the fight at Hopton-heath, near Stafford, on March 19,

^k Hist. of Rebell. 8vo. v. 3, p. 145.
p. 489.

^l Lloyd's Mem. of loyal Persons.
^m Hist. of the Reb. 8vo. v. 3. p. 151.

1642-3, when the Earl was killed; and, charging with good execution on the enemy, received a shot in the thigh, whereby he was not able to keep the field. He married Catharine, daughter of Henry Braine, Esq; by whom he had two sons, Thomas and John, who died infants.

I now return to the eldest son,

JOHN, *first Lord Byron*: In the 21st year of King James I. he was returned to parliament for the town of Nottinghamⁿ, as also in the first parliament called by King Charles I. at whose coronation he was made one of the Knights of the Bath. In the 3d year of that King, he was chosen one of the knights for the county of Nottingham; and being^o one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his Majesty, and giving proofs of his courage and fidelity, was made^p Lieutenant of the Tower in 1641. But, in those turbulent times, this change gave no satisfaction to them, who, desiring a creature of their own, used all their arts to remove Sir John Byron. On which pretence, as Lord Clarendon^q writes, 'there was a petition brought and delivered to the houses, in the names of several merchants, who used to trade to the mint; in which they desired that there might be such a person made Lieutenant of the Tower, as they could confide in (an expression that grew from that time to be much used) without which no man would venture bullion into the mint; and, by consequence, no merchant would bring it into the kingdom; whereas, in truth, there was no gentleman in the kingdom of a better reputation amongst all sorts of men, and there had been more bullion brought into the mint in the short time of his being Lieutenant, than had been in many months before. However, the house entertained the complaint as very reasonable, having great apprehensions, by observation made, that he took great store of provisions into the Tower, as if he made provision for a greater garrison. Whereupon they sent for a conference with the Lords, with whom they prevailed to join with them in a desire to the King to remove Sir John Byron from being Lieutenant of the Tower, which at that time he refused to do.' And shortly after, when the King removed to Hampton-Court, the Commons resuming the consideration of the Lieutenant of the Tower^r; and, on new information that much provision was sent in thither every day, they sent for Sir John Byron, who appeared at their bar, and gave so full answer to all the questions they asked of him, that they could not but dismiss him.

ⁿ Not. Parl. MS. per Brown Willis, arm.

^o Ex Stem. penes W. nup.

Dom. Byron.

^p Clarend. Hist. 8vo. v. 2. p. 333.

^q Ib. p. 374.

^r Hist. præd. p. 334.

Yet they sent again to the King to remove him, and put a fitter man in the place, and recommended Sir John Coniers to him; and because they did not speedily receive such an answer as they liked, they appointed their major-general, Skippon, to place such guards about the Tower as might prevent the carrying in more provision of victual thither, than would serve for one day's consumption; notwithstanding which, the King would not consent to their desire. But at length, on January 20, 1641, the King sending a message to the parliament, advising them 'to digest into one body all the grievances of the kingdom, and to send them to him, promising his favourable assent to those means which should be found most effectual for redress, wherein he would not only equal, but exceed the most indulgent princes;' they took the opportunity again to renew their request, desiring, 'that for a ground of their confidence, and removal of jealousies, that they might apply themselves to give his Majesty satisfaction in the method he proposed, his Majesty would presently put the Tower of London into the hands of such a person as both houses should recommend to him;' in which the Lords differed with them, as well 'for that the disposal of the custody thereof was the King's peculiar right and prerogative, as likewise, that his Majesty had committed the charge thereof to Sir John Byron, a person of a very ancient family, an honourable extraction, and good fortune, and as unblemished a reputation as any gentleman in England.' The Commons, much troubled that the Lords should again take the courage to dissent from them in any thing, resolved to press the King upon their own score, and to get the recommendation of so great an officer to themselves; and, on January 26, sent a petition to him, in the name of the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the Commons house, assembled in parliament.

Nevertheless, his Majesty did not then consent to the removal of this loyal person, telling them in answer thereto, 'That he hoped his gracious message would have produced some such overture, as by offering what was fit on their parts to do, and by asking what was proper for him to grant, might have begot a mutual confidence in each other. Concerning the Tower of London, that he did not expect, having preferred a person of a known fortune and unquestionable reputation to that trust, he should have been pressed to remove him without any particular charge objected against him: however, that if, upon due examination, any particular should be presented to him, whereby it might appear

‘ he was mistaken in his good opinion of the gentleman, and
 ‘ that he was unfit for the trust committed to him, he would
 ‘ make no scruple of discharging him ; otherwise, he was
 ‘ obliged, in justice to himself, to preserve his own work, lest
 ‘ his favour and good opinion might prove a disadvantage and
 ‘ misfortune to his servants, without any other accusation ; of
 ‘ which he hoped his house of Commons would be so tender,
 ‘ as of a business wherein his honour was much concerned ;
 ‘ as, if they found no material exceptions against that person,
 ‘ they would rather endeavour to satisfy and reform the fears
 ‘ of other men, than, by complying with them, press his
 ‘ Majesty to any thing which did so much reflect upon his
 ‘ honour and justice.’ But when the Lords (many of whom
 had withdrawn themselves, out of a just indignation to see
 their honour and their liberties sacrificed) had been awed, by
 the tumults of the rabble, to pass the bill ‘ for settling the
 ‘ militia and forts in such hands as the commonwealth might
 ‘ confide in ;’ the King was again pressed to confer the cus-
 tody of the Tower on Sir John Coniers. ‘ With which (as
 ‘ Lord Clarendon relates ^w) being surprised, and desired like-
 ‘ wise by Sir John Byron to free him from the agony and
 ‘ vexation of that place, which had exposed his person and
 ‘ reputation to the rage and fury of the people, and com-
 ‘ pelled him to submit to such reproaches as a generous spirit
 ‘ could not brook without much regret ; for he had, upon
 ‘ frivolous surmises, been sent for as a delinquent, and been
 ‘ brought upon his knees at the bar of both houses ; his Ma-
 ‘ jesty consented to that alteration, and made Sir John Coniers
 ‘ Lieutenant of the Tower.’

Sir John Byron had served in the Low-Country wars ^x, and
 the States-General committed to him the care of their ord-
 nance and ammunition ; so that he was a very useful officer to
 his Majesty on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1642,
 when he repaired with a good body of men with arms and am-
 munition to the standard at Nottingham, and brought a large
 sum of money to the King for his supply at Shrewsbury.

From Nottinghamshire he passed with some troops to coun-
 tenance the commission of array in other counties ^y, and par-
 ticularly in Oxfordshire, to secure the university from the re-
 bels, when assaulted by the forces from Northampton, and
 betrayed by the town of Brackley. He was on that occasion
 obliged to march to their relief with such expedition, that he
 lost his carriages and cabinet ; which falling into the custody
 of Mr. Clark, of Crowton, he wrote to him to restore them ;
 concluding, ‘ Which if you do, I shall represent it to his Ma-

^w Clarend. prœd. p. 420.

^x Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 437.

^y Ibid.

‘ jesty as an acceptable service; if not, assure yourself, I shall
 ‘ find a time, with advantage, to repay myself out of your
 ‘ estate: and consider, that as rebellion is a weed of an hasty
 ‘ growth, so it will decay as suddenly; and that there will be
 ‘ a time for the King’s loyal subjects to repair their losses
 ‘ sustained by rebels and traitors.’ Upon sending of which
 letter to the parliament, and their proclaiming him and his ad-
 herents traitors for their allegiance to their Sovereign, he
 marched to Worcester; wherein he had not been many hours,
 before a strong party of horse and dragoons, sent by the Earl
 of Essex, under the command of Nathaniel Fiennes, son to the
 Lord Say, came to surprize the town, which was open in many
 places, though in some it had an old decayed wall, and, at
 the most usual and frequented entrances into the city, weak
 and rotten gates. However, finding them shut against them,
 and not that quick appearance of a party within the town the
 commander promised himself, he retired in great disorder.
 But Prince Rupert coming up the same day (Sept. 23, 1642)
 a rencounter ensued at Powick-bridge, wherein the enemy
 were vanquished; which was principally owing the courage of
 Sir John Byron^a, and the rest of the officers, who charged
 them sword-in-hand, most of the soldiers in that city being
 wearied with a long march.

He afterwards^b commanded the body of reserve at the battle
 of Edgehill, on the 23d of next month; and the victory of
 Roundway down, on July 5, 1643, wherein Sir William
 Waller was routed, was chiefly owing to the bravery and con-
 duct of Sir John Byron, who, at the head of his regiment,
 charged Sir Arthur Hesilrigge’s cuirassiers, and after a sharp
 conflict, in which Sir Arthur received many wounds, that
 impenetrable regiment (as Lord Clarendon^c writes) was rout-
 ed, and in a full career chased on their other horse, which in
 half an hour were so totally dispersed, that there was not one
 of them to be seen on that large spacious down; every man
 shifting for himself with greater danger by the precipices of
 that hill, than he could have undergone by opposing his
 pursuer.

On November 1, 1642, he^d was, with other loyalists,
 created doctor of the civil law at Oxford; and in the first New-
 berry fight, Sept. 19, 1643, which was disputed with great
 fierceness and courage, he^e warily and valiantly led on the
 King’s horse, which were so far too hard for the troops on the
 other side, that they routed them in most places, till they had

^a Clarend. *Mem.* ii. 3. p. 25. ^b *Ib.* p. 43. ^c *Ib.* p. 290. ^d Wood’s
Fifth Cent. p. 707. ^e *Ib.* p. 438.

left the greatest part of their foot, without any guard at all of horse.

The Lord Byron having given such proofs of his courage and military conduct, and being otherwise a person of great abilities, and his six valiant brothers also at that time following his loyal example, he was, in ^e consideration thereof, advanced to the degree and dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Byron of Rochdale, in com' Lanc. with limitation of that honour, in default of issue-male of his own body lawfully begotten, to every of his brothers, and the issue-male of their respective bodies, viz. Richard, William, Thomas, Robert, Gilbert, and Philip, by letters patent bearing date at Oxford, Oct. 24, 1643. He was afterwards made Field-Marshal-General^f of all his Majesty's forces in the counties of Worcester, Salop, Chester, and North-Wales: also, on his uncle, Sir Nicholas Byron, Governor of Chester^g, being taken prisoner, he was Governor of Chester; in which station he was appointed to take care for the reception and accommodation of some regiments of foot, that, on the cessation of arms in Ireland, were to land there. And the Lord Clarendon^h gives a particular account of their successes, and of the Lord Byron's being at length forced to retire into Chester.

Nevertheless, the Lord Byron was not discouraged; but, by his ⁱ honourable and obliging deportment, soon got together a body, of 5000 men, and forced Sir Thomas Middleton to retreat from Montgomery-castle; whereunto laying siege, and the parliament-forces under Sir William Fairfax marching to raise it, a fight ensued in October 1644^k, wherein the Lord Byron routed their horse, and both parties came to push of pike; but, after a hot engagement, the parliament-forces rallying, he was obliged to retire.

'The next year, the King's cause declining, he was besieged in Chester, wherein he made a brave defence^l, and, by his judicious management, kept both town and garrison contented with cats and dogs; and those failing, but with one meal in three days, while there was any hope of relief. He refused nine summons, and did not answer the tenth, till his messenger returned with assurance that there were no hopes of any succour. Then he yielded, on the most honourable terms for himself and the whole garrison that were given in England, except those he afterwards gained at Caernarvon, having endured a long and gallant siege, the benefit whereof he enjoyed, and retired beyond the seas.' Whilst

^e Pat. 19 Car. I.

^f Lloyd, p. 486.

^g Whitlock's Memorials,

p. 76.

^h Vol. 3. p. 456, 457.

ⁱ Lloyd, præd.

^k Whitlock's

Mem, p. 100.

^l Lloyd, ut antea.

he was besieged in Chester, several attempts were made for his relief, as Whitlock, in his Memorials, relates. In September 1645, the King, with about 5000 horse and foot ^m, advanced to relieve Chester; but his forces being entirely routed by Major-General Pointz and others, his Majesty, with 300 horse, with some difficulty got into Chester, and from thence retired into Wales. In October 1645, the garrison of Chester made divers resolute sallies on the besiegers ⁿ; and the Lord Byron's brother having got together 400 horse about Holt-castle, on notice thereof, Colonel Jones drew out a party of horse from before the Leaguer, and fell on him in the field, but on the first onset was worsted; yet, after a sharp dispute, took him prisoner. On December 27, 1645, there was ^o a treaty for the surrender of Chester; but the Lord Byron stood on such high terms, as were not agreed to. On December 9, Colonel Booth, with the Lancashire forces that took Latham-house, was ^p ordered to join the forces before Chester. On December 18, a party of 1500 from Oxford, and the garrisons thereabouts, marched out with a ^q design to relieve Chester, but were forced to retire, the parliament-forces having broke down Avon-bridge, and other bridges they were to pass. On January 8, the Commons at Westminster ^r received advice, that the inhabitants of Chester urged the Governor to surrender, being in great want of victuals, which he promised to do, if relief came not within a week.

On January 21, Sir William Brereton ^s sent another summons to the Mayor of Chester, and the Lord Byron, Governor, to which they returned no answer in five days; upon which Sir William Brereton sent another letter to them, requiring an answer the same day, which they sent, and offered to come to a treaty, if the King did not relieve them within twelve days, and desired a pass to send to him; but it was denied. On January 29, a treaty was begun ^t about the surrender thereof, but nothing concluded. And the Lord Byron's letter to the King at Oxford was intercepted, 'That if they had not relief by the last of January, then of necessity they must surrender Chester.' On February 5, letters came to the Speaker from Sir William Brereton ^u, 'That his care of preserving Chester, the most considerable city in those parts, from ruin, invited him to entertain a treaty, which was continued ten days, and delayed by the enemy, hoping for relief, for which there were strong preparations, by conjunction of Ashley, Vaughan, and the Welsh and Irish

^m Whitlock, p. 160.

lock, p. 189.

^u P. 197.

ⁿ Ibid. p. 185.

^q P. 190.

^r P. 193.

^o Ibid. p. 188.

^s P. 194, 195.

^p Whit-

^t P. 196.

‘ forces, and those Irish newly landed. That he sent forth a
 ‘ strong party under Colonel Mitton, who prevented their
 ‘ conjunction; and then those in Chester, hopeless of relief,
 ‘ came to a treaty. They desired farther time for the treaty
 ‘ to be continued, but Sir William Brereton refused it, and
 ‘ thereupon they came to an agreement, on both parts, to
 ‘ surrender the city to the parliament upon articles; in it they
 ‘ had all the arms, ammunition, ordnance, and provisions,
 ‘ the county-palatine seal, swords, and all the records, &c.’

On March 10, 1645, there was a debate between the two houses concerning the ^w Lord Byron, whom the Lords thought fit not to except from pardon. In April 1645 ^x, he commanded in Conway in Wales; and, in June 1646, was besieged in Caernarvon castle; but the King being in the hands of the Scots, and the parliament having brought all places to their devotion, he surrendered on honourable terms.

He was afterwards appointed, by King Charles I. Governor to his Royal Highness the Duke of York ^y; and being at Paris, when his Majesty was under confinement, he was sent on importunities from Scotland to get as many to declare in England, in several places, as might distract the army, and keep it from an entire engagement against them; also, to dispose his old friends about Chester and North-Wales to appear as soon as might be. Thereupon, with the help of Colonel Robinson, he presently possessed himself of the island of Anglesey, and disposed all North-Wales to be ready to declare, as soon as the Scots should enter the kingdom. And though there were risings in several counties, yet, on the defeat of the Scots army under Duke Hamilton, at Preston, on August 17, 1648, they all proved unfortunate. The Lord Byron had again the good luck to escape from the hands of the rebels, and repaired to Paris to his charge, as Governor of the Duke of York; but, during his absence ^z, Sir Edward Herbert and Sir George Ratcliff had so far insinuated themselves into the Duke’s favour, that he resolved on a journey from Paris to Brussels, to visit the Duke of Lorrain, without the advice of his Governor, or the Queen his mother. But, at the request of the Queen, the Lord Byron waited on him, as he did when the Duke visited his sister at the Hague, and from thence returned with him to Paris. He afterwards ^a accompanied that Prince, when he made the campaign under the Marshal Turenne; and returning to Paris, died there in the year 1652, whereby (as the Earl of Clarendon ^b relates) the Duke was deprived of a very good servant. He first took to wife Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Lord De la War, who

^w Whitlock, p. 202.

^z Ibid. v. 6. p. 387, 389.

^x P. 208.

^a Ib. p. 437, 441.

^y Clarend. Hist. v. 5. p. 130.

^b Ib. p. 453.

dying anno 1638, he, in 1644, married Eleanor, daughter of Robert Needham, Lord Viscount Kilmurrey in Ireland, and widow of Peter Warburton, of the Lodge. and of Arley, in com' Cest. Esq; ^c she died at Chester, Jan. 26, 1663, and was buried in Trinity church. His Lordship died in France in 1652, leaving no issue by either of them, and was succeeded in his honour by Richard, his next brother and heir, which

RICHARD, *second Lord Byron*, knighted by King Charles I. was one of those ^d valiant colonels at the fight of Edgehill; and, on November 1, 1642, was created Master of Arts at Oxford. He was Governor ^e of Appulby-castle, in the county of Westmorland; and Lloyd, who wrote the lives ^f of the loyalists in the reign of King Charles I. says, he deserves to be chronicled for his government of Newark, and many surprises of the enemy about it. He married two wives; 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of George Rossel, of Ratcliff on Trent, in com' Nottingham, Esq; and widow of Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley. in the same county, Esq; by whom he had issue William, his son and heir; Richard, who died an infant; Elizabeth; Anne; Cecilia; and Catherine, married to Sir William Stanhope, of Linby in com' Nottingham, Knt. 2dly. Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir George Booth, of Dunham-Massey, in com' Cest. Bart. aunt of George Lord De la Mer; but by her had no issue. He lies buried in the chancel of Hucknal-Torkard church, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription :

Beneath, in a vault, is interred the body of Richard Lord Byron, who, with the rest of his family, being seven brothers, faithfully served King Charles the First in the civil war, who suffered much for their loyalty, and lost all their fortunes: yet it pleased God so to bless the honest endeavours of the said Richard Lord Byron, that he repurchased part of their ancient inheritance, which he left to his posterity, with a laudable memory for great piety and charity. He departed this life upon the 4th day of October, anno domini 1679, in the 74th year of his age. In the same vault is interred the Lady Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of George Rossel, Esq; by whom he had ten children; and the Lady Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter to Sir George Booth, Knt. and Bart. who appointed this monument to be erected to the memory of her dear husband, and, for her great piety and goodness, acquired a name better than that of sons and daughters.

^c Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, vol. 2. p. 310.
^e Life of the Duke of Newcastle, p. 124.

^d Wood's Fasti Oxon.
^f Memoirs, p. 488.

WILLIAM, *third Lord Byron*, his eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter to John Lord Viscount Chaworth in Ireland, and by her (who died in December 1683) had issue five sons; 1. William, 2. Richard, 3. John, 4. William Lord Byron, and, 5. Ernestus; but all died young, except William, the late Lord: also five daughters; Elizabeth, since deceased; Catharine, married to Sir Arthur Cole, Lord Ranelagh of the kingdom of Ireland; Henrietta-Maria died young; Juliana, who died unmarried; and Anne, who died young. To his second wife this William Lord Byron married, ^s on June 25, 1685, in King Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster-abbey, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Stonehouse, of Radley, in com' Berks, Bart. but had no issue by her, who, ^h after his decease, was married to Sir Richard Sydolph, of Norbury in Surry, Bart. and, dying on Dec. 28, 1703, was buried at Mickleham in Surry; Lord Byron dying on November 13, 1695, was buried at Hucknal-Torkard, in the county of Nottingham.

WILLIAM, *fourth Lord Byron*, his only surviving son and heir, born on January 4, 1669, was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to George Prince of Denmark; in which post he attended at the funeral procession of that Prince, Nov. 13, 1708. He married to his first wife the Lady Mary, daughter of John Earl of Bridgwater, and sister to Scroop Duke of Bridgwater; which lady died of the small-pox on Sunday, April 11, 1703, having been married but eleven weeks, and was buried at Hucknal-Torkard. His Lordship married, 2dly, on December 19, 1706, the Lady Frances-Williamina, third daughter of William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, and by her ladyship, who departed this life ⁱ March 31, 1712, and was interred at Hucknal-Torkard, had issue three sons; 1. George, born on October 1, 1707, and died on July 6, 1720; 2. William, born on July 6, 1709, and died a few days after; 3. William-Henry, born on October 23, 1710, died soon after; also a daughter, Frances, born on August 10, 1711, who died September 21, 1724.

His Lordship, in 1720, married to his third wife, Frances, second daughter of William Lord Berkeley of Stratton, and by her (who, in August 1740, was married to Sir Thomas Hay, of Alderston in East-Lothian in Scotland, Bart.) had issue five sons and a daughter, Isabella, born on November 10, 1721, and married first, in 1742, to Henry Earl of Carlisle, and after his death to Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hayton-castle in Cumberland, Baronet of Nova-Scotia; the sons were,

^g Ex Regist. Eccles. ^h Aubrey's Surry, vol. 2. p. 295, 296. ⁱ Le Neve's Men. Ang. vol. 4. p. 251.

1. William, born November 5, 1722, now Lord Byron;
 2. John, born on November 8, 1723, who was cast away in the *Wager* man of war, one of Lord Anson's squadron, and after suffering most extreme hardships upwards of five years, returned to England, and is now an Admiral in the navy. In August 1748, he was married to Sophia, daughter of John Trevanion, of Carhays, in com' Cornub. Esq; and had issue John, born Feb. 7, 1756; George-Anson, born Nov. 30, 1758: also seven daughters, three of which died infants; the other four were Frances, married to Capt. Leigh, of the 3d regiment of foot guards; Juliana-Elizabeth to William, son of the present Lord Byron; Sophia-Maria, and Charlotte-Augusta: 3. Richard, born on October 28, 1724, who had his education in Christ-church college in Oxford, of which he was a fellow, and married January 14, 1768, to ———, daughter of ——— Farmer, Esq; 4. Charles, who was born on April 6, 1726, and died on May 16, 1731; George Byron, fifth son, who was born on April 22, 1730, and is an officer in his Majesty's forces. He married Frances, daughter and coheir of Elton Levett, of Nottingham, Esq; by whom he has had issue a daughter, Isabella, born October 20, 1754, and four sons, William and George, twins, who died young; John, born September 14, 1758; and Frederick-George, born November 21, 1764.

And the said William Lord Byron dying at Newsted-abbey, on Sunday August 8, 1736, was succeeded by William, his eldest son and heir by his third lady; which

WILLIAM, now *fifth Lord Byron*, in his father's life-time, took early to the sea-service, and in May 1738, was appointed Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the *Falkland*; and was after Lieutenant of the *Victory*, which he left just before that great ship was lost. On December 5, 1763, he was declared master of his Majesty's flag hounds. His Lordship, on March 28, 1747, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Charles Shaw, of Besthorpe-hall, in the county of Norfolk, Esq; by whom he had issue, first, William, born on June 7, 1748, who died in May following; 2dly, William, born on October 27, 1749, elected member in the present parliament for Morpeth, and married to Juliana-Elizabeth, daughter to his uncle Admiral John Byron, but died June 22, 1776; and two daughters, Henrietta-Diana, who died on June 1, 1760, and Caroline, born January 17, 1755.

TITLE.] William Byron, Lord Byron of Rochdale.

CREATION.] Baron Byron of Rochdale, in com' pal' Lancaster, by letters patent, (24 October 1643) 19 Car. I.

ARMS.]

ARMS.] Argent, three Bendlets enhanced, Gules.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Mermaid, with her Comb and Mirror, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Horses, chesnut.

MOTTO.] CREDE BIRON.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Newsted-abbey, and Bullwell-park, in Nottinghamshire.

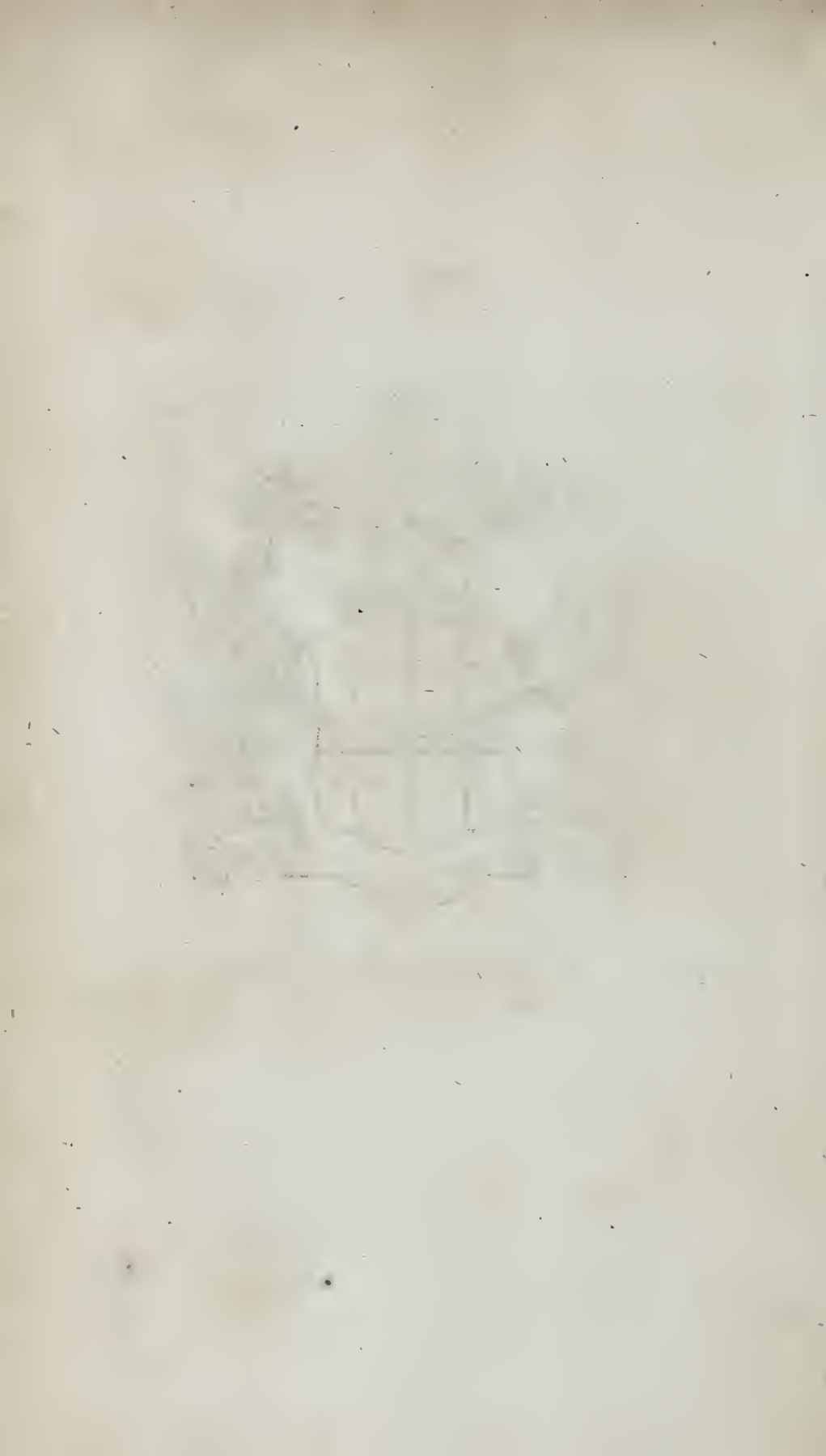
CRAVEN, Lord Craven.

THIS family was anciently seated at Appletree-wick in Craven, in the county of York, from whence they spread into several flourishing branches: of which, John Craven, of Appletree-wick aforesaid, who lived in the reigns of Kings Henry VII. and VIII. had issue William Craven, who, by Beatrix his wife, daughter of John Hunter, was father of Henry Craven of Appletree-wick; Anthony also of Appletree-wick, whose son Thomas married Margaret Craven, as hereafter mentioned; and Sir William Craven, Knt. Sheriff of London in 1601, and Lord-Mayor anno 1611, who died on July 18, 1618, and was buried on August 11 following, in St. Andrew's Under-shaft, London. He married Elizabeth, fourth daughter of William Whitmore, of London, Esq; by Ann, daughter of William Bond, Alderman of London, and left issue three sons and two daughters, viz. William, his son and heir; John, who was held in such esteem by King Charles I. that, by letters-patent^a, bearing date at Oxford March 21, 1642, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Craven of Ryton, in com' Salop; and having married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Spencer, died without issue. By his will, dated May 18, 1647, he gave to the poor of the town of Winwick, two hundred pounds, to be reserved as a stock, and the interest of it to be annually divided at Christmas by the Minister and Church warden. This legacy was received from the Parliament Commissioners in 1652, and with 141 l. 1 s. lands were purchased in Cold Ashby. The remaining sum, all necessary expences being deducted, was made up 40 l. and put out to interest. Thomas, his younger brother, died unmarried. The daughters of Sir William Craven were, Mary, married to Thomas Lord Coventry; and Elizabeth, to Percy Herbert, Lord Powis, father of William Earl of Powis.

WILLIAM, the eldest son of Sir William Craven, Lord-Mayor, was much affected with military exercises from his



Craven Lord Craven



youth, and signalized himself in Germany, and in the Netherlands, under Henry Prince of Orange. In which valiant adventures he gained such honour, that, on his return, he was first knighted at Newmarket, March 4, 1626, and was deservedly raised to the degree and dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall in the county of Berks, by letters-patent bearing date 12 Martii following, with remainder, for want of issue-male of his own body, to John Craven and Thomas Craven, his brothers, successively, and the heirs-male of their bodies.

In 1631, he was one of the commanders of those forces sent to the assistance of that great hero, Gustavus King of Sweden, then in arms in Germany in defence of the Protestants^b. And when that monarch, with Frederick, Elector-Palatine, and titular King of Bohemia, marched out of Bavaria, in Feb. 1632, and came before the strong castle of Crutzenack, the English volunteers, by their bravery in three assaults, obliged the garrison to surrender; and the capitulation was signed by William Lord Craven, and Colonel Boulin, Quarter-master-general of the King of Sweden's army. The Lord Craven was wounded in the assaults, and, on his coming into the King of Sweden's presence, was told by him, 'He adventured so desperately, he bid his younger brother fair play for his estate.'

He was afterwards sent to the assistance of the said Elector Palatine, who having besieged Limegea in the year 1637, a battle ensued; wherein the Emperor's army being victorious, the Elector, with difficulty, escaped by flight; and his brother Prince Rupert, and the Lord Craven were taken prisoners.

As soon as his Lordship obtained his liberty, he went into the service of the States of Holland under the Prince of Orange, where he resided till the restoration of King Charles II. But though he did not personally serve King Charles I. against his rebellious subjects, yet he manifested his loyalty in sending him divers considerable supplies, as also to King Charles II. in his greatest necessities; as the King himself acknowledged after his restoration, when by his letters-patent, bearing date 16 Martii, 16 Car. II. he advanced him to higher degrees of honour, viz. to the title of Viscount Craven of Uffington, in the same county of Berks, and Earl Craven of Craven, in com' Ebor.

And, by reason that both his brothers were then dead without issue, the title of Lord Craven of Hampsted-Marshall was then limited, for want of issue-male of his own body lawfully begotten, to Sir William Craven of Lench-

^b Rushworth's Collections, vol. 2. p. 176.

wike, in com' Wigorn, Knt. and to the heirs-male of his body; and, for default of such issue, to Sir Anthony Craven, Knt. brother to the same Sir William, and to the issue-male of his body.

How great a sufferer his Lordship was for his adherence to King Charles II. is evident from a printed case in those times, setting forth the great injustice done him by the parliament of England, in confiscating his estate; by which it appears, that, in the year 1650, one Falconer deposed, 'That the Lord Craven did promote a petition, wherein several persons did desire to be entertained to serve the King of Scots against the parliament of England, by the name of 'barbarous and inhuman rebels.'

And Col. Hugh Reyly deposed, Feb. 10, 1650-1,

'That, during the late treaty at Breda, this informant did oftentimes see the Lord Craven with the now King of Scots, in his bed-chamber, and also walked abroad with him, there being no man more conversant with the King than he. That the said Lord Craven, during the said treaty, did twice go to Rotterdam and Dunhagh, and back again, being employed, as was commonly reported at court there, by the said King. That the said Lord Craven had a charge from the King to look to one Mrs. Barlow, who (as is reported, and he believes to be true) had a child by the King of Scots, born at Rotterdam; which he did: and, after the King was gone for Scotland, the said Lord Craven took the child from her; for which she went to law with him, and recovered the child back again, as is reported.

Hugh Reyly.'

Also Captain Kitchingman deposed, Feb. 20, 1650-1,

'That the said Captain Thomas Kitchingman, in April and May 1650, saw the Lord Craven several times with the King of Scots at Breda, and waiting upon the said King several times at his table at Breda. This informant also saw the Earl of Oxford at the same time with the King of Scots at Breda, waiting upon the said King at his table; and saw the Lord Craven and the Earl of Oxford many times go into the withdrawing-rooms after the said King. This informant also saw the Lord Craven and the Earl of Oxford in the Bowling-alley in Breda castle, with the said King.

Thomas Kitchingman.'

Where-

Whereupon, March the 16th, 1650-1, it was ' Resolved
' by the parliament, That the Lord Craven is an offender
' against the commonwealth of England, within the decla-
' ration of the 24th of August, 1649, intituled, A declara-
' tion of the Commons assembled in parliament, declaring
' all persons who have served the parliament of England in
' Ireland, and have betrayed their trust, or have or shall ad-
' here to, or aid and assist, Charles Stewart, son to the late
' King, to be traitors and rebels.

' Resolved by the parliament, That the estate of the Lord
' Craven be confiscated accordingly.

' Resolved, That the commissioners for compounding be
' impowered and required to seize and sequester all the estate,
' real and personal, of the said Lord Craven, and to receive
' the rents, issues, and profits thereof, to the use of the com-
' monwealth.'

Accordingly, his personal estate throughout all England (which was of no small value) was seized upon as confiscate and sold; and much of it bought by members of that parliament, who condemned him unheard, and who probably had then in their eye the purchase of his estate; for some of them, ever after that vote of confiscation, violently pressed on the sale of his estate, procuring an act for it, which passed Aug. 3, 1652, and bought large possessions thereof at easy penny-worths.

The Elector Palatine wrote the following letter to his agent, to desire the States-General to intercede with the parliament of England in the Lord Craven's behalf; which, as it shews his Lordship's services, I shall here insert.

' Our friendly service, &c. Forasmuch as we have given
' our faithful resident, Peter de Groot^c, a commission to
' propound unto your Lordships on our behalf in a matter
' about the Lord Craven; therefore it is our friendly request
' to your Lordships, to grant him a courteous audience,
' and to give full credit to his message, and to be
' mindful of the said Lord Craven in his affairs; in regard
' that he hath been many years in our service, and hath done
' much good service to us and our Electoral family, and to
' hold him especially recommended; and we shall acknow-
' ledge such favour as though it were done to ourselves, and
' upon all occasions seek to requite herewith, &c. The 31st
' of May, 1651.'

^c Son of the celebrated Hugo Grotius.

And the said resident delivered the following memorial :

‘ High and Mighty Lords,

‘ In pursuance of the verbal proposition made this day in
 ‘ your honourable assembly by his Electoral Highness, my
 ‘ lord and master, conform to his missive letter of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of
 ‘ this month, in the business of my Lord Craven, I have
 ‘ put in writing, and thereunto annexed the depositions made
 ‘ or contrived against the said Lord Craven, the condemna-
 ‘ tion which followed thereon, the confiscation of his goods
 ‘ which rose upon it, the execution thereof decreed and
 ‘ partly done, with a confutation of the said depositions,
 ‘ and a demonstration of the nullities, as well as of the in-
 ‘ justice committed in the said condemnation : that your ho-
 ‘ nours, according to your accustomed goodness in relieving
 ‘ and assisting the oppressed, besides the merits of the person,
 ‘ and the earnest request of his Electoral Highness ; especi-
 ‘ ally considering the justice of the matter for redress of your
 ‘ credit, and the opportunity which is given you by occasion
 ‘ of the alliance with England now in hand ; will be pleased
 ‘ to take such a course, as that the deponents may be pu-
 ‘ nished as perjured calumniators, the condemnation wrong-
 ‘ fully done be annulled, and my Lord Craven be put again
 ‘ into the former possession and enjoyment of his rightful
 ‘ goods. The depositions are three in number ; whereof
 ‘ the first is ridiculous, the other two utterly false. If they
 ‘ were supposed to be all true, I have in the margent con-
 ‘ futed them to be frivolous, and confirmed the confutation
 ‘ with true certificates or attestations, so as the condemna-
 ‘ tion upon them cannot but be unjust. It is further void,
 ‘ because it is not applicable to the matter, consider-
 ‘ ing the declaration whence it is formed (it is only
 ‘ concerning those, who, falling to the King’s side from the
 ‘ parliament’s service, are declared for traitors and rebels)
 ‘ considering the person, who besides he never served the
 ‘ parliament, and so cannot have been either rebel or traitor :
 ‘ besides, that he never gave any such assistance or aid to the
 ‘ King ; yea, is not charged therewith in his accusations,
 ‘ how false soever they be : also during all that time was out
 ‘ of the country, whom, according to the laws of England
 ‘ itself, a new law, made in his absence, cannot preju-
 ‘ dice, except it appear that he had notice of it. And con-
 ‘ sidering your Honours, who, without a weakening of your
 ‘ power and honour, cannot suffer that a person, who is not
 ‘ only an inhabitant, but a sworn servant of this state, should
 ‘ be condemned in a country who are in mutual amity and
 ‘ correspondence with your Lordships, for civilities and
 ‘ duty

duty towards this state ; and by orders of his Highness, as general, done and performed amongst your Honours, his lords and masters. All which being considered, your Honours are intreated, that in respect of the matter, which is so just and important, amounting to about 150,000 guilders per annum ; in respect of the person, who, besides the twenty years service that he hath done this state, hath so bountifully distributed his means in this country ; in respect of your Honours own authority, who, according to the declaration there-ament, made about the persons of the English merchants at Rotterdam, do not permit that any of their inhabitants (I forbear to say sworn ones) be bound to another state without their knowledge and consent ; and in respect of the special recommendation of his Electoral Highness ; your Honours would please to be so mindful of the said Lord Craven and his business, that he may be put again into the full possession of his goods, so as he hath been formerly seized of them, by revocation, annulment, or otherwise of cancelling or avoiding the aforesaid condemnation, and the effect thereof : that your Honours would be pleased to grant your special letters of recommendation for that purpose to the parliament, to request the ambassadors here for the like recommendation and endeavours ; and, if need require, to make the same in your treaties with the ambassadors of England, as hath been deemed to be done in other matters of the like nature : assuring your Honours, that the said Lord Craven shall be always ready to employ his said estate to the benefit or good of this country and her inhabitants ; and that his Electoral Highness, besides the many other engagements which he is obliged to this state, shall also account this as particularly done to his person or family, and shall take hold of all opportunities for to shew his thankfulness therefore to this state and inhabitants.

But all the interest the Lord Craven could make, both by the Elector Palatine and the States-General, and the precedents and witnesses produced by his council, could not bring the parliament to reverse their judgment ; whereby his Lordship was kept out of his estate till the restoration of King Charles II. It was offered to the parliament to prove Falconer's perjury ; but on their refusal to be judges thereof, he was afterwards convicted for it in the court of Upper Bench (as it was then called) when it was proved by three witnesses, who read and signed the petition he swore to, that there were no such words in it as ' barbarous and inhuman rebels,' tho' Falconer himself often pressed those words might be put in, having, without doubt, his design on the Lord Craven ; and

the original draught of that petition was produced in court, all of Falconer's hand-writing, which he could not deny, wherein there was not the least mention of those words. Yet, on his single testimony, the Lord Craven lost his estate; for what the other two witnesses, Reyly and Kitchingman, deposed, carried not treason, or cause of confiscation, along with it. However, these proceedings and sale of the Lord Craven's estate, never passed with the clear judgment of the parliament, but met with great and high opposition, dividing four times; when on the first it was carried by only a single vote, the second by two, the third by three, and the fourth time by four votes. And when the act for sale of his estate was put to the question, on the division of the house, there were twenty in the negative, and only twenty three members in the affirmative, of whom nine contracted for near 5000*l.* per annum of the estate, as appeared by the books of Drury-house; besides what was bought in other mens names, for the use of members of that parliament, and those who were of the former parliament, which voted the confiscation of his estate.

King Charles therefore, on his restoration, taking into consideration his great losses in his service, created him an Earl, as before-mentioned; and in 1670, on the death of George Duke of Albemarle, constituted him Colonel of the regiment of foot-guards, called the Coldstream regiment. He was likewise of the privy-council, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and of the borough of Southwark; and, June 30, 1660, Custos Rotulorum of Berkshire. He was also High Steward of the University of Cambridge, one of the Governors of the Charter-house, and one of the Lords proprietors of the province of Carolina in North-America.

And, Sir William Craven of Lenchwike dying, leaving only a daughter Elizabeth (after married to Theophilus Leigh, of Longbrow in the county of Gloucester, Esq;) he obtained a further grant, by other letters-patent, bearing date December 11, 17 Car. II. that the said title of Lord Craven of Hampsted-Marshall should remain unto Sir William Craven, Knt. (son of Sir Thomas Craven, brother to Sir Anthony before-mentioned) and to the heirs-male of his body for ever.

The Earl of Craven continued in the esteem of King Charles II. during the whole course of his reign; and Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, the King's aunt, committed all her affairs to his Lordship. When King James II. came to the crown, his Lordship attended at his coronation, April 23, 1685, and for some time was in his favour, and was sworn of his privy-council; but at length having intimation, that the King would be pleased with the resignation of his commission,

mission, he said, 'If they took away his regiment, they had as good take away his life, since he had nothing else to divert himself with.' Upon which he was allowed to keep the regiment.

But on King William's accession to the crown, the Earl's said regiment was bestowed on General Thomas Talmash; and John Holles, Earl of Clare, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, was constituted Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex. However, his Lordship, to the time of his death, tho' divested of every office dependant on the crown, was ever ready to serve the public, and was particularly famous for giving directions in extinguishing fires in the city of London and suburbs; of which he had so early intelligence, and was so ready to mount on horseback to assist with his presence, that it became a common saying, 'His horse smelt a fire as soon as it happened.'

His Lordship, in his younger days, was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in Europe, an useful subject, charitable, abstemious as to himself, generous to others, familiar in his conversation, and universally beloved. He died unmarried, on April 9, 1697, aged 88 years and 10 months, and was buried at Binley, near Coventry, April 20 following.

Whereupon the dignity of Lord Craven of Hampsted Marshall, according to the entail, devolved (by the death of Sir Anthony Craven, of Sperholt in Berks, anno 1670, without issue) on WILLIAM, son and heir of Sir William Craven, as it was limited in 17 Car. II. which Sir William Craven, born on August 26, 1638, was the eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Craven, of Appletree-wick in Craven, brother to Sir William Craven of Lenchwike, and Sir Anthony Craven, sons of Robert Craven of Appletree-wick, son and heir of Henry Craven of the same place, elder brother of William Craven, grand-father of William Earl of Craven.

I shall therefore proceed to give a more particular account of the descendants of the said Henry, who, by his wife, daughter of ——— Sherwood, had issue three sons; whereof William and Thomas died without issue, and Robert succeeded to the estate at Appletree-wick.

Which Robert, who was born in the year 1574, married Mary, daughter of ——— Brockden, and died in the year 1659, having had issue, 1. Henry, who died unmarried; 2. Sir William Craven, of Lenchwike in the county of Worcester, knighted at Whitehall, Sept. 29, 1639, who married Elizabeth^d, daughter of Ferdinand 2^d Lord Fairfax, of Cameron in Scotland, and dying anno 1665, was buried

at Norton, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to Theophilus Leigh, Esq; as before-mentioned; 3. Sir Thomas Craven, hereafter-mentioned; 4. and, 5. Robert and John, who died unmarried; 6. Sir Anthony Craven, of Sperholt in Berkshire, who died in the year 1670, leaving no issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Baron Pelnets of Mark in Germany: also a daughter Margaret, married to Thomas Craven, son of Anthony, and grandson of William Craven, and a descendant from John Craven, of Appletree-wick, first mentioned, who by her was father of Sir William Craven, Sir Robert Craven, and Sir Anthony Craven, who, by — his wife, left several daughters, and a son, William, who died without issue. The last-mentioned Sir William was seated at Winwick in Northamptonshire, and lies buried under a black marble gravestone in the church of Winwick, with this inscription:

Here lies the body of
Sir William Craven of Winwick, Knt.
Obiit 18 March, anno domini 1707.
Ætatis suæ 73.

° He married, Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of George Clerke, of Watford in Northamptonshire, Esq; she was living anno 1720, and erected a very elegant monument in Winwick church, to her husband's memory. And Sir Robert was buried in St. Peter's church in Bath, with this inscription over him:

Sir Robert Craven, Kt. sometime master of the
horse to the Queen of Bohemia (sister to King
Charles the First) died 4 October, 1672. Ætat.
40.

Margaret, his widow, died 23 Feb. 1702, aged 80, and was buried at Birdingbury in Warwickshire.

I now return to Sir Thomas Craven, third, but eldest surviving son of Robert Craven. He was born in the year 1611, and having married Anne, daughter of Francis Proctor, of Beckwith in the parish of Horton, in com' Ebor. departed this life on April 15, 1682, in the 71st year of his age, and was buried at Burnsal in Craven; having had issue Sir William Craven, of Combe-abbey in Warwickshire, his son and heir; and three daughters; Mary, married to Sir Edmund

Andros, of the isle of Guernsey; Alice, wedded to William Topham, of Hebden in Craven, in com' Ebor. Esq; and Margaret, the wife of Christopher Dawson, of Lancliff-hall, near Settle, in Craven, in com' Ebor. Esq.

Sir William Craven, of Combe-abbey, only son of Sir Thomas Craven, was born on August 26, 1638; and the dignity of Lord Craven of Hampsted-Marshall was entailed on him, as aforesaid. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Clapham, of Beamsly in the county of York, Knt. by whom he had eight sons and five daughters, viz. 1. William, who succeeded to the title of Lord Craven; 2. Thomas, who was born on June 14, 1670, and died young; 3. John, who was born on Nov. 23, 1673, and died on Jan. 1, 1726-7, having had by his wife, Maria-Rebecca, daughter of Henry Green, of Wykin in the city and county of Coventry, Warwickshire, Esq; six sons and two daughters, viz. William, late Lord Craven; John Craven, Esq; of whom afterwards; Henry Craven, Esq; now living, and unmarried; Thomas Craven, Esq; who was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 24 October, 1770, and died at Benham Park in Berkshire, 14 Dec. 1772, unmarried, and was buried at Hampsted-Marshall; his last will and testament bears date 9 Nov. 1771, and was proved 13th Jan. 1773. He died Knight of the shire for the county of Berks; Dorothy Craven, who died unmarried; and Maria-Rebecca, wedded to Thomas, fourth Lord Leigh of Stoneley, and died in 1746; 4. Robert, who was born on Dec. 3, 1674, and died in November, 1710, being then member for the city of Coventry; 5. Christopher, who was born on May 7, 1675, and died unmarried; 6. Anthony, who was born on December 16, 1679, and died 6 Sept. 1701, buried at St. Magdalen's church, Oxford; 7. Henry, born on November 12, 1680, and died without issue; 8. Charles, who was born on May 6, 1682, and was constituted Governor of Carolina in the reign of Queen Anne, and at his death, in December 1754, had the seat of Lenchwike in Worcestershire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of — Staples, Esq; and by her (who, on October 28, 1755, married, 2dly, Jemmit Raymond, of — in Berks, Esq;) he had issue three sons, Charles, John, and Robert, of whom only John, the second, was living in Feb. 1765; and five daughters. John Craven, Esq; second son of John Craven, and Maria-Rebecca Green, married Mary Hicks, daughter of the Rev. Mr. — Hickee, and by her was father of one son, Wil-

liam Craven, Esq; and two daughters, Jane, born 23 April, 1743, she married the Rev. ——— Lidiard, and had an annuity for her life settled on her, by her uncle Admiral Craven's will; and Anna-Rebecca, born 17 August, 1745, she married Ludford Taylor, Esq; and was a widow when Admiral Craven made his will, wherein he settled an annuity on her for life. She was re-married 21 January, 1773, to Robert-Augustus Johnston, Esq. The daughters of Sir William Craven were, 1. Margaret, born December 16, 1664; 2. Mary, born August 13, 1665; 3. Martha, born November 1, 1667; 4. Elizabeth, born September 1, 1670; 5. Anne, born February —, 1684.

The said Sir William Craven died suddenly in his parlour at Combe-Abbey, on Oct. 28, 1695, and was buried in the new vault in Binley church, near Coventry, on November 2, following. To him succeeded William, his eldest son and heir before-mentioned. Which

WILLIAM was born on October 4, 1668, and, according to patent of December 11, 17 Car. II. succeeded as *second Lord Craven of Hampsted-Marshall*, on the death of the Earl of Craven, in 1697. His Lordship in 1702, was constituted Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Berkshire; also was elected Lord Palatine of the province of Carolina, in the 7th year of Queen Anne. And having married Elizabeth, daughter of Humberston Skipwith, Esq; son and heir-apparent of Sir Fulwar Skipwith, of Newbold-hall, in the county of Warwick, Bart. had issue three sons; 1. William, Lord Craven; 2. Fulwar, Lord Craven; 3. Robert, of whom his mother died in childbed, May 16, 1704, and he departed this life unmarried.

His Lordship died at Combe-Abbey in Warwickshire, on October 9, 1711, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM, *third Lord Craven*, who was under age at the death of his father; and after his return from his travels, in the year 1721, married Anne, only daughter to Frederick Tilney of Rotherwick in com' Southampton, Esq; by whom he had issue one daughter Anne, who died on November 21, 1725. And the Lady Craven, her mother, departing this life in the 26th year of her age, on February 5, 1729-30, his Lordship continued a widower till his death, August 10, 1739. He was succeeded in honour and estate by his only brother,

FULWAR, *fourth Lord Craven*, who departed this life on Saturday, November 10, 1764, without issue, at Benham,

near Reading, in Berkshire, and was buried at Hampsted-Marshall.

The title and dignity of Lord Craven then devolved on WILLIAM, eldest son of John Craven, Esq; brother to William, second Lord Craven, and third son of Sir William Craven by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Clapham, as before recited. His Lordship was returned, at the general election in 1747, one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Warwick, to the tenth parliament of Great Britain; and continued to represent that county in every ensuing parliament, until he succeeded to the Peerage. His Lordship wedded Jane, daughter of Rowland Berkeley, of Catheridge, in Worcestershire, Esq; and sister to Catharine, the second lady of Thomas, fourth Lord Leigh of Stoneley. His Lordship dying without issue March 18, 1769, was succeeded in title and estate by his nephew,

WILLIAM, *the present Lord Craven*, (only son of his brother John Craven, Esq; by Mary Hickes.) His Lordship on May 10, 1767, was married to Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, daughter of Augustus Earl of Berkeley, by whom he has two daughters, Elizabeth, born April 20, 1768; second daughter, born August 26, 1769; and two sons, William, born September 1, 1770; Henry-Augustus, born December 21, 1776, and baptised January 14, 1777. His Lordship, on July 7, 1773, had the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law, by the University of Oxford, on the instalment of Frederick Lord North, as Chancellor of that University.

TITLE.] William Craven, Lord Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall.

CREATION.] Baron Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall, in com' Berks, by letters-patent, March 12, (1626-7) 2 Car. I. A new entail of the barony, March 16, (1663) 15 Car. II. And a further entail of the barony, Dec. 11, (1665) 17 Car. II.

ARMS.] Argent, a Fess between six Cross-Crosets, Fitchy, Gules.

CREST.] On a Chapeau, Gules, turned up Ermine, a Griphon statant of the second, beak'd, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Griphons, Ermine.

MOTTO.] VIRTUS IN ACTIONE CONSISTIT.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Combe-Abbey, in the county of Warwick; at Hampsted-Marshall; at Ashdown-park near Lamburn; and at Benham-place, all in Berkshire.

CLIFFORD,



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



Clifford Lord Clifford of Chudleigh 143

CLIFFORD, Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh.

WALTER DE CLIFFORD denominated of his ^a castle of Clifford in the county of Hereford, son of ^b Richard Fitz-Ponz, son of William Fitz-Ponz, (who came into England with the Conqueror, and was Earl of Angus in Normandy) lived in Henry II's time, and held the manor of Corfham, in com' Salop. of the King. He married Margaret de Toeni, daughter and heir of Ralph de Toeni, a descendant from the William Fitz-Osborn, and thereby acquired Clifford-castle, which gave name to his posterity. He had issue, two sons and two daughters; Walter, his son and heir; and Richard de Clifford, lord of Frampton, in com' Glouc. from whom descended those of that place. Of the daughters Rosamond, the eldest, is taken notice of by most of our historians, as concubine to King Henry II. and dying in 23d of that reign, was buried at Godstowe nunnery in Oxfordshire. Lucia, the other daughter, was married to Hugh Lord Say, Baron of Ricard's-castle, in com' Hereford.

The abovesaid WALTER, son and heir of Walter, lived in the reigns of Richard I. John, and Henry III. and was a very powerful Baron in the marches of Wales. He married Agnes, daughter and heir of Roger, son of Osbert de Condy, lord of Covenby and Glenthams, in com' Lincoln, by Alice, daughter and coheir of William de Casneto, lord of the same place, and had issue five sons, viz. Walter, Roger, Richard, Simon and Gyles.

WALTER, the eldest succeeded his father in his lands and honours, and married Margaret de Bruce, lady of Cantref-cliff, and had issue by her one daughter, Maud, married to William de Longespée, third Earl of Salisbury, descended from King Henry II. by Rosamond Clifford above-mentioned.

The said Walter died anno 1263, leaving Margaret his wife, a widow; who dying soon after him, was buried at the priory-church of Aconbury, in com' Hereford.

ROGER DE CLIFFORD, brother of the last Walter, married Sibill, daughter and heir of Robert de Ewias, and widow of

^a MS. St. George præd.

^b Ex Stemmate Famil. de Clifford, MS. lib. 1. f. 161, penes Tho. nuper Com. Leicest.

Robert Lord Tregoz, by whom he had issue ROGER, a great Baron, famous for his valour and experience in military affairs, and was at least 86 years old when he died, in 1286, and was buried in Dore-abbey, in com' Hereford; leaving issue by the aforesaid Sibill, his first wife, ROGER, his son and heir, renowned for his skill and magnanimity in the wars in Henry III. and Edward I.'s days, in whose 10th year, 1282, being in the Welsh wars, he was slain on November 6, St. Leonard's day, in the isle of Anglesey, and lies there interred.

He married c Isabel, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert de Vipont, Lord of Westmoreland, and, in her right, held Brougham-castle in Westmoreland, part of which he built and repaired, causing this inscription to be cut in stone over the door of the inward gate: *This made Roger.*

By his wife aforesaid, he had issue ROBERT, his son and heir, born about Easter 1274. Who being a martial man, and, often engaged against the Scots, was slain at the battle of Stirling, or Bannockburn, June 24, 1314.

He married Maud, daughter and coheir of Thomas de Clare (son of Richard de Clare) steward of Waltham forest, and left issue two sons. ROGER, the eldest, was born on Feb. 2, 1299, and succeeded his father in his lands and honours. He was attainted anno 1321, for taking part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, but restored in blood and honour anno 1327, and dying in 15^d Edw. II. without issue, Robert de Clifford, his brother, succeeded.

Which ROBERT was born on All-Saints day, 1305, and built some part of Skipton-castle, which had suffered much by the Scots. He was once in the wars in Scotland, in company with Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and other lords, and died in his bed at home; though his father and grandfather died in the field, where fell several of his descendants.

He was married in Berkeley-castle, anno 2 Edward III. to Isabel, only daughter to Maurice Lord Berkeley, of Berkeley-castle, in com' Gloucester; with whom he had a thousand pounds and fifty marks, as her portion. He had issue by her ROBERT de Clifford, (who married Euphemia, daughter of Ralph Lord Nevil, but died in France without issue, anno 1362, and his widow was re-married to Walter Heselarton) Roger, and Thomas.

Which ROGER was heir to his brother, and 28 years of age at his death. He was often in the wars of Scotland, as well as in France, and went with the Earl of Arundel to sea,

at the time he was sent to aid the Duke of Britany with a great army against the French.

He was one of the wisest and gallantest men of all the Cliffords. He married Maud, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and had issue by her three sons; Thomas Lord Clifford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Roos of Hamlake, and from them descended the Earls of Cumberland; also Sir William Clifford, governor of Berwick, who married Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Bardolph; secondly, married to Sir Reginald Cobham, Knt. and died without issue anno 1417; and Lewis,

Which LEWIS, in 31 Ed. III. was a Knight, and received the King's command^f, to deliver to Thomas Earl of Kent the custody of the fort and place of Cruyck in Normandy. In 47 Ed. III. he^g accompanied John Duke of Lancaster in his expedition into France; and in 51 Ed. III. when that Duke, espousing Wickliff and his doctrine, had affronted William Courtney, Bishop of London, and thereupon the citizens rising, beset the Duke's house, called the Savoy, the Princess of Wales sent three of her Knights^h, whereof Sir Lewis Clifford was one, to intreat them to be reconciled to the Duke; to which they answered, 'How, for the honour of the Princess, they would obey, and with all reverence be ready to do whatever she should please to require.'

He was chosen one of the Knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter, before 1384, for then he was one of the twenty-four of that noble order, who, against the feast of St. George, had surcoats given them by the King, of violet in grain. In 9 Richard II. he was commander in chief of the city of Carlisle, when the Scots and French attacked it; which he valiantly defended, and forced them to retire. In 13 Richard II. he signedⁱ, with the King, the Peers, and other great men, a letter to the Pope, dated May 26, 1390, complaining of the exorbitancies and encroachments of the apostolical see. In 15 Richard II. he was, with the Lord Percy and Sir Robert Biquet, sent ambassadors to the King of France, to declare to him the good affection of the King his master towards peace, and to appoint a place to treat thereof, which was concluded on to be at Amiens. In 19 Richard II. he was, with others^k, sent again on an embassy to France, to treat of a marriage between the Lady Isabel, daughter to

^e Thoroton's Nottinghamshire.

^g Froiss. c. 310. f. 190.

^{mer}, tom, 6, p. 673.

^f Rot. Franc. 31 E. III. m. 5.

^h Barnes's Hist. E. III. p. 505.

^k Stow's Annals, p. 310.

ⁱ Ry-

Charles VI. the French King, and the King of England.

He died in the 5th year of King Henry IV. and is much taken notice of by our historians, for being seduced by those zealots of that time, called Lollards (amongst which he was one of the chief) but, being at length sensible of those schismatical tenets, he confessed his error to Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, and did cordially repent, as is evident from those remarkable expressions in his last will and testament; a transcript whereof, for the satisfaction of the curious, I shall here recite¹:

‘ In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen.
 ‘ The sevententhe day of September, the yer of our Lord
 ‘ Jesu Christ, a thousand four hundred and four, I Lowys
 ‘ Clifforth, fals and traytor to my Lord God, and to alle
 ‘ the blessed company of Hevene, and unworthi to be clepyd
 ‘ a Cristen man, make and ordeyn my testament and my last
 ‘ wille in this manere.—At the begynnyng, I most unwor-
 ‘ thi and Goddys traytour, recommaund my wretchid and
 ‘ synfule sowle hooly to the grace and to the mercy of the
 ‘ blefsful Trynytie; and my wretchid careyne to be beryed
 ‘ in the ferthest corner of the chirche zerd, in which pariche
 ‘ my wretchid soule departeth fro my body.—And I prey and
 ‘ charge my survivors and myne executors, as they wollen
 ‘ answere to fore God, and as all myne hoole trest in this
 ‘ matere is in them, that on my stinking careyne be neyther
 ‘ leyd clothe of gold ne of filke, but a black clothe, and a
 ‘ taper at myne hed, and another at my feet; ne stone ne other
 ‘ thinge, whereby eny man my witte where my stinking ca-
 ‘ reyne liggeth. And to that chirche do myne executors all
 ‘ thingis, which owen duly in such caas to be don, without
 ‘ eny more cost saaf to pore men.—And also I prey my sur-
 ‘ vivors and myne executors, that eny dette that eny man
 ‘ kan axe me by true title, that hit be payd. And yf eny
 ‘ can trewly say that I have don hym eny harme in body or
 ‘ in good, that ye make largely his gree whyles the goodys
 ‘ wole stretche.—And I wole alsoe, that none of myne exe-
 ‘ cutors meddle or mynystre eny thinge of my goodys with-
 ‘ outyn avyse and consent of my survivors or sum of hem.
 ‘ Now first I bequethe to Sire Phylype la Vache, Knyght,
 ‘ my masse-boke, and my portooos; and my boke of tribula-
 ‘ cion to my doughter his wyf.

‘ Et quicquid residuum fuerit omnium et singulorum bono-
 ‘ rum et catallorum, superius seu inferius legatorum, do in-
 ‘ tegrè et logo Philipppo la Vache, Johanni Cheyne, et Tho-

‘ mæ Clanvow, militibus, libere sibi possidendum; ac pro
 ‘ libito voluntatis suæ, tanquam de bonis et catallis suis pro-
 ‘ priis inde disponendum et faciendum, absque contradictione,
 ‘ calumnia, seu perturbatione cujuscunque, pro me, vel no-
 ‘ mine meo, aliququalitur inde faciendum. Hujus autem testa-
 ‘ menti, ultimæ voluntatis meæ, facio, ordino, et constituo
 ‘ executores bonorum meorum, et administratores, Johan-
 ‘ nem Andrew, Johannem Carleton, Walterum Gaytone,
 ‘ et Thomam Barbowe: et ipsi Deum præ oculis habentes,
 ‘ omnia singula præmissa faciant, et fideliter perimpleant, et
 ‘ exequantur, ad honorem Dei, et utilitatem populi sui, se-
 ‘ cundum dispositionem et concilium atque assensum supervi-
 ‘ forum meorum, viz. Philippi la Vache, Johannis Cheyne,
 ‘ et Thomæ Clanvow, militum, vel alicujus eorum. In
 ‘ cujus rei testimonium huic præsentî testamento, et ultimæ
 ‘ voluntati meæ, sigillum meum apposui. Dat. &c. die et
 ‘ anno superadictis.’

Probat. 5 Dec. 1404. (6 H. IV.)

Besides his daughter Eleanor married to Sir Philip la Vache, he had issue by his wife, ^m Eleanor, daughter of John Lord Delawar, a son, WILLIAM Clifford, Esq; who had to wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Arnold Savage, of Bobbing-court in Kent, Knt. and widow of Sir Reginald Cobham, Knt. by whom he had issue two sons, Lewis, and John, ancestor to the present Lord Clifford, and departed this life in 1438.

His eldest son, LEWIS Clifford, died in the life-time of his father, having married Anne, daughter of the Lord Molins, by whom he had issue Alexander Clifford, of Bobbing-court and Holm, in Kent, Esq; who had to wife Margaret, daughter of Walter Colepeper; she died ^m 19 Jan. 1488, and was buried at Bobbing in Kent; by whom he had issue two sons, Nicholas, and Richard, from whom the Cliffords of the county of Kent are descended.

JOHN, the second son of William Clifford (son and heir of Sir Lewis) married Florentia, daughter of John St. Leger, Esq; and was succeeded by Thomas, his son and heir.

Which THOMAS was seated at Borscombe, in the county of Wilts, and had to wife Thomafine, daughter of John Thorpe, of King's-Teighton in Devon, Esq; by whom he had issue WILLIAM CLIFFORD, of Borscombe, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Vaux, of Odiam. in the county of Southampton, had issue HENRY CLIFFORD, of

^m Ex Stemmate.
 p. 281.

n MS. St. George præd. and Weaver's Fun. Mon.

Borscombe, who had to wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Carrant, of Tumber in the county of Somerset, Esq; and was succeeded by ANTHONY, his son and heir, seated at Borscombe aforesaid, who made his will on April 19, 1580, and departing this life on September 12 following, was buried in the cathedral at Exeter.

He had to wife Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Peter Courtney, of Ugbrooke, in the parish of Chudleigh in Devonshire, by whom he had issue three sons, Henry, William, and Thomas.

From Henry, his eldest son, descended the Cliffords of Borscombe, and King's-Teighton in Devonshire; the last of which name there, James Clifford, Esq; left issue an only daughter and heir, Mary, married to Colonel Hugh Bampfild, the only son of Sir Copleston Bampfild, of Poltimore in com' Devon, Bart. who had issue by her Sir Copleston Warwick Bampfild, Bart. and John Bampfild.

THOMAS Clifford, Esq; the third son of Anthony, had the seat of Ugbrooke in Devonshire; and dying in September, 1634, left issue by Amy his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh Stoplehill, of Tumble in com' Wilts, Esq; two sons, Hugh and Thomas; also four daughters; 1. Sabina, married to Matthew Hales, of Elfred in Devonshire; 2. Shelston, married to James Eastchurch; 3. Elizabeth, to John Carew of Haccomb; and, 4. Ann, to Thomas Carew, of the same place, Esquires.

HUGH, the eldest son, had also the seat at Ugbrooke, and in 1639, on the rebellion of the Scots, took up arms for the King, and was Colonel of a regiment of foot; but, falling sick on the Northern march, returned home, and died the same year. He married Mary, daughter of Sir George Chudleigh, of Ashton in the county of Devon, Bart. by whom he had three sons; 1. Thomas, who was created Lord Clifford; 2. George, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Price, of Esther in Surry, Esq; and had issue George, his son and heir, Elizabeth and Margaret, and, 3. Simon, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

But before I treat of Thomas Lord Clifford, who raised himself, by his great parts and industry, to high preferments, and to the dignity of a Baron of this realm; I shall first observe, that his grandfather, Thomas Clifford of Ugbrooke, Esq; in his youth, served in the wars in the Netherlands; and, after taking to his studies in the university of Oxford, he attended Robert Earl of Essex in his naval expedition to Cadiz, in 1596, and was twice sent envoy to some of the German and Italian Princes. Having passed the age of 50 years, he fell to the study

of divinity; in which he became so great a proficient, that doing all his exercises, he took the degree of Doctor in the university of Oxford, where he preached a Latin sermon, and in that function continued, without accepting any preferment in the church, but preached gratis all his time, to shew others the way of avoiding those rocks, whereon he himself had, in his youth, sometimes run (as he often expressed) and died in 1634, as before-mentioned.

I now return to SIR THOMAS, created *Lord Clifford*, before-mentioned, born^p at Ugbrooke, Aug. 1, 1630, who was entered of Exeter-college, Oxford, May 25, 1647; and being a person of great natural parts, much accomplished by his education, and a sedulous student of the law in the Middle-Temple, London, was, by the borough of Totness, in com' Devon, elected a member in that parliament which restored King Charles II, also a member of the parliament which begun at Westminster, May 8, 13 Car. II. and, having been knighted, he attended the Duke of York in that great sea-fight with the Dutch, which happened June 3, 1665; and, continuing with the fleet, then commanded by the Earl of Sandwich (as Vice-Admiral) he was in that service at Bergen in Norway, where the English fleet, on Aug. 2 next following, attacked the Dutch; soon after which, he was sent to the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, with full power to treat, and make new alliances with them.

And the next year he was in another engagement against the Dutch, which continued the four first days of June, the fleet being then commanded by Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle; and likewise in that of July 25 next ensuing.

Returning from those great adventures, he was, November 8 following, made Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, and, on December 5 following, sworn of the Privy-council, for (as the Gazette expresses it) 'his singular zeal, wherein he had, 'on all occasions, merited in his Majesty's service, and more 'eminently in the honourable dangers in the then late war 'against the Dutch and French, where he had been all along 'a constant actor, and, as it was observed, had made it his 'choice to take his share in the warmest part of those services.' Also on the death of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer of England, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners for executing that honourable office; and, on June 14, 1668, constituted Treasurer of the Household.

In 1672, he executed the office of his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, until the return of the Lord Arlington from his embassy in Holland, and Mr. Henry Coventry from his embassy

in Sweden. In all which employments he merited so well, that, on April 22, 1672, his Majesty advanced him to the degree and dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of *Lord Clifford of Chudleigh*, before-mentioned; and, on November 28 following, made him Lord High Treasurer of England, and constituted him, by letters-patent, Treasurer of the Exchequer.

In which his post of Lord Treasurer he continued till June 19, 1673; but then, chusing retirement, he resigned his staff, and retired into the country, where he ended his days in the 43d year of his age, in September 1673, and was buried in Ugbrooke chapel.

It is further memorable of him, that, in consideration of his faithful services, his Majesty granted him a lease, for sixty years, of Cresslow pastures near Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks; and gave to him, and to the heirs-male of his body, the manors of Cannington and Rodway-Fitz-Pain, in the county of Somerset; also, that he erected, in 1671, a fair chapel at Ugbrooke aforesaid, which was consecrated by Anthony Sparrow, Bishop of Exeter; and afterwards procured an act of parliament for the entailing of Ugbrooke, and the rectory of Chudleigh, on the heirs-male of his body.

He married * Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to William Martin, of Lindridge in com' Devon, Esq; by whom he had issue seven sons, and eight daughters; two of which sons were christened by the name of Thomas, but died infants; a third Thomas, born on December 3, 1652, (a very hopeful gentleman, educated in Queen's college, Oxon) travelled into Italy, and died on March 29, 1671, at Florence, at the Duke's court, by whom he was much caressed; and George, the fourth son, who succeeded his father; Hugh, who succeeded his brother; Simon and Charles.

His daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, who died young; 2. Elizabeth, married to Henry Carew, only son to Sir Thomas Carew, of Haccombe in com' Devon, Bart. 3. Mary, wedded to Sir Simon Leech, of Cadleigh in Devon, Knight of the Bath; 4. Amy, married to John Courtney, of Molland in com' Devon, Esq; 5. Catharine, who died unmarried, May 6, 1708, aged 50; 6. Anne, who died unmarried, May 27, 1708, aged 40; 7. Rhoda, and, 8. Isabel, who died unmarried.

GEORGE, *second Lord Clifford*, the eldest surviving son, dying unmarried in 1690, the title devolved upon his next brother,

HUGH, *third Lord Clifford*, who married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Preston, of the manor

q MS. ut antea.

r Ibid.

s Ibid.

in Furness com' Lanc. Bart. by whom he had issue nine sons and six daughters : 1. Francis, born in 1686, who died an infant ; 2. Thomas, born 1687, who married Charlotte Livingston, Countess of Newburgh in Scotland, who after his decease wedded the Hon. Charles Ratcliffe, Esq; (afterwards beheaded) she died 4th Aug. 1755, and lies buried with her second husband, in the church-yard of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex; he left issue by her two daughters, Frances and Anne ; 3. Francis, who died in Germany, aged about 19 years ; 4. William; who died an infant ; as did George and Charles, 5th and 6th sons ; 7. Hugh, born in 1700, late Lord Clifford ; 8. Henry, who died at Cannington in Somersetshire, unmarried ; 9. Lewis-Walter, who died young in Flanders.

Of the daughters, 1. Elizabeth, was married to William Constable, Lord Viscount Dunbar of Scotland ; and, 2dly, November 17, 1729, to Charles Fairfax, of Gilling, only son of Thomas Lord Viscount Fairfax, and died of the small-pox, April 25, 1721 ; 2. Catharine, and 3. Mary, were nuns at Ghent ; 4. Anne, married to George Carey, of Torr-Abbey, in com' Devon, Esq; 5. Amy, who was married to Cuthbert Constable, of Burton-Constable, near Hull in Yorkshire, Esq; son of Francis Tonsall, of Wycliff in the same county, Esq; by Cicily, daughter of John Lord Viscount Dunbar ; and by the will of the said William Constable, Lord Viscount Dunbar, who died in 1718, inherited the estate, and took the name of Constable. [Amy, his lady, died July 25, 1731, in the ^t 26th year of her age, and is buried in Pancras church-yard, near London, and a monument erected over her, leaving issue William, in his 17th year, Cicily, in her 13th, and Winifred, in her 7th year, anno 1738.] Preston, the 6th and youngest daughter, was a nun at Ghent.

The before-mentioned Hugh Lord Clifford, departing this life on October 12, 1730, was succeeded in honour and estate by Hugh, his 7th son ; and his lady, surviving him, died in July 1734.

Which HUGH, *fourth Lord Clifford*, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Blount, of Blagdon in com' Devon, Esq; and sister to Mary, Dutches to Edward ninth Duke of Norfolk, and also to Henrietta, lady of the late Hon. Philip Howard, only brother to the said Duke of Norfolk. His Lordship, by the said Elizabeth, had issue four sons ; Hugh, now Lord Clifford ; Edward, born Dec. 31, 1727 ; Henry, who died an infant ; and Thomas, who was born after his

father's decease, August 22, 1732; and in September 1761, married Barbara, the youngest daughter and coheiress of James, Lord Aston, of Forfar, in Scotland, by Lady Barbara, daughter of George Earl of Shrewsbury, and by her had issue five sons, 1. Thomas-Hugh, born December 4, 1762; 2. Edward-James, born June 14, 1766; but died an infant; 3. Henry, born March 2, 1768; 4. Walter, born March 13, 1773; 5. James-Francis, born August 16, 1774; and five daughters, 1. Barbara-Elizabeth, born Nov. 11, 1763; 2. Mary, born March 31, 1765; 3. Anne, born April 28, 1770; 4. Lucy-Bridget, born July 19, 1771; and, 5. Constantia, born Feb. 24, 1776. His Lordship had two daughters, Elizabeth, who died an infant, and Mary, married to Sir Edward Smythe, of Acton-Burnell in Shropshire, Bart. and departing this life on March 25, 1732, was succeeded by

HUGH, *the present Lord*, his eldest son, before-mentioned, born Sept. 29, 1726; who, on December 17, 1749, married the Lady Anne, sister of George-Henry Earl of Litchfield, and by her Ladyship has issue four daughters, Frances, born October 7, 1752; Anna-Elizabeth-Maria, born May 17, 1754; Maria-Anna-Rosa, born May 24, 1755; Charlotte, born February 1, 1773; also four sons, Hugh-Edward-Henry, born July 2, 1756; Charles, born November 28, 1759; Robert, born October 16, 1767; and Thomas, born December 5, 1774.

TITLE.] Hugh Clifford, Lord Clifford, of Chudley.

CREATION.] Baron Clifford, of Chudley in com' Devon, April 22, 1672, 24 Car. II.

ARMS.] Cheque, Or and Azure, a Fess, Gules.

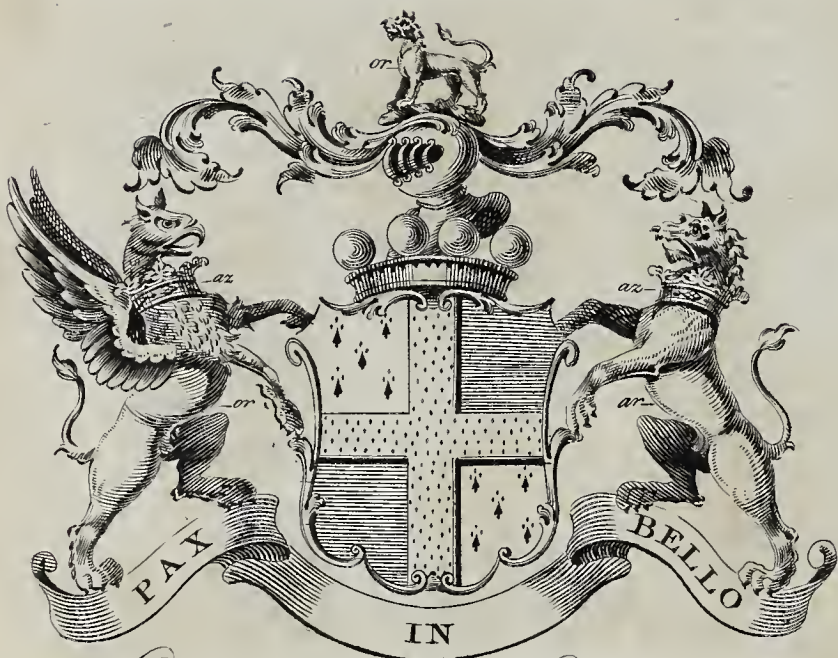
CREST.] Out of a ducal Coronet, Or, a Wyvern rising, Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter Side, a Wyvern with Wings expanded, Gules; on the sinister, a Monkey proper, environ'd about the loins, and chain'd, Or.

MOTTO.] SEMPER PARATUS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Ugbrooke, in the county of Devon; and at Cannington, in the county of Somerset.





Osborne Lord Osborne.

OSBORNE, *Lord Osbornè.*

HIS Lordship's descent having been already treated of under the title of Duke of Leeds, in the first volume of this work, we shall here only observe, that his Lordship is the only surviving son of his Grace Thomas, now Duke of Leeds, by Lady Mary, youngest daughter of Francis Earl of Godolphin.

His Lordship was born January 29, 1751; on July 7, 1773, he had the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law conferred upon him by the university of Oxford, in full convocation; was called up to the House of Peers, as Baron Osborne, of Kiveton in Yorkshire, by writ of summons, on May 14, 1776, but to have place and precedence according to the original writ, which bore date August 15, 1673. His Lordship was sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on December 24, 1777, and took his place at the Council Board accordingly; also in July 1778, was sworn Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding of Yorkshire. His Lordship is also Captain of Deal Castle, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.

His Lordship, on Nov. 29, 1773, was married to Lady Amelia D'Arcy, only surviving child of the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Holderneffe, by whom he has issue, 1. George, born July 21, 1775; 2. Mary-Henrietta-Juliana, born September 7, 1776; 3. A son ———, born October 18, 1777.

[**TITLE.**] Francis Godolphin Osborne, Baron Osborne of Kiveton, in the county of York.

[**CREATION.**] As above.

[**ARMS, CREST, &c.**] The same as those of his noble father the Duke of Leeds.

BOYLE, Lord Boyle.

THE ancestors of this family had their residence in the county of Hereford for several generations; LODOWICK Boyle, living in the reign of King Henry III. being father^a of JOHN Boyle, and he of JAMES, who had issue LODOWICK, whose son JOHN was succeeded by JAMES, his son and heir; ^b father of LODOWICK Boyle of Bidney, and of the Friars in the city of Hereford, living in the reign of King Henry VI.

This LODOWICK married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ruffel, Esq; and had ^c issue a daughter, Eleanor, married first to Watkin Ruffel, and secondly to Hugh ap-Harry; as also two sons, John Boyle, Esq; who had the estate in Herefordshire, and had issue Thomas and James; and Roger Boyle, second son:

Which ROGER married Jane, daughter of Thomas Pattishall, of the county of Hereford, and had issue ^d John Boyle, of Hereford; Roger, second son, of whose descendants I am principally to treat; Michael Boyle, of London, third son, who left a numerous issue; whereof Michael, the eldest son, was Bishop of Waterford, and died Dec. 27, 1635, having married Dorothy, daughter of — Fish, of Bedfordshire, but left no issue; Richard, his second son, was Bishop of Cork and Ross, being also allowed to keep the see of Cloyne *in commendam*, ^e was afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, and died on March 19, 1644. He left issue, by his wife Martha, daughter of Richard Wright, of Guildford in Surry, Esq; Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who died, aged 93, December 10, 1702, and was father to Murrough Boyle, created Lord Viscount Blessington, which title is become extinct; and Sir George Boyle, fourth son, died without issue.

ROGER BOYLE, second son, seated at Preston in Kent, had issue John Boyle, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in Ireland, who died July 10, 1620, aged 57, and is buried in the church at Youghall, in Ireland; Richard Boyle, second son, who laid the foundation of the honours this family now enjoy;

^a Visit. Com. Heref. in Bibl. Harleian. 90. A. 17. p. 72, 73.
^b Segar's Baron. MS. in Bibl. Cotton. ^c Visitat. Com. Heref. ut antea.
^d Ibid.

^e A. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. 1. col. 622,



Boyle Lord Boyle of Marlston

and Hugh Boyle, third son, who died without issue : and two daughters ; Elizabeth, married to Sir Pierce Power, of Ireland ; and Mary, to Sir Richard Smith.

RICHARD BOYLE, his second son aforesaid, was EARL OF CORK. His Lordship wrote a narrative of the events of his life to the year 1632, which he intitles his *True Remembrances*, as follows ^f :

‘ I Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, Viscount Dungarvan, Earl of Cork, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, one of his Majesty’s honourable Privy-Council, and one of the two Lords Justices for the government of this kingdom, do commend these *True Remembrances* to posterity, this 23d day of June, anno Domini, 1632, who having lived in this kingdom of Ireland full forty-four years, and so long after as it shall please Almighty God.

‘ My father, Mr. Roger Boyle, was born in Herefordshire. My mother, Joan Naylor, daughter to Robert Naylor, of Canterbury in the county of Kent, Esq; was born the 15th of October, in the 21st year of King Henry VIII. And my said father and mother were married in Canterbury, the 16th of October, in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth.

‘ My father died at Preston, near Faversham in Kent, the 24th of March, 1576.

‘ My mother never married again, but lived ten years a widow, and then departed this life at Faversham aforesaid, the 26th of March, 1586 ; and they both are buried in one grave in the upper end of the chancel of the parish-church of Preston. In memory of which my deceased and worthy parents, I, their second son, have, anno Domini 1629, erected a fair alabaster tomb over the place where they were buried, with an iron grate before it, for the better preservation thereof &c.

‘ Sir

^f MS. penes G. Com. Cork.

g On the tomb lie their effigies at length, in white marble, against the North wall : and on a square of black marble is the following inscription :

Here lyeth entombed the body of Roger Boyle, late of the parish of Preston, Esq; who descended of the ancient and worthy family of the Boyles in Herefordshire. As also the body of Joan, his faithful and loving wife, daughter of Robert Naylor, of the city of Canterbury, gentleman ; who, as they lived and loved together, so were both here buried together, leaving behind them three sons and two daughters, here under depicted :

Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, Viscount of Dungarvan, Earl of Cork, &c. one of the lords of his Majesty’s most honourable privy council in Ireland, second son to the said Roger and Joan, married Catherine, the only daughter of Sir Geffraie Fenton, Knight, secretary of

‘ Sir Richard Boyle, now Earl of Cork, the second son of
 ‘ Roger Boyle, Esq; was born in the city of Canterbury, as
 ‘ I find written by my father’s own hand, the 3d of October,
 ‘ 1566.

‘ After the decease of my father and mother, I, being the
 ‘ second son of a younger brother, having been a scholar in
 ‘ Bennet’s college, Cambridge, and a student in the Middle
 ‘ Temple, London; finding my means unable to support me
 ‘ to study the laws in the inns of court, put myself into the
 ‘ service of Sir Roger Manwood, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of
 ‘ his Majesty’s court of Exchequer, whom I served as one of
 ‘ his clerks; and perceiving that the employment would not
 ‘ raise a fortune, I resolved to travel into foreign kingdoms,
 ‘ to gain learning, and knowledge, and experience abroad
 ‘ in the world. And it pleased the Almighty, by his Divine
 ‘ providence, to take me, I may say justly, as it were, by the
 ‘ hand, and lead me into Ireland, where I happily arrived at
 ‘ Dublin, on the Midsummer-eve, the 23d day of June, 1588.
 ‘ I was married at Limerick to Mrs. Joan Apsley, one of the
 ‘ two daughters and coheirs of William Apsley, Esq; the 6th
 ‘ of November, 1595, who brought me in 500l. lands *per*
 ‘ annum, which I still enjoy; it being the beginning and foun-
 ‘ dation of my fortune. And she died at Moyallo, the 14th
 ‘ day of December, 1599, in travail of her first child, who
 ‘ was born a dead son; and both of them buried together in
 ‘ Buttavant church.

‘ When first I arrived at Dublin in Ireland, the 23d of June,
 ‘ 1588, all my wealth was then 27l. 3s. in money, and two
 ‘ tokens which my mother had given me, viz. a diamond ring,
 ‘ which I have ever since and still do wear; and a bracelet of
 ‘ gold, worth about ten pounds; a taffety doublet, cut with
 ‘ and upon taffety; a pair of black velvet breeches, lac’d;
 ‘ a new Milan fustian suit, lac’d, and cut upon taffety; two
 ‘ cloaks, competent linen and necessaries, with my rapier and
 ‘ dagger.

‘ And since the blessing of God, whose heavenly providence
 ‘ guided me hither, hath enriched my weak estate in begin-

state in Ireland, by whom he has a plentiful and hopeful posterity, whereof
 five sons and eight daughters are now living; who, in memory of his
 virtuous and worthy parents, caused this monument to be erected.

On the front of this tomb, in squares of white marble:

Elizabeth Boyle, the eldest daughter
 of the said Roger and Joan, married
 Piers Power, Esq; and by him has
 issue,

Mary Boyle, second daughter of
 the said Roger and Joan, married
 Sir Richard Smith, Knt. and by
 him has issue,

Hugh Boyle, youngest son to the said Roger and Joan, in his travails
 in foreign kingdoms, was slain in the wars, before he had issue.

‘ ning

ning with such a fortune, as I need not envy any of my neighbours, and added no care or burden of my conscience thereunto.

And the 23d of June, 1632, I have served my God, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles, full forty-four years, and so long after as it shall please God to enable me.

When God had blessed me with a reasonable fortune and estate, Sir Henry Wallop of Wares, Sir Robert Gardiner, Chief Justice of the King's-bench, Sir Robert Dillon, Chief Justice of the Common-pleas, and Sir Richard Bingham, Chief Commissioner of Connaught, being displeased at some purchases I had made in the province; they all joined together, by their lyes, complaining against me to Queen Elizabeth, expressing that I came over a young man, without any estate or fortune, and that I had made so many purchases, that it was not possible to do it, without some foreign Prince's purse to supply me with money; that I had acquired divers castles and abbeys upon the sea-side, fit to receive and entertain Spaniards; that I kept in my abbeys fraternities and convents of fryars, in their habits, who said mass continually; and that I was suspected of my religion; with divers other malicious suggestions: whereof having some secret notice, I resolved to go into Munster, and so into England, to justify myself; but before I could take shipping, the general rebellion in Munster broke out. All my lands were wasted, as I could say, that I had not one penny of certain revenue left me, to the unspeakable danger and hazard of my life. Yet God preserved me, as I recovered Dingle, and got shipping there, which transported me to Bristol; from whence I travelled to London, and betook myself to my former chamber in the Middle Temple, intending to renew my studies in the law, till the rebellion were past over. Then Robert Earl of Essex was designed for the government of this kingdom, unto whose service I was recommended by Mr. Anthony Bacon; whereupon his Lordship very nobly received me, and used me with favour and grace, in employing me in the issuing out his patent and commissions for the government of Ireland; whereof Sir Henry Wallop, treasurer, having notice, and being conscious in his own heart that I had sundry papers and collections of Michael Kettlewell's, his late under-treasurer, which might discover a great deal of wrong and abuse done to the Queen in his late accounts; and suspecting, if I were countenanced by the Earl of Essex, that I would bring those things to light, which might much prejudice or ruin his reputation (although, I vow to God, until I was provoked, I

' had no thought of it) ; yet he, utterly to suppress me, re-
 ' newed his former complaints against me to the Queen's Ma-
 ' jesty ; when, by her Majesty's special directions, I was sud-
 ' denly attacked, and conveyed close prisoner to the Gate-
 ' house, all my papers seized and searched ; and although no-
 ' thing could appear to my prejudice, yet my close restraint
 ' was continued till the Earl of Essex was gone to Ireland, and
 ' two months afterward ; at which time, with much suit, I
 ' obtained the favour of her sacred Majesty to be present at my
 ' answers, when I so fully answered and cleared all their ob-
 ' jections, and delivered such full and evident justifications for
 ' my own acquittal, as it pleased the Queen to use these words,
 ' viz. " By God's death, these are but inventions against
 ' " this young man, and all his sufferings are for being able to
 ' " do us service, and those complaints urged to forestall him
 ' " therein : but we find him to be a man fit to be employed by
 ' " ourselves ; and we will employ him in our service ; and
 ' " Wallop and his adherents shall know, that it shall not be
 ' " in the power of any of them to wrong him ; neither shall
 ' " Wallop be our treasurer any longer." Thereupon she
 ' directed her speech to her lords in her council there present,
 ' and commanded them presently to give her the names of six
 ' men, out of which she might chuse one to be treasurer of
 ' Ireland ; her election falling upon Sir George Carey of
 ' Cockington. And then the Queen arose from council, and
 ' gave orders not only for my present enlargement, but also
 ' discharging all my charges and fees during my restraint, and
 ' gave me her royal hand to kiss ; which I did heartily, hum-
 ' bly thanking God for that great deliverance.

' Being commanded by her Majesty to attend at court, it
 ' was not many days before her Highness was pleased to bestow
 ' upon me the office of clerk of the council of Munster, and
 ' to recommend me over to Sir George Carey, after Earl of
 ' Totness, then Lord President of Munster ; whereupon I
 ' bought of Sir Walter Rawleigh his ship called the Pilgrim,
 ' into which I took a freight of ammunition and victuals, and
 ' came in her myself by long seas, and arrived at Carrig Toyl-
 ' Kerry ; where the Lord President and the army were at the
 ' siege of that castle ; which when we had taken, I was there
 ' sworn clerk of the council of Munster, and presently after
 ' made a justice of quorum throughout all that province. And
 ' this was the second rise that God gave to my fortune. Then,
 ' as clerk of the council, I attended the Lord President in all
 ' his employments, and waited upon him all the whole siege
 ' of Kinsale, and was employed by his Lordship to her Ma-
 ' jesty, with the news of that happy victory ; in which em-
 ' ployment I made speedy expedition to the court ; for I left
 ' my

‘ my Lord President at Shannon-castle, near Cork, on the
‘ Monday morning, about two of the clock ; and the next day,
‘ being Tuesday, I delivered my packet, and supped with
‘ Sir Robert Cecil, being then principal secretary of state, at
‘ his house in the Strand ; who after supper held me in dis-
‘ course till two of the clock in the morning ; and by seven
‘ that morning called upon me to attend him to the court,
‘ where he presented me to her Majesty in her bed-chamber,
‘ who remembered me, calling me by name, and giving me
‘ her hand to kiss, telling me that she was glad that I was the
‘ happy man to bring the first news of that glorious victory.
‘ And after her Majesty had interrogated with me upon sundry
‘ questions very punctually, and that therein I had given her
‘ full satisfaction in every particular, she again gave me her
‘ hand to kiss, and recommended my dispatch for Ireland,
‘ and so dismissed me with grace and favour. At my return
‘ into Ireland, I found my Lord President ready to march with
‘ the army to the siege of Beerhaven-castle, then fortified and
‘ possessed by the Spaniards, and some Irish rebels ; which,
‘ after battering, we had made assaultable ; we entered and
‘ put all to the sword. His Lordship fell then to reducing those
‘ Western parts of the province to subjection and obedience of
‘ her Majesty’s laws ; and, having placed garrisons and wards
‘ in all places of importance, made his return to Cork ; and
‘ in his way homewards acquainted me with his resolution,
‘ it being presently to employ me into England, to obtain li-
‘ cence from her Majesty for his repair to her royal presence ;
‘ at which time he propounded unto me the purchase of all Sir
‘ Walter Rawleigh’s lands in Munster, offering me his best
‘ assistance for the compassing thereof ; which he really per-
‘ formed : for upon my departure for England, he wrote by
‘ me two effectual letters ; one to Sir Robert Cecil, wherein
‘ he was pleased to magnify my service and abilities ; and con-
‘ cluding with a request that he would make intercession with
‘ Sir Walter Rawleigh to sell me all his lands in Ireland, that
‘ were then altogether waste and desolate.

‘ To Sir Walter Rawleigh he also wrote, advising him to
‘ sell all his lands in Ireland, then untenanted, and of no
‘ value to him ; mentioning withal, that, in his Lordship’s
‘ knowledge, his estate in Ireland never yielded him any be-
‘ nefit, but contrariwise stood him in two hundred pounds
‘ yearly for the maintenance and support of his titles : where-
‘ upon there was a meeting between Sir Robert Cecil, Sir
‘ Walter Rawleigh, and myself ; where Sir Robert Cecil me-
‘ diated and concluded the purchase between us : accordingly
‘ my assurances were perfected, and this was a third addition
‘ and rise to my estate,

‘ Then

‘ Then I returned into Ireland, with my Lord President’s licence to repair to court, where in his way to Dublin (where he proposed to embark) he dealt very nobly and fatherly-like by me, in persuading me it was high time for me to take a wife, in hopes of posterity to inherit my lands; advising me to make choice of Sir Jeoffry Fenton’s daughter, and that, if I could affect her, he would treat with her parents to have the match between us; wherein he prevailed so far, as the 9th of March, 1602, I was, in his Lordship’s presence, contracted to her in her father’s house at Dublin.

‘ The 25th of July, 1603, I was married to my second wife, Mrs. Catharine Fenton, the only daughter of Sir Jeoffry Fenton, principal secretary of state, and privy-counsellor in Ireland, with whom I never demanded any marriage-portion, neither promise of any, it not being in my consideration; yet her father, after my marriage, gave me 1000*l.* in gold with her. But that gift of his daughter unto me I must ever thankfully acknowledge as the crown of all my blessings; for she was a most religious, virtuous, loving, and obedient wife unto me all the days of her life, and the happy mother of all my hopeful children, whom, with their posterity, I beseech God to bless.

‘ The 10th of July, 1620, my eldest brother, Doctor John Boyle, Lord Bishop of Cork, and Cloyne, and Ross, departed this life at Bishop’s-court near Cork; and on the 12th of that instant was buried in my new tomb, erected in the chapel which I re-edified at Youghall. After whose death I obtained those bishopricks from his Majesty for my uncle Michael Boyle’s son (Richard Boyle) for whom I formerly obtained the deanry of Waterford, who now succeeds my brother in those bishopricks.

‘ I, Richard Earl of Corke, was knighted by Sir George Carey, Lord Deputy of Ireland, at St. Mary’s abbey near Dublin, the 25th of July, 1603, being St. James’s day, and the very day that I was married to my second wife, Mrs. Catharine Fenton. I was sworn a privy-counsellor to King James for the province of Munster, at the council-table at Dublin, by the Lord Chichester, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, the 12th of March, 1606, with commandment from the Lord Deputy and council to Henry Dunkard [Brounkard] then Lord President of Munster, to admit me into that council; who, upon former direction from this state, had refused either to swear or admit me a counsellor of that province.

‘ I was sworn a privy counsellor of state of the kingdom of Ireland by the Lord Chichester, then Lord Deputy, at Chichester-house, the 15th of Feb. 1613, being the day that I arrived out of England, at Dublin, 1612.

‘ I was created Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, on Michaelmas-day, the 29th of Sept. 1616.

‘ I was

‘ I was created Lord Viscount of Dungarvan, and Earl of Corke, the 26th of October, 1620.

‘ Adam Lord Loftus of Ely, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and I, Richard Earl of Corke, were sworn Lords Justices, for the joint government of this kingdom of Ireland, the 26th of October, 1629, with the entertainment of 100*l.* sterling *per* month to each of us. I was made Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, and sworn the 9th of November, 1631.’

His Lordship lived till the middle of September, 1643; but gives only this further account of himself: ‘ The several days of the births of all the children that God hath blest me withal, with the places where they were born, and the names of their godfathers and godmothers:

‘ 1. My first son, Roger, born at Youghall, the 1st of August, 1606: Sir Allen Apsley, Sir Thomas Brown, godfathers; and Lady Alice Fenton, godmother. He died at Deptford in Kent, the 10th of October, 1615; and was buried there, where his monument is yet remaining.

‘ 2. My first daughter, Alice Boyle, born at Youghall, the 20th of March, 1607: Sir Robert Tynt, godfather; Lady Fenton, and Mrs. Barnard, godmothers. [She was married to David Earl of Barrimore.]

‘ 3. My second daughter, Sarah Boyle, born at Dublin, the 29th of March, 1609: Sir William Usher, godfather; Lady Winch, and Lady Ely, godmothers. She was married to Sir Thomas Moore, first, [son and heir of George Lord Viscount Drogheda] and then to Lord Robert Digby, the 15th of December, 1626.

‘ 4. My third daughter, Lettice, born the 25th of April, 1610: Earl of Thomond, godfather; Lady Chichester, and Lady Moore, godmothers. [She was married to George Lord Goring, eldest son and heir of George Earl of Norwich.]

‘ 5. My fourth daughter, Joan, born 14 June, 1611: Sir William Fenton, godfather; and ——— Brown, and Lady Fenton, godmothers. She was married to [George] Earl of Kildare, August 15, 1628; and had two children, Richard and Elizabeth.

‘ 6. My second son, Richard, born at the college of Youghall, the 20th of October, 1612: Earl of Thomond, Sir Richard Aldworth, and Mr. Thomas Ball, of London, godfathers; and Lady Anne Parsons, godmother. God grant he may serve and fear him religiously; and be a faithful subject and servant to the King’s Majesty, and his heirs; and live many years full of good works, and have virtuous children; and be a worthy pillar and patriot in this kingdom. He, being Viscount of Dungarvan, was knighted in my house at Youghall, the 13th of August, 1624, by the Lord Falkland, Lord Deputy-General of Ireland. And my said son

‘ son departed Dublin, to begin his travels into foreign kingdoms the 4th of June, 1632, I allowing him 1000*l.* a year in his travels.

‘ 7. My daughter Catharine, born the 22d of March, 1614: Sir Robert Bolton, godfather; Lady Fenton, and Lady Harris, godmothers. [She was married to Arthur Jones, Earl of Kanelagh.]

‘ 8. My son Jeffry, born at Youghall, the 10th of April, 1616. He died — [an infant.]

‘ 9. My daughter Dorothy, born 31 Dec. 1617. She was married to [Arthur] Lord Loftus [son and heir of Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.]

‘ 10. My son Lewis, born 23 May, 1619. And in the year 1628 he was created Baron of Bandonbridge, and Lord Viscount Boyle, of Kinalmeachy. [He lost his life, valiantly fighting in that engagement with the Irish rebels, at Lisfearrel, the 3d of Sept. 1642. He married Lady^h Elizabeth, daughter of William Earl of Denbigh, but left no issue by her. On the restoration of King Charles II. she was created Countess of Guildford in Surry, by letters patent bearing date 14 July, 12 Car. II.]

‘ 11. My son Roger, born 25 April, 1621. He was created Lord Boyle, Baron of Broghill, 1628. Also, by King Charles II. created Earl of Orrery. And, by the decease of Richard Earl of Burlington, his descendants are now the principal branches remaining of the family; as I shall shew, when I come to treat of his Lordship.]

‘ 12. My son Francis, born 25 June, 1623.

‘ 13. My daughter Mary, born 11 November, 1624. [She was married to Charles Rich, Earl of Warwick. Which Lady’s excellent virtues and morals are particularly set forth

^h In a letter to M. Marcombes, his son’s tutor, directed to Geneva, and dated January 18, 1639, the Earl of Cork says, ‘ On St. Stephen’s day my son Kinalmeachy was married in the Kibg’s chapel in court, to the Lady Elizabeth Fielding, daughter to the Countess of Denbigh; the King gave her in marriage unto him, and the Queen presented her with a jewel valued at 1500*l.* which the King, with his own hands, put about her neck, and did the young couple all honour and grace, both with revelling, feasting, and bringing them to their bed in court.’

In the same letter his Lordship says, ‘ My daughter Dungarvan was speedily delivered of a boy, and on the 12th of December, it pleased the King’s Majesty to christen the child by the name of Charles, being assisted by the Marquis of Hamilton, and the Countess of Salisbury. Your friend Broghill is in a fair way of being married to Mrs. Harrison, one of the Queen’s maids of honour, about whom a difference happened yesterday between Mr. Thomas Howard, the Earl of Berkshire’s son and him, which brought them into the field; but thanks be to God, Broghill came home without any hurt, and the other gentleman was not much harmed, and now they have clasped their swords together, they are grown good friends. I think in my next I shall advise you that my daughter Mary is nobly married, and that in the Spring I shall send her husband to keep company with my sons in Geneva.’

among the lives of sundry eminent persons, wrote by Samuel Clark. She sought all occasions to do good; and after she came to the possession of that great estate her Lord left her for life, her charities were so extensive and exemplary, that it was said 'the Earl of Warwick had left all his estate to pious uses.']

' 14. My seventh son, Robert Boyle, born 25 January, 1626.

' 15. My eighth and last daughter, Margaret, born in Channel-row in Westminster, 30 April, 1629. [She died unmarried, and was buried at Youghall. The said eight daughters were ladies of great piety and virtue, and an ornament to their sex.]

' The great God of heaven I do humbly and heartily beseech to bless all these my children, whom he hath in his mercy so graciously bestowed upon me, with long and religious lives; and that they may be fruitful in virtuous children and good works; and continue, till their lives end, loyal and dutiful subjects to the King's Majesty, and his heirs; and approve themselves good patriots and members to his commonwealth; which is the prayer and charge of me their father, in the 67th year of my age, 1632.

' My dear wife, the crown of all my happiness, and mother of all my children, Catharine Countess of Corke, was translated at Dublin from this life into a better the 16th of February, 1629-30; and was, on the 17th, privately buried in the night, in the upper end of the choir of St. Patrick's church in Dublin, in the grave or vault wherein Dr. Weston, her grandfather, and good Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Sir Jeffery Fenton, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for this realm, were intombed. Her funerals were honourably solemnized in publick the 11th of March, anno Domini 1629-30. In the perpetual memory of which my virtuous and religious deceased wife, and of her predecessors and posterity, I have caused a very fair tomb to be erected, with a cave or cellar of hewed stone underneath it.

' I have purchased from the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's church the inheritance of that upper part of the chancel, wherein the cave or cellar under-ground is made, and whereon the tomb is built, to be a burying-place for me and my posterity, and their children.'

There was the greatest harmony, love, and affection between all the brothers and sisters. And, as it is to the honour of their noble father, I shall insert his instructions to them, in the conclusion of his last will and testament, as follows:

' Moreover, I do, upon my blessing, charge and command not only my said son and heir [Richard Lord Viscount Dun-

garvan,

‘garvan, after Earl of Burlington] but also all and every of
 ‘my three younger sons, Roger Lord Baron of Broghill,
 ‘Francis, and Robert Boyle, and all my daughters, to be
 ‘most zealous and constant in that undoubted, true, protestant
 ‘religion, now professed and established in the churches of
 ‘England and Ireland; in which they have been, by myself,
 ‘and their worthy, deceased, religious mother, seasoned,
 ‘trained up, and bred: and that they, and each of them,
 ‘train and breed up their children in the same, true, protestant
 ‘religion. And that my said three younger sons be and con-
 ‘tinue observant, respective, kind, and loving unto their
 ‘eldest brother; and that he be helping, comfortable, and
 ‘assistant unto them, and they lodged and entertained by and
 ‘with him in his house in Dublin, when their several occa-
 ‘sions call them thither. And that all his younger brethren
 ‘do hearken unto him, incline, and follow all such good
 ‘counsel and advice, as he, and the overseers of his will, or
 ‘any of them, from time to time, shall give unto them.

These instructions they constantly persevered in, as was ap-
 parent through the whole course of their livesⁱ, insomuch that
 they had these epithets: Richard Earl of Cork, the rich;
 Roger Earl of Orrery, the wise; Lord Kinalmeakie, the va-
 liant; Francis Lord Shannon, the just; and Mr. Robert
 Boyle, the Divine Philosopher of the world.

His last will and testament, dated Nov. 24, 1642, 18 Car. I.
 is so very curious and remarkable, shewing his piety, charities,
 sincere and upright dealings, exemplary conduct, and honour-
 able requests; that, to do justice to his memory, hardly enough
 can be said. I shall therefore insert the preamble thereof in
 his own words, and an abstract of the most material parts:

‘First, I bequeath and humbly commend my soul to Al-
 ‘mighty God, my maker; and his only-begotten son, my
 ‘sole Saviour, Jesus Christ, confidently believing, that thro’
 ‘his death, passion, merits, and mediation, all my sins are for-
 ‘given and washed away by the shedding of his most precious
 ‘and innocent blood; that his sufferings are satisfaction for
 ‘them; and that by his glorious resurrection and ascension,
 ‘I shall be raised again from death, and glorified in his heavenly
 ‘kingdom amongst the angels and blessed saints everlastingly;
 ‘and into the hands of the Holy Ghost; being well assured
 ‘that nothing can perish or be lost, that is committed and
 ‘willingly yielded up unto the holy, blessed, and individual
 ‘Trinity; to whom I willingly and joyfully surrender (as
 ‘their due) my mortal body, and immortal soul, to be both
 ‘glorified in heaven; as, by my faith and confidence, I
 ‘undoubtedly trust they shall be. And as for my body, as it

ⁱ Row’s Memoirs of Roger, first Earl of Orrery.

‘ came whole into the world, so I charge my executor,
‘ children, and friends, that it may be decently and privately
‘ buried whole, without any boweling or dividing, and with-
‘ out unnecessary pomp or ceremonies; and my funerals to be
‘ after solemnized (as my late wife’s were) honourably and
‘ decently, suitable to my estate and degree. And as it is
‘ made of earth, so it may be returned into earth, without
‘ too much of glorious shews of funeral offices. And if
‘ God shall call me to his mercy in or near Dublin, it is my
‘ desire that my body be buried (as before) in the vault of my
‘ new tomb, erected over my last dear, deceased wife, in the
‘ chancel of St. Patrick’s church in Dublin: but if God shall
‘ call me out of this world in Munster, then it is my will
‘ that my corpse be interred with my eldest brother, Dr.
‘ John Boyle, late Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and
‘ my mother-in-law, the good Lady Fenton, in my vault in
‘ my chapel and tomb in Youghall church. But if I shall be
‘ in England, when God shall call me out of this vale of
‘ misery, it is my will that my body be buried, in manner
‘ aforesaid, in the chancel of the parish church of Preston, near
‘ Feversham in Kent, under the tomb that I erected there for
‘ my deceased father and mother, who both lie there. And
‘ forasmuch as, by my former will, bearing date the last day
‘ of January, anno Domini 1637 (which was then by me duly
‘ perfected) I bequeathed that, in case my second son, Sir Lewis
‘ Boyle, Knt. Lord Baron of Bandon-bridge, and Lord Vis-
‘ count Boyle of Kinalmeakie, should depart this world in my
‘ life-time, or without heirs of his body lawfully begotten;
‘ that then so much of my white plate, and silver vessels, where-
‘ upon my said son Lewis’s arms, with a crescent, &c. unto
‘ my son Sir Roger Boyle, Baron of Broghill: Now, in pur-
‘ suance of my said former request, seeing it hath pleased God
‘ to take away out of this life my said second son, the Lord
‘ Viscount Kinalmeakie, myself surviving him, I do hereby
‘ give, legate, and bequeath all that plate and silver vessels,
‘ so engraven and marked as aforesaid, unto my said son, Sir
‘ Roger Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Broghill, &c. He
‘ bequeaths to his second son, Lord Broghill, the castle, town,
‘ mills, and lands of Ballicully, in the county of Limerick; as
‘ also the manor of Marston, alias Marston-Bigod, in Somerset-
‘ shire; and also divers houses, messuages, &c. in the city of
‘ Dublin; with St. Francis’s abbey at Cork; lands, town, &c.
‘ of Knocknekenny; and Lewes’s gate at Bandon-bridge, &c.
‘ during his life; and after, to the first issue male of his body
‘ lawfully begotten; with such remainders and limitations
‘ over of uses and estates, as by indenture septipartite, dated
‘ 14 May, 1626, he had assigned and limited. To his third
‘ son, Francis, the manor, castles, and lands of Barries-court
‘ and

‘ and Bellvelly, in the county of Cork ; also all his lands
 ‘ in Ballyvolaghan ; the manor and lands of Corbenn, with
 ‘ the appurtenances in the county of Cork ; likewise the
 ‘ manor, &c. of Ballymodan, near Bandon-bridge ; with
 ‘ lands, tenements, mills, water-courses, &c. the towns
 ‘ and lands of Rathdrowght, Kill-M^c-Simon, and Innish
 ‘ Roe ; houses, messuages, &c. in Castle-street, Dublin ;
 ‘ his estate at Monckleigh in the county of Devon, in Eng-
 ‘ land ; with his manor of Saltcombe, and rectory of Hal-
 ‘ berton.’ After which he recites, ‘ Provided always, and
 ‘ my will is, for that I have ever cordially desired the
 ‘ restitution and recovery of the Earl of Barrymore’s noble
 ‘ and antiently honourable house, that his posterity may
 ‘ raise the same to its former lustre and greatness again ;
 ‘ and in regard that (in my judgment) there is no way so
 ‘ likely and probable (God blessing it) to redeem and bring
 ‘ home the incumbered and disjointed estate of the said
 ‘ Earl, and his house, and posterity, as by giving a noble,
 ‘ virtuous, and religious education to the said now young
 ‘ Earl, (my grandchild, who, by good and honourable
 ‘ breeding, may (by God’s grace) either by the favour of
 ‘ the prince, or by his service to his King and country, or
 ‘ a good marriage, redeem and bring home that antient and
 ‘ honourable house, which, upon the marriage of my
 ‘ daughter unto the late Earl, I did, with my own money,
 ‘ freely clear. I do hereby, for his Lordship’s better main-
 ‘ tenance and accommodation in the premises, bequeath
 ‘ unto my said grandchild, Richard, now Earl of Barrimore,
 ‘ from the time of my decease, for, during, and until he
 ‘ shall attain unto the full age of two and twenty years,
 ‘ one yearly annuity of 200*l.* current money of England,
 ‘ to be paid unto his Lordship, or his assigns, half-yearly,
 ‘ by equal portions, at May-day, and All-Saints, or with-
 ‘ in forty days after any the said feasts, by my said son
 ‘ Francis, his heirs or assigns, out of the rents, &c. of all
 ‘ and every the manors, castles, towns, lands, &c. within
 ‘ the county of Cork, by me bequeathed to my said son
 ‘ Francis, or to his use ; and upon my said son’s failure of
 ‘ payment as aforesaid, then I grant the said Earl, or his
 ‘ assigns, full power to distrain for the same, &c.’ All
 which, with every of their members, rights, &c. he be-
 queaths to his said son, Francis Boyle, with such limita-
 tions, as before recited, to his said son, Roger Boyle.

He bequeaths to his youngest son, Robert Boyle, all and
 every his manors, castles, dissolved abbies, &c. with their
 appurtenances, &c. and all mortgages, leases, estates for
 years, either in possession, or reversion, or remainder, or
 any

any other, that to his use are or ought to be possessed, or may hereafter be enstated in, or possessed in the province of Connaught, which before the troubles were rented at about 450*l. per annum*; and in the King's county and Queen's county, before these troubles, rented at about 240*l. per annum*; the manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Clare and Wexford; the monastery of Fermoy, alias Jermoy, alias Ardmoy, with the appurtenances, &c. in the county of Cork; the late dissolved abbey of Castle-Lyon, alias Castle-Oleghan, with appurtenances, as well spiritual as temporal; the castle, town, and lands of Inchineback, in mortgage to him for 600*l. sterling*; the lands, tenements, &c. of Twormore; the town and lands of Ballygowne; the town and lands of Kilmagner; the town and lands of Baillycloghie; the lands and tenements in Ballynehaw, Nockmaple, and Nockdrumcloghie; the lands called Rosnebrun, Ballyjowran, and Glenurch, mortgaged to him for 1000*l. the town and lands of Ballimorrogh, mortgaged to him for 200 l. the chief rent, of 4 l. per annum, out of Twormore and Ballytrasney, in the said county of Cork; also divers other lands, tenements, &c. and mortgages on manors, lands, &c. whereby it appears, that he left him better provided for, than he did his son Francis: for he also bequeathed to him 8,600 l. sterling, which he lent to his noble brother, George Lord Goring, Vice-chamberlain to the King; with all his right, estate, reversion, &c. of, in, and unto the manors of Waltham, with the late dwelling-house of the Earl of Norwich; also the manors of Nasing, and Nasingbury, and rectory, in the county of Essex, conveyed to him by the said Lord Goring, for the better securing of the said 8,600 l. All which, with every their members, rights, &c. he bequeaths to his said son, Robert Boyle, during his natural life; and, after his decease, to the first issue male of his body lawfully begotten, with such remainders, as are in his said septipartite deed before recited.*

He further bequeaths to every of his said sons respectively, all rents, and arrearages of rents, due unto him at the time of his decease, out of the several manors, &c. so bequeathed or conveyed to the several uses of every of them, according to his rental book, signed with his own hand. ‘ And where-
 ‘ as I did allow unto my son and heir, Richard Lord Vis-
 ‘ count Dungarvan [after Earl of Burlington] for his
 ‘ maintenance, the full sum of 1500*l. per annum*; and that
 ‘ he undertook to the King, without my privity, to raise,
 ‘ arm, and provide 100 horse to attend his Majesty in the
 ‘ expedition against the Scots in the North of England; for

‘ which, and his other occasions, besides his yearly maintenance aforesaid, I supplied him with the full sum of 5,553 l. as by his acknowledgment and engagement thereof, under his hand and seal, dated 3 May, 1639, appeareth; which sum he hath obliged himself, his heirs and executors, to pay, according as I shall dispose thereof by my last will and testament: I do hereby bequeath the sums of money following to be paid by him: Imprimis, to each one of my grandchildren, the two daughters of the late Earl of Barrymore, 1000l. a-piece; and to my two grandchildren, Lettice and Catharine, (daughters of Robert Lord Digby, and my daughter Sarah, both deceased) the like sum of 1000l. a-piece; and to my niece, Catharine Boyle, now the wife of Mr. William Tynt, 800l. above the 200l. paid, since their marriage, to her father-in-law, Sir Robert Tynt, Knt.’

He also bequeathed legacies to his nephews Edward Boyle and John Boyle; his cousins, Roger Boyle, and Michael Boyle, after Primate of Ireland; his cousin, Thomas Boyle; the children of his cousin, Francis Boyle, and Charity, his wife, &c. He bequeaths to his daughter, Viscountess Dungarvan, his diamond ring, which his mother, at her death, gave him, which he had wore for fifty-six years; praying her to wear it as a happy, fortunate, and lucky stone, during her life, and leave it to her son. To the wife of his son, Francis, his double gilt salt and cover, which stands on four pillars, &c. and to his true and faithful friend, Sir Thomas Stafford, if he survives him, his diamond hat-band, for which he paid him 200l. and if his son, Francis, survives him, to bestow it on him at his death: also bequeaths legacies to many of his friends, and his chief servants. He makes his son and heir, Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Dungarvan, Lord Viscount Kinalmeakie, his sole and only executor; and Sir William Parsons, Knt. and Bart. one of the Lord Justices of Ireland, Sir William Fenton, Knt. Sir Garret Lowther, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Joshua Boyle, Esq; overseers of his will; whom he intreats to bestow their care in causing this his last will to be punctually observed and performed in all points, so as no contentions may arise betwixt his said son and heir, and the rest of his younger sons; concluding, ‘ Moreover I do, upon my blessing, charge and command, not only my said son and heir, but also every of my three younger sons, Roger Lord Baron of Broghill, Francis and Robert Boyle, and all my daughters, to be most zealous and constant in that undoubted, true, Protestant Religion, now professed and established in the churches of England and Ireland;’

‘ in which they have been, by myself and their worthy religious deceased mother, seasoned, trained up, and bred : and that they and each of them breed up their children in the same true, Protestant Religion : and that my said three younger sons be and continue observant, respective, kind and loving unto their eldest brother ; and that he be helping, comfortable, and assisting unto them, and they lodged and entertained by him in his house in Dublin, as their several occasions draw them thither ; and he, or his heir, be there resident.’

His Lordship, in his life-time, and by his said will, also dedicated a portion of his temporal estate to the great Dispenser thereof ; having erected in Youghall an hospital or alm-house for the relief of six decayed soldiers and almsmen ; also a free-school, with convenient dwellings for a master and usher, which was incorporated March 3, 1613 ; and the school appointed the free-school of and for the diocese of Cloyne : and by his deed in 1636, he settled 20 l. English on the master, 10 l. on the usher, 5 l. on every almsman, and 5 l. to maintain and repair the same, yearly ; the overplus to remain as a stock for repairing thereof, as occasion required. These stipends, by his will, he charged his son and heir, and his heirs for ever, to continue and uphold, and to pay yearly the said allowances to the school-master, &c. ‘ And for that (says he) I much desire the good increase and prosperity of Bandon-bridge, and the inhabitants thereof, whom I have ever (till now of late) much tendered and respected ; I do therefore declare it to be my will, that there be a very strong and substantial bridge of lime and stone, with my arms cut in stone to be set upon the wall thereof, erected over the river of Bandon, within the town, where the timber bridge now stands.’ For the overseeing of which, he intreated the Provost for the time being, and other his friends and tenants, particularly named, to take the charge upon them to see it gracefully, strongly, and substantially done, without any false or deceitful work (as other bridges of late had been.) And whereas he had paid to John Lodden, for a bridge built over the river Nare near Castle-Comer, called the Four-Mile Water from Clonmel, which he was bound in an obligation of 200 l. to perfect and perform strongly and substantially, but built the said bridge deceitfully ; whereby, so soon as it was finished, part thereof was overthrown : he therefore assigns the said John Lodden’s bond to his son and heir, whom he entrusts to see that work strongly and speedily finished ; and bequeaths 120 l. more towards it, and his arms in stone to be put thereon. And as he esteemed it a work of great charity,

tending to the ease and safety of travellers, to have Bennet's-bridge repaired or new built, if the Marquis of Ormond, and gentlemen of the county of Kilkenny, would contribute thereto, he bequeathed 200*l.* towards it. And whereas he had been at great charges for the building a timber bridge, whereon 800 tops of choice timber were by him bestowed, over the Black Water near Fermoy, which by an extraordinary flood was carried away; and for that he desired the ease and safety of the neighbours and travellers; he bequeathed 200*l.* to have a very strong and substantial stone bridge built in the place thereof, with his arms thereon, as was at Moyallow; to which work he was charitably inclined, though he lost the benefit of his ferry-boat thereby. He also devised towards the new building, covering, and garnishing of the chancel of the collegiate and parochial church of Youghall, the sum of 98*l.* and to the poor of that parish, and those of Lismore, Tallough, Tallough-bridge, Bandon, Coolfaddagh, and Cloghnikilty, 10*l.* each.

On the rebellion of the Irish, and cruel massacre of the Protestants, in 1641, the county of Cork was the last that felt their brutal usage, being the best inhabited with English of any county in that kingdom, by the noble plantations made by the Earl of Cork, and was preserved by his generosity and diligence. His Lordship * was then just returned out of England, and on that eruption immediately fortified his castle of Lismore, and raised two troops of horse, which he put under the command of his sons, the Lords Kinalmeaky and Broghill, maintaining them and 400 foot for some months at his own charge. This noble Earl never thought any thing too much, that he ventured for the service of his King and country. In December, the same year, he was ordered by the government to preserve Youghall from the enemy, with an assignment of 1000 foot and 60 horse, to whom he gave constant pay. His letter to George Lord Goring displays his great spirit and resolution, pointing out the various barbarities the Protestants laboured under: 'As weak,' says he, 'and infirm as I am, 'I am commanded hither; and, God willing, I will be so 'good a constable to the King, my master, as I will die in 'the defence thereof; although I have no great hope to defend it, yet we will bestir ourselves like Englishmen.' He also recites, 'The Lord Dunboyne, and the two Lords Bourke, 'and, in effect, all the natives of the county of Limerick, 'are in open action; and, in brief, all, that have suck'd 'Irish milk, are infected with this general treason and rebellion. This poor province of Munster is encompassed with 'dangers round about, every day bringing us Job's messengers,

of killing, preying, burning, and spoiling the English and
 Protestants, and none other touched upon; and of the loss
 of cities, and walled towns. The Lord Montgarret, and
 the Lord of Upper Ossory, have (without a blow struck in
 the defence of the city of Kilkenny) possessed themselves
 thereof, and ransacked and stripped all the English Protestants
 therein, in such a barbarous and inhuman manner, as is not
 to be believed, &c. And therefore, even upon the knees of
 my soul, I beg you to supplicate his Majesty, and the Lords
 and Commons of both Houses of Parliament, that his fruit-
 ful province of Munster (wherein are more cities and walled
 towns, with more brave harbours and havens, than all the
 rest of the kingdom hath) and the English subjects therein,
 may not, for want of timely supplies of men, money, and
 munition, be lost; but that you will instantly solicit the
 hastening over the Lord Lieutenant with the army to Dub-
 lin, and Sir Charles Vavasor with his regiment to Youghall,
 with a liberal supply of arms and ammunition, whereof the
 province is in a manner destitute. And herein, for God's
 sake, let not the least delay be used; for, if there be, all
 succours will come too late.' In the said letter he concludes,
 'Youghall, this twelfth day, about midnight, after a heavy
 and sorrowful Christmas, 1641.'

In another letter to Lord Goring, dated Youghall, Jan.
 12, 1641¹, his distresses were greatly increased, and grew
 more dreadful, as he informed him. 'All the natives that
 are Papists,' says his Lordship, 'are in open action and
 rebellion, except the Earl of Barrimore. I am, by com-
 mandment of the Lord President, drawn to Youghall to
 secure it, the only town the English have to retreat to;
 which, God knows, is very weak and ruinous, a great
 part of the wall being fallen down within these two nights,
 which we are not able to repair. There is none in it but
 myself, my son Dungarvan, with his troop; and we have
 but 200 Englishmen to guard it, of my tenants, whom I
 am forced to pay every day, or else they will not stay here.
 God bless us, for we are compassed with an innumerable
 company of enemies, and have neither money nor mu-
 nition. We are now at the last gasp; and, if the state of
 England do not speedily supply us, we are all buried alive,
 &c.'

In February following, Sir Charles Vavasor arriving there
 with his regiment of foot, the English were inspired with fresh
 courage; but, bringing with him the proclamation against the
 rebels, they grew desperate, and executed the same day eight

of his Lordship's tenants: and, as he writes in a letter to the Earl of Warwick, February 25, the cruelties exercised on the Protestants were so many, and so unchristian-like, they were inexpressible; adding, 'Before this rebellion, my revenue, besides my houses, demesnes, parks, and other royalties, did yield me 50l. a day rent. I do vow unto your Lordship, that I have not now 50 pence a week coming in to me, so as I fear I must come a begging to you, to allow me to be one of your beads-men. But God's will be done, to whom I am thankful for granting me patience to undergo these great afflictions and losses.'

In July, 1642, he was commissioned by the Lords Justices, as Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Cork and Waterford, to hold a quarter-sessions for the indictment of high treason of the rebels in those counties; when above eleven hundred, which entered into rebellion there, were accordingly indicted; as in a letter to the Speaker of the house of Commons in England^m, dated August 25, 1642, his Lordship sets forth; and that he sent him the said indictments to be presented to the house, to be considered by such members thereof as are learned in the laws; and, if wanting in any point of law, they may be reformed and rectified, and returned to him, with such amendments as they shall think fit; and, if the house pleased to direct, they should all be proceeded against to outlawry, whereby his Majesty may be entitled to their lands and possessions, which he dare affirm were, at the beginning of the insurrection, not of so little yearly value as 200,000l. 'This course of proceeding,' says his Lordship, 'against the Lords and the rest was not by them suspected, and, I do assure you, doth much startle them; for now they begin (though too late) to take notice that they are in a good forwardness to be attainted, and all their estates confiscated, to the corruption of their blood, and extirpation of them and their families. And the height of their revenge is principally bent against the Earl of Barrimore, myself, and my sons, which we all foresaw, before we entered upon this work of works. Sir, I pray give me leave to present to yourself and the honourable house, that this general rebellion broke forth in October last, at the very instant when I landed here out of England; and tho' it appeared first in Ulster, yet I (who am 76 years of age, and have eaten the most part of my bread in Ireland these 54 years, and by my several employments and commands in the government of this province and kingdom) could not but apprehend that the infection and contagion was general, and would, by degrees, quickly creep into this pro-

vince; as forthwith it did. And for that I found, to my great grief, that by the courses the late Earl of Strafford had taken, all or the greatest part of the English and Protestants in this province were deprived of their arms, and debarred from having any powder in their houses; and the King's magazines here being so weakly furnished, as in a manner they were empty; I, without delay, furnished all my castles in these counties with such ammunition as my poor armoury did afford, and sent 300*l.* sterling into England, to be bestowed in ammunition for myself and tenants; and put in sufficient guards, and nine months victuals, in every of my castles; which, I thank God, I have hitherto preserved and made good, not without giving great annoyance out of these castles to the rebels. And for that the late Lord President did judiciously observe, that the preservation of this important town and harbour of Youghall was of principal consequence to be kept for the service of the crown; and presuming that no man exceeded me in power and ability to make it good, he prevailed on me, for the advancement of his Majesty's service, to secure it; whither I brought two companies of 100 foot a-piece, all of English Protestants, and well disciplined, and them at my charge are armed. And hitherto (I do thank my God) this town and harbour are made good, and is a receptacle not only for all shipping, but also for thousand of distressed Englishmen, which have been stripped by the rebels, and have found succour and safety here. And these 200 men I have kept all the last winter until now to defend this town, and weekly paid by poll 3*s.* 6*d.* a week, until the first of March last, &c. The troop of horse, and 100 foot, which are garrisoned at Lismore, I have also paid weekly by poll, as I do the foot company to this day. But I humbly thank the parliament, they have been pleased, the beginning of last month, to bring my son Broghill, with his troop of horse, into his Majesty's pay; which favour he will, I hope, by his service merit. I then likewise employed my second son, Kinalmeaky, to govern a town, in the West, of my erection, called Bandon-bridge, the walling and fortifying whereof stood me in 1400*l.* wherein are, at least, 7000 souls, all English Protestants, and not one Irishman or Papist dwelling therein; where there have been ever since, and yet are maintained, 100 horse, and 400 foot. Which town (notwithstanding several violent assaults and attempts) hath not only been maintained and defended, but they have made many sallies on the rebels, and given them several great overthrows; and indeed beyond expectation, (even almost to admiration) have gained seven strong castles from the traitors; some of which they have burned, and the rest they

‘ they maintain with good wards, being great bridles on the enemy ; and yet, these nine months, have not had one penny of entertainment from the King or parliament, &c.’ He further sets forth in his letter, that the loss of Limerick would have been prevented, had the forces come over, the parliament long since had ordered ; the cannon of which place had served them to reduce all the castles in that county, except Loughir, defended for the Earl of Bath ; and his own castle of Askeaton, (in which he maintained 100 men since the breaking out of the rebellion) which was then besieged by 4000 Irish, and in danger of being lost. That the forces maintained by him, and commanded by his sons, had destroyed above 3000 rebels since the insurrection ; but was forced to sell his plate to pay the soldiers. He concludes, ‘ I have, with a free heart and a liberal hand, spent all that I have, and am able to do no more. I grieve not at my own losses or wants, though they have been very great ; but to see these seasoned and well-disciplined companies (100 whereof for the present are more serviceable than 300 fresh men) to be without cloaths, or pay, afflicts me at the soul.’ In a postscript to the said letter he adds, ‘ The towns of Wexford and Dun-garvan are both, by sea, lately furnished with store of powder and ammunition, whereof I had certain advertisement this day ; and an admonition to the commanders of those ships that are in pay from the house, to range and watch the seas better, is humbly desired, as most requisite.’ In this, and other few letters of his, that did not perish in the conflagration of Charleville-house, may be traced his intrepidity, generosity of his heart, superiority of his understanding ; and also delineate him to be a brave, benevolent, and wise man, even in his last years. His noble spirit thought nothing too much to venture for the service of his King and country, risking his whole family and fortune on the same bottom with the Protestant interest in Ireland ; having in the battle of Lis-carrol, fought Sept. 3, 1642, (when the English obtained a compleat victory) four of his sons engaged, who all behaved with great valour ; and lost his second son, the Lord Kinalmeaky, who in several rencounters had defeated the rebels.

At length, this great Earl, in the midst of these confusions, departed this life at Youghall ⁿ, aged 77 ; and there was buried, near the date (if not on the day) of the cessation concluded at Sigginstown, Sept. 15, 1643, ‘ unwilling ° to survive what he suspected might not be auspicious to the English, or conducive to the end for which it was designed ; wherein he prophesied not ill.’

p Mr. Borlase gives this character of his Lordship. ‘ He was a person, for his abilities and knowledge in the affairs of the world, eminently observable, inasmuch as (though he was no Peer of England) he was admitted to sit in the Lords house upon the woofsacks, *ut consiliarius*. And for all the estate he arrived at (which was the greatest in the memory of the last age) none ever taxed him with exorbitancies, but such as thought princes had too little, and religious men not enough.’

Sir Richard Cox ^q gives this account of him. ‘ The noble Earl of Cork, Lord High Treasurer, was one of the most extraordinary persons, either that or any other age hath produced, with respect to the great and just acquisitions of estate that he made, and the publick works that he began and finished, for the advancement of the English interest, and the Protestant religion, in Ireland; as churches, alms-houses, free-schools, bridges, castles, and towns, viz. Lismore, Tallow, Cloghnakilty, Iniskeen, Castletown, and Bandon, (which last place cost him 14,000l.) insomuch that, when Cromwell saw these prodigious improvements, which he little expected to find in Ireland, he declared, “ That if there had been an Earl of Cork in every province, it would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a rebellion.” And whilst he was carrying on these solid works, he lived in his family at a rate of plenty that exceeded those who consumed great estates in the lavish ways of ill-ordered excess. His motto, ‘ God’s providence is my inheritance,’ shews from whence he derived all his blessings; the greatest of which was the numerous and noble posterity he had to leave his estate unto.’

He lies interred in his chapel in the parish-church of Youghall, the south wing of which his Lordship purchased March 29, 1606, from the mayor and corporation; he repaired the chapel, and in his life-time erected an handsome monument for his family, (according to the taste of those times) in marble and alabaster, whereon is his effigies lying (at full length) on his left side, in armour, his head reclined on his left hand, and below are the figures of nine of his children, with their names and dates of their births on the pedestals. Over the effigies of the Earl is this inscription on black marble :

RICHARDUS BOYLE Miles, Dominus BOYLE, Baro de YOUGHALL, Vicecomes DUNGARVAN, Comes CORCA-
GIENSIS, Dominus summus hujus regni Hiberniæ, Thesaura-

p Borlase’s Reduction of Ireland, p. 209.
to the 2d volume of his Hist. of Ireland.

q Vide Cox’s Introduction

rius et de Privato Consilio Domini Regis tam ANGLIÆ quam HIBERNIÆ, ex antiquissimâ BOYLORUM familiâ HEREFORDIENSI oriundus, qui Patrem habuit ROGERUM BOYLE Armigerem, Matrem itidem generosam JOANAM NAYLERAM, et solo CANTIANO profectam, cum duas sibi invicem junxisset uxores, primam JOANAM filiam, et cohæredem GULIELMI APPELSY Armigeri, nulla superstiti prole; alteram preclare secundum CATHERINAM natam Domini GALFRIDI FENTONI Equitis, Regiæ Majestati hoc regno a secretis, postquam varios pro republica cepisset labores, nec immeritos honores, conscendisset, ipse jam septuaginta septem Annos natus, ac mortem indies imminentem expectans, sibi et posteris suis hoc posuit monumentum sacrum memoriæ.

Ipse de se

Sic posui tumulum, supereff intendere votis,
Parce animæ, carnem solvito, Christe veni.

Beneath this inscription are others for Doctor John Boyle, Bishop of Cork; for Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret, daughters of the Earl of Cork, and for David Earl of Barrymore, his son-in-law.

On the right hand side are inscriptions, containing the names, marriages, &c. of his sons, to each of which is an escutcheon of their arms, with their proper differences, and those that were married impaled with the arms of their Ladies; and on the left are the like for his daughters.

His Lordship, in the account he has given of himself, before recited, has related his Lady's decease, and the births, &c. of all his children. I shall therefore only mention, that on an elegant monument in St. Patrick's church in Dublin is this inscription:

God's providence is our inheritance.

This monument was erected for the Right Honourable Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, Viscount of Dungarvan, Earl of Cork, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, and of the King's privy council of this realm, and one of the two Lords Justices for the government of this kingdom, in memory of his most dear, virtuous, and religious wife, the Lady Catharine, Countess of Cork, and their posterity; as also of her grandfather, Dr. Robert Weston, some time Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and one of the Lords Justices for the government thereof; whose daughter, Alice Weston, was married to Sir Geoffrey

Geoffery Fenton, Knt. principal secretary of state in this realm; and they had issue the said Lady Catharine, Countess of Cork, who lieth here interred with her said father and grandfather, whose virtues she inherited on the earth, and lieth here intombed with them. All expecting a joyful resurrection. Obiit 16 die Februarii, anno 1629.

Of his Lordship's children; from Roger Boyle, the 5th son, created Baron of Broghill, and Earl of Orrery, is descended from the present Earl of Cork; of whom I am principally to treat.

Francis, his 6th son, was created Lord Viscount of Shannon. He served King Charles I. with his brethren, against the Irish rebels; and the great Earl of Cork, in a letter dated at York, Oct. 7, 1642, to the Marquis of Ormond, gives the following account of his son Francis: 'Your Lordship's two commissions were not brought hither, till after my son Kinameaky was killed at the battle of Lisecarroll, where I had four of my sons; and [Francis] the youngest of them (if report speaks truth) carried himself with an undaunted resolution, and did narrowly endanger his life, in recovering his dead brother's body and horse, both which he brought from the rebels; and hath ever since kept both troop and foot company together, in hope (his brother being thus killed) that he shall be graced with the command of them. My humble suit is, that your Lordship will confer on him the foot company, and troop of horse, which you were pleased to confer on his deceased brother.'

This Francis, whilst in Ireland, was very active against the rebels, till the cessation of arms, concluded with the Papists, on Sept. 15, 1643^s; after which, he, with his brother, the Lord Broghill, went over to England, and waited on King Charles I. at Oxford. That which I find next of him, is his going over to Holland with his wife; and in February 1647-8, ^t was visited by his brother, the Hon. Robert Boyle, partly to see the country, and partly to accompany his said brother, and his wife, on their return to England; where they arrived April 15, 1648.

On May 13 following, Mr. Robert Boyle being at Stalbridge, Mr. Francis Boyle and his lady accompanied him there; ^u also at Marston in Somersetshire, the seat of their brother, the Lord Broghill; the greatest harmony being between all the brothers and sisters. He adhered to the royal in-

^r Orrery's State Letters, p. 9.
Orrery, before his State Letters, p. 9.

^u Birch præd.

^s Morrice's Life of Roger Earl of
^t Birch's Life of R. Boyle, p. 89.

terest; and, in 1659, when his brother, the Lord Broghill, had made a party for the restoration of King Charles II. and had secured all Munster, he dispatched his brother Francis to the King, then at Brussels, to invite him to land at Cork, with assurance of his being received there; and that he had got all the army of the South, as Sir Charles Coote had that of the North, in readiness to declare for his Majesty. He embarked in Cork-haven for Flanders; and, on his arrival at Brussels, presented his letters of invitation to the King, who received him with great joy, and gave immediate directions to prepare for his transportation; and four days after, just as his Majesty was taking horse in disguise for Calais, in order to his going for Ireland, Monk's message for his coming to England put a stop to his journey to Calais; and soon after came on the restoration of the King.

He came over with his Majesty from Holland; and, in Sept. 1660, was created *Viscount Shannon* in the county of Limerick; was sworn of the privy-council; made captain of a troop of horse, Feb. 7, 1660; received two grants of lands under the acts of settlement; and, August 20, 1672, was constituted governor of the city and county of the city of Cork.

The Hon. Robert Boyle, by his last will and testament, dated the 18th of July, in the 3d year of King William and Queen Mary, 1691: 'Item, I give and bequeath unto my dear brother, the Lord Viscount Shannon, the best watch I shall die possessed of, to put him in mind of my constant kindness and affection, which I endeavoured to express by my voluntary yearly expence, in keeping up the manor-house of Stalbridge, without intending to live in it, for his sake.' His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Killigrew, and sister of Sir William Killigrew, by whom he had issue two sons, Richard and Charles; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Jephson, of Moyallow, Esq;

Richard, the eldest son, in 1673, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Ponsonby, of Besborough, and had issue three sons, Richard, Francis, and John; also a daughter, Elizabeth; and died in the life-time of his father: so that Richard, his eldest son, succeeded his grandfather in the honour of *Viscount Shannon*, &c. The said Richard, before he was twenty years of age, was at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690, and, in 1693, went over with the Duke of Ormond, served in the campaign that year in the Netherlands, and was in the battle of Landen, July 19, where his Grace was taken prisoner; and his Lordship behaved so well, that, on February 16 following*, he was constituted cornet of horse. He after

* Millan's Succession of Colonels, &c.

served in the several campaigns in the Netherlands, till the peace of Ryſwick, in 1697, in which year he was made Major in the ſecond troop of horſe-guards, under the command of the Duke of Ormond^y. On March 21, 1701-2, the firſt of Queen Anne, he was conſtituted Colonel of Prince George's regiment of marines; and in June following, embarked with his regiment on the expedition to Cadiz, commanded by the Duke of Ormond. On their return, the Duke receiving intelligence of the French and Spaniſh fleets being with the galleons in the bay of Vigo, he had the command of the grenadiers that attacked and carried the fort of Rodendallo. His gallant behaviour and conduct, in that memorable action, induced the Duke of Ormond to ſend him expreſs to the Queen with the particulars of his ſucceſs; of which the following account is given in our Gazette:

‘ St. James's, Oct. 31, 1702. This day the Right Hon.
 ‘ the Lord Viſcount Shannon arrived, ſent expreſs from the
 ‘ Duke of Ormond, in her Maſteſty's ſhip the Pembroke,
 ‘ with the good news, that on the 12th her Maſteſty's fleet
 ‘ and land-forces attempted the port of Vigo, and took and
 ‘ deſtroyed all the ſhipping there, conſiſting of fifteen
 ‘ French men of war of the line of battle, two frigates, a
 ‘ fireſhip, and three advice-boats, with ſeventeen Spaniſh
 ‘ galleons; of which glorious action a particular account is
 ‘ contained in the letters from his Grace, and Sir George
 ‘ Rooke, which are directed to be made public.’

The ſaid letters, publiſhed by authority, bore date from Vigo, Oct. 16, 1702; reciting, ‘ That on the reſolution
 ‘ of a general council of war, the army ſhould land, and
 ‘ attack the fort on the South ſide of the Rodendallo, and
 ‘ from thence where it ſhould be moſt uſeful for annoying
 ‘ the enemy. And purſuant thereunto, the Duke of Or-
 ‘ mond landed, with great diligence and expedition, about
 ‘ 2000 men on the South ſide of the river; and ordered the
 ‘ grenadiers to march, under the command of the Lord
 ‘ Viſcount Shannon, directly to the fort that guards the
 ‘ entrance of the harbour, where the boom lay; which he
 ‘ performed with great gallantry. There appeared about
 ‘ 8000 foot between the fort and the hills; but, on the
 ‘ advance of our men, after a little ſkirmiſh with the gre-
 ‘ nadiers, they retired; who likewiſe pushed another party
 ‘ of the enemy, and, following them to the fort, poſſeſſed
 ‘ themſelves of the lower battery. After which the enemy
 ‘ retired into a ſtone caſtle, and there fired on our men for
 ‘ ſome little time: but, opening the gate with intent to

‘ make a sally, the grenadiers, headed by the Lord Viscount Shannon, forced into the castle, and possessed themselves of it; in which were 300 French marines, 50 Spaniards, and 40 guns. This success contributed greatly to Admiral Hopson’s breaking and cutting the boom, whereby the Queen’s ships got into the harbour.’

It is further recited, that the attack was made with great resolution and bravery, and the good conduct of the land-forces contributed much to the success.

On August 24, 1704, his Lordship was made Brigadier-General of her Majesty’s forces; on Jan. 1, 1706-7, a Major-General; and on Jan. 1, 1708-9, Lieutenant-General of her Majesty’s forces; and was by her Majesty appointed one of the Commissioners to inspect and regulate the cloathing of the army, and the accounts thereof. On the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, his regiment was broke; and, on the accession of George I. he was constituted Colonel of the twenty-fifth regiment of foot, Jan. 27, 1714-15². On June 17, 1721, his Majesty conferred on him the third regiment of horse; and on March 9, 1726-7, he was constituted Colonel and Captain of the fourth troop of horse-guards. On Oct. 27, 1735, he was made General of horse; and on a promotion of general officers, July 17, 1739, his Lordship was constituted Field-Marshal of all his Majesty’s forces. His Lordship, in 1720, was constituted General and Commander in chief of all his Majesty’s forces in Ireland; and was one of the Lords Justices of that kingdom, and Commander in chief of all his Majesty’s forces there, till his decease. He died at his house in Arlington-street, St. James’s, on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1740, and was buried at Walton upon Thames, in Surry. His death was generally lamented; being of a most affable deportment, and possessed of very amiable qualities and virtues.

His Lordship’s first lady was Mary, widow of Lionel Earl of Orrery, by whom he had no issue. He secondly married Grace, daughter and coheir of John Senhouse, of Netherhall, in the county of Cumberland, Esq; and by her, who died on May 10, 1755, left an only daughter, named Grace, sole heir to his estate, late wife to Charles Earl of Middlesex, son and heir-apparent of his Grace the Duke of Dorset.

Robert Boyle, the youngest son, though dignified with no title of honour (as it is remarkable all his other brothers, who arrived to years of maturity, were) yet became no less famous than the rest, for many rare and eminent qualities;

as if Providence designed every branch of this noble stem to do good in their generation, and leave an example for our imitation. His life and studies were an ornament to our nation; whereupon a short abstract thereof, taken from a celebrated ^a author, is here exhibited.

‘ The promising blossoms of his great piety and capacity (says Bishop Burnet) began to appear very early; and after he had passed the trivial schools in Ireland, he studied at Leyden in Holland; from whence he travelled into France, Switzerland, Italy, &c. without receiving the least tincture of the vices of the places or times. He often owned, that his piety received a great increase by his converse with the godly and learned Archbishop Usher, who daily cultivated the hopeful seeds which he foresaw would produce such a glorious harvest. He did for many years so exactly study the holy scriptures in the original languages, that he could readily quote both the Hebrew and Greek; and understood that sacred book so well, as few, whose profession did oblige them to it, could equal him in it.

‘ His veneration for the name of God was so profound, that he never pronounced it without a discernible pause. He was constant in his secret addresses at his throne; and in all his enquiries into nature, his chief design was, to raise higher thoughts, in himself and others, of the greatness, glory, wisdom, and goodness of God: and in that article of his will, relating to the Royal Society; he recommends it to them, and other searchers into physical truths, to refer their attainments to the glory of the great Author of nature, and the comfort of mankind.

‘ Having possessed himself with such an amiable view of Christianity, separated from the superstition or souness of parties, he rejoiced in every discovery from nature, which might either illustrate it, or remove objections against it, having always considered it as a system of truths which ought to purify the heart and practice.

‘ He loved nothing that might lessen that, nor any nicety which occasioned divisions among Christians; so that, for the advancement of pure and disinterested Christianity, he left by his will a liberal provision for a certain number of well-digested sermons, on purpose to evince the truth of the Christian religion in general, without touching upon subdivisions among Christians in particular; which are annually preached, and are remembered as Mr. Boyle’s Lectures.

^a Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury’s sermon at his funeral.

‘ He was so zealous for propagating our holy religion, that he was at the charge of a translation and impression of the New Testament in the Malayan tongue, which he sent over all the East Indies. He gave a noble reward to him who translated Grotius’s incomparable book of the Truth of the Christian religion into Arabic; and was at the charge of an impression, which he took care to have distributed where that language obtains. He resolved also, to have an impression in the Turkish language; but the company, thinking it became them to do it, suffered him only to contribute his large share. He gave 700*l.* towards the charge of the Irish Bible, which he ordered to be distributed in Ireland; and contributed liberally towards the Welch Bible; and to that in Irish, for the Highlands of Scotland.

‘ He gave in his life 300*l.* *per ann.* towards propagating the Christian religion in America; and gave 100*l.* to the East-India company towards their designs of the like nature in the East-Indies; intending a much greater sum, when the work should be set on foot to purpose. And as his zeal was lively towards the greatest concerns of religion, he avoided entering too far into those things, which have weakened and distracted Christianity; had an utter aversion to whatever was destructive of morality and charity; and was particularly zealous against all severities and persecutions upon the account of religion.

‘ He approved of the church of England’s doctrine, and never separated from her communion; was charitable in his opinion towards dissenters, and plentifully supplied their necessities; so that as he shut himself up in no party, neither did he shut out any party from him. He had been solicited to take orders, but declined it, conceiving that what he wrote in defence of religion might have more authority, when he did not share in the church’s patrimony.

‘ His charity to those in want, and bounty to learned men, was extraordinary, but without ostentation. He was particularly liberal to persons in distress, without letting them know from whence it came; that for several years his charity exceeded 1000*l.* *per annum.* And as he had a good estate, he made a good use of it; denying himself in all worldly pomp, and applying himself constantly to his studies, and philosophical experiments.

‘ He was decently chearful, and had nothing of that moroseness, which philosophers and men of extraordinary devotion are sometimes inclinable to: he made true judgments of men and things; his advices were sound, yet

‘ cautious

cautious and modest; and his invention fruitful to suggest good expedients.

He withdrew early from courts and public affairs; yet was always honourably treated by his princes. He was very sagacious in discerning men's talents; and had such a vast scheme of projects, that he could quickly set those at work, who had leisure and capacity; and, when he saw them engaged, would enable them by a handsome present to carry it on. He was very well versed in Rabbinical learning, and the fathers; had nicely considered the whole controversies of religion, and thoroughly understood the body of divinity; he was absolute master of the mathematics, and knew the utmost in geometry; geography in its several parts, with history and books of travels, were his diversion. He was expert in all the parts of physic; but for the history of nature, of the productions of all countries, of the virtues and improvements of plants, ores, and minerals, with their varieties in different climates, he was, perhaps, the perfectest and exactest man in the world, which enabled him to make a greater number of different experiments, than any man that ever we read of; and he delivered his discoveries so exactly, according to truth, that they may be safely depended upon. But his peculiar and beloved study was chemistry; in which he engaged with no avaricious design, but only to find out nature, to see of what principles things were compounded, and into what they might be resolved; and to prepare good medicaments, without spending his estate and time upon high pretensions, but kept always within compass.

He made chemistry much the better, and himself never the worse or the poorer by it, making it an entertainment to himself, and a charity to others; the products being disposed by his sister Ranelagh, &c. to whom he entrusted it. In short, his knowledge and great performances this way are valued through the world, and his numerous writings universally esteemed.

He died on Dec. 30, 1691, aged 64; and was buried on the South side of the chancel of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, near the body of his sister Ranelagh; who, as *they were pleasant in their lives, in their deaths they were not divided*; as he did not survive her above a week, the grief for her decease putting him into convulsion fits, which carried him off.

^b Bp. Burnet's Funeral Sermon on Mr. Boyle.
vol. 2. p. 833.

^c Wood's Fasti Oxon.

The Countess of Ranelagh lived to a great age, deceasing on Dec. 23, 1691; and her character in life was so amiable, as deserves particular mention. Her learned, virtuous, good brother, the Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq; made her by his last will and testament one of his executors, with an honourable testimony of her great merits; but she died before him, as already mentioned. She had lived the longest on the most public scene, and made the greatest figure in all the revolutions of these kingdoms, for above fifty years, of any woman of her age. She employed her whole time, interest, and estate, in doing good; and as her great understanding, with the vast esteem she was in, made all persons, in their several turns of grandeur, desire and value her friendship, it gave her a title to use her interest with them for the service of others, though she never made advantage of it to any end or design of her own. She was contented with her fortune; and though she was twice stript thereof, it made no impression on her; but was the general intercessor for all persons of merit or want. This had in her the better grace, and was both more Christian and more effectual, as it was not limited within any narrow compass of parties or relations. She divided her charities and friendships, her esteem as well as her bounty, with the truest regard to merit, and her own obligations, without any difference on account of opinion. She had a vast reach both of knowledge and apprehension; an universal affability, and easiness of access: an humility that descended to the meanest persons and concerns; an obliging kindness and readiness to advise those who had no occasion for any further assistance from her. And, with all these and many other excellent qualities, she had the deepest sense of religion, with the most constant turn of thought and discourse that way, known in that age. Her honourable brother, the celebrated Robert Boyle, lived with her for the greatest part of forty-seven years, with such mutual confidence, as improved the relation, under which they were born^d, to the more exalted and endearing name of friend.

I now come to RICHARD Boyle, the son and heir aforesaid; who is mentioned, in his noble father's *True Remembrances*, as I have cited, and distinguished himself by many brave actions in Ireland. On July 5, 1635, he was^e married, in the chapel in Skipton-castle in Craven, to the Lady Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.

^d Burnet ut antea, p. 33, 34.
penes Tao. Com. Leicest. v. 3. f. 142.

^e MS. Record. de Famil. Clifford,

In 1642, his Lordship and the Lord Inchiquin had the command of those forces ^f that defeated the Irish army near Lisfearrol. But, after other successes, a cessation of arms being agreed on with the Irish, Sept. 15, 1643, he carried over his forces into the King's service in England; landed with them near ^g Chester, in February, 1643-4; and from thence marching into Dorsetshire, joined his sovereign; who, in consideration of that real assistance and ready supply by him then seasonably given, and by reason of his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Henry Earl of Cumberland, was, by letters-patent bearing date November 4, 1644, the 20th year of his reign, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Clifford of Laneshorough, in the county of York.

His Lordship continued in England till all places were delivered up to the power of the parliament, and was then suffered to compound for his estate; but, going beyond the seas before he had perfected his composition ^h, the house of Commons, in Jan. 1646, ordered a committee to consider of several debts owing by the Earl of Cork.

This noble Earl was serviceable in the restoration of King Charles II. who, in consideration of his faithful services, both in England and Ireland, as also for the great merits of the said Henry Earl of Cumberland, was pleased to create him, by other letters-patent bearing date on March 20, 1663-4, the 16th year of his reign, Earl of Burlington, alias Bridlington, in com' Ebor. On March 13, 1666, he was constituted Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of the city of York and county of the same; also on February 2, 1679, Custos Rotulorum thereof. In 1689, in King James's parliament in Ireland, he was attainted; but King William called his Lordship to his privy-council, and confirmed him in his post of Lord High Treasurer of Ireland. This Earl died, in the 86th year of his age, on January 15, 1697-8; and by Elizabeth, his wife, aforesaid (who died on January 6, 1690) had issue three sons and five daughters, viz. Francis, baptised on April 8, 1636, who died young; Charles, Lord Clifford; Richard, third son, who going to sea a volunteer against the Dutch, in the same ship with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, lost his life with the Earl of Falmouth, and the Lord Muskerry, who fell all three by one cannon-shot, in the great engagement, June 3, 1665, in Solebay; Lady Frances, eldest daughter, married first to Colonel Courtney,

^f Cox's Hist. of Ireland, p. 112.

^g Whitlock's Memorials, p. 78.

^h Ibid. p. 237.

secondly to Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roscommon in Ireland; Lady Catharine, who died in her childhood; Lady Elizabeth, married to Nicholas Tufton, Earl of Thanet; Lady Anne, married to Edward Montagu, Earl of Sandwich; and Lady Henrietta, to Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.

Charles, his second but eldest surviving son, in 1 Will. and Mary, was called up to the house of Peers, by the title of Lord Clifford of Laneshorough, and died in the lifetime of his father, on October 12, 1694. He married first Jane, the youngest daughter and coheir to William Duke of Somerset, by whom he had issue four sons and six daughters; 1. Richard, who died on April 9, 1675; 2. Charles, who afterwards succeeded in the earldom; 3. Henry Boyle, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Principal Secretary of State in the reign of Queen Anne, who was created a Peer of this realm, by the title of Lord Carleton, Oct. 26, 1714. 1 Geo. I. and died President of the Council, unmarried, on March 14, 1724-5, at his house in Pall-Mall, which he bequeathed to Frederick late Prince of Wales and his successors; 4. William, who died in his infancy. Frances, eldest daughter, died young; Elizabeth was married to James Earl of Barrimore, of the kingdom of Ireland; Jane died young; Mary was married to James Duke of Queensberry in Scotland, after Duke of Dover in England; and Arabella was wedded to Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburn in Ireland; and another Frances, that died in her childhood.

The lady, their mother, departed this life on November 23, 1679, aged 42 years, 4 months, and 17 days; and on December 8 following, was buried in St. Nicholas's chapel, in Westminster-abbey.

Whereupon this Charles Lord Clifford married to his second wife the Lady Arethusa, sixth daughter of George Earl of Berkeley, by whom he had issue one daughter, Arethusa, married to James Vernon, Esq; son of James Vernon, Esq; one of the Principal Secretaries of State to King William.

Charles, the eldest son, who succeeded his grandfather, Richard Earl of Burlington, was one of the gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to King William, and sworn of his Privy-council; and, on Sept. 29, 1699, constituted Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and appointed one of the commissioners to treat of a union with Scotland, in the reign of Queen Anne. His Lordship married Juliana, sole daughter and heir to Henry Noel, of North Luffenham in Rutlandshire, Esq; second son of Edward Viscount Campden; and departed this life, universally lamented, on February.

bruary 9, 1703-4; his lady surviving, who died in the 73d year of her age, Oct. 17, 1750, and on the 31st. of the same month was carried to be interred by her Lord at Lanesborough in Yorkshire; leaving Richard Earl of Burlington, and four daughters; Lady Elizabeth, married on August 28, 1719, to Sir Henry Bedingsfield, of Oxborough in Norfolk, Bart. Lady Juliana, to Charles Lord Bruce, son and heir-apparent of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury; Lady Jane, unmarried; Lady Henrietta, wedded to the Hon. Henry Boyle, of Castle-Martyr in the kingdom of Ireland, and Earl of Shannon in Ireland, after-mentioned: also Mary, a daughter, first-born, and Catharine, third-born, who both died young.

Which Richard Earl of Burlington, born on April 25, 1695, was married on March 21, 1720-1, to the Lady Dorothy Savile, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of William Savile, Marquis of Hallifax; and by her (who died on Sept. 21, 1758) he had issue three daughters; Lady Dorothy, born on May 14, 1724, and married on Oct. 10, 1741, to George Earl of Euston, son and heir-apparent to Charles Duke of Grafton, but died, leaving no issue by him, on May 2, 1742; Lady Juliana, born on April 21, 1727, died on March 11, 1730-1; Lady Charlotte, born in the year 1731, married to William Marquis of Hartington, son and successor to William third Duke of Devonshire.

His Lordship, on June 18, 1730, was installed one of the Knights Companions of the most noble order of the Garter; and in the 18th stall in St. George's chapel at Windsor is a plate of his arms, and the following inscription under it:

Du tres noble et puissant Seigneur, Richard Boyle, Comte de Burlington, et aussi de Cork, Visconte de Dungarvan et Kinalmeaky en Ireland, Baron Clifford de Londesburgh, et aussi Baron Boyle de Youghall, et Baron de Bandon en Ireland, grand trisorier d'Ireland, seigneur lieutenant et garde des rolles del'Occidental Riding de York, seigneur lieutenant de la citè, province ou aynsty de York, vice-admiral de Yorkshire, garde des rolles du Septentrional Riding de Yorkshire, gouverneur en chéf de la province de Cork, et de la citè et province de la citè de Cork, conestable et senèchal du chateau, seigneurie et de l'honneur de Knaref-burgh, conseiller du Roy en son conseil privé, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, installe au chateau de Windesfor, le 18 jour de Juin, 1730.

On June 21, 1731, his Lordship was constituted Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. In 1732, his Lordship being at the city of York, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, &c. sent a deputation to return their thanks to him for the favour he had done them in building their assembly-room, and other benefactions to the city, and to beg his Lordship's leave to present him with the freedom thereof; whereunto giving his consent, they presented him with it in a gold box. In 1733, he resigned his place of Captain of the Band of Pensioners. His Lordship afterwards lived retired, busying himself in his fine gardens at Chiswick, and employing himself in architecture, wherein he was consulted by several of the nobility, and was a benefactor towards the building of several public edifices. He departed this life at his seat at Chiswick, on December 3, 1753; and seven days after, his remains were carried from his house in Piccadilly to be interred at Laneshorough. In him his English honours became extinct; but his Lordship's titles in Ireland devolved on his heir-male, the Right Hon. John Earl of Cork, and of Orrery, Lord Viscount Dungarvan, Baron Boyle of Marston in the kingdom of England, Baron of Youghall, and Baron of Broghill. I shall therefore now proceed to treat of Roger, the fifth son of Richard Earl of Cork, created by King Charles I. Earl of Orrery, and Lord Broghill.

Which ROGER Boyleⁱ was knighted before he was seven years of age, viz. on April 7, 1628; and at the intercession of his father, the Earl of Cork, King Charles I. by letters patent, bearing date on February 28 following, created him a Peer^k of the kingdom of Ireland, by the stile and title of Lord Broghill, Baron of Broghill, in com^l Cork; afterwards erected into a lordship and manor. After his education in the college of Dublin, he was sent to travel; and, returning to the English court in 1639, appeared so accomplished, that Algernon Earl of Northumberland conferred on him the command of his own troop of horse, in that expedition into the North of England against the Scots.

In 1641, he had the command^l of a troop of horse raised by his father the Earl of Cork, and distinguished himself in several encounters with the Irish rebels. On July 4, 1642 (as observed in the history of^m Ireland) the Lord Broghill, on his return from the relief of Knockmore, met a party of rebels strongly posted near Capoquin; and though he had but 60

ⁱ Ex Collect. per Hen. St. George, MS. penes Joh. Com. Egmont. ^k Pat. 3 Car. I. See an Extract of the King's Letter for his creation, dated Westminster, 30 Nov. Anno 3 Car. I. in Smith's History of the county of Cork, vol. 1. p. 314. ^l Cox's Hist. of Ireland, p. 95. ^m Ibid. p. 112. Love's MS. Memoirs of the Earl of Orrery, p. 307.

horse, and 140 foot, yet he boldly charged them, killed two of their best captains, and 200 of their soldiers, with very little loss. He was afterwards, the same year, in the battle of Lis-carrol. He, with three of his brothers, by their gallant behaviour, obtained a compleat victory over the rebels, headed by six lords of their party. In the engagement, his brother, the Lord Kinalmeaky, was killed; and his Lordship ventured so far, that he was taken prisoner, but immediately rescued by the courage of some of his own men. His Lordship acted with vigour against them, till the cessation of arms, Sept. 15, 1643, which he earnestly opposed, foreseeing it would be destructive to the Protestant interest in Ireland. On which account his Lordship was at the head of a petition of the Protestants at Munster, to the Marquis of Ormond, Lieutenant-General, and the council of Ireland, setting forth, with great weight, their grievances, and beseeching them to call to mind, that his Majesty gave his royal assent to an act of parliament, obliging himself not to grant any pardon or terms of peace to the rebels, without the consent of his parliament of England. And being afterwards daily alarmed with plots of the Papists, who, among other contrivances, had formed a design on the city of Cork, he, with the Earl of Inchiquin, Sir William Fenton, and others, did, on July 18, 1644, write to his Majesty, 'That no peace could be concluded with the Irish rebels, which would not bring unto his Majesty, and the English in general, a far greater prejudice, than the shew of a peace there would bring them advantage, &c. And thereupon besought him, that he would not so much regard so inconsiderable a handful of people as they were, as to purchase but a seeming security, by leaving thereby the Protestant religion, in all likelihood, to be extirpated, and his Majesty obnoxious to the loss of that kingdom; further beseeching his Majesty, that he would be pleased to proclaim again the Irish to be rebels, and not to pardon those who have committed so many barbarous crimes, that they are as far above description, as they are short of honesty; the Irish professing they had his Majesty's commission for what they did. The true sense of which devilish aspersion cast upon his Majesty, with other reasons, made them resolve to die a thousand deaths, rather than condescend to any peace, referring themselves in other things to their declaration.'

But such a dissatisfactory answer had they from the King, that the Lord Broghill, (who was made Governor of Limerick) with the Earl of Ichiquin, put themselves under the protection of the parliament, and by their courage and conduct, drove the rebels out of most of the port-towns in Munster, and other considerable places there, and formed a body of 12,000 men

in arms. His particular successes against the rebels are recited in Whitlock's Memorials, Cox's History of Ireland, &c. and rendered him so considerable, that Cromwell caressed him by all the arts he was master of, and received him as his intimate friend.

In a manuscript account of his life, wrote by Mr. Love, and in the possession of the late Earl of Orrery, the circumstances of Cromwell's bringing him over to his interests are thus related :

‘ My Lord did me the honour to converse more intimately with me, than is easily credible, and to honour me with the whole of that great, that greatest instance of Divine Providence (tho’ at first with the greatest regret) the wisdom of God led him through.

‘ On the martyrdom of King Charles the First, my Lord retired to a private life, to his house at Marston-Bigot, near Frome, in the West of England, where he had a letter from the Royal orphan, King Charles the Second, then in exile : That his Majesty had provided two small ships to carry him to Ireland ; that he was sensible his Lordship was beloved, and could influence the Southern Protestants of Ireland ; and that he wanted only my Lord Broghill to go with him.

‘ My Lord was pleased with the King’s command, and immediately sent, in answer,

“ That he hoped to be very soon with his Majesty : That no one in England knew the secret but his wife, and his sister Ranelagh, at whose house, in the Old Mall, he was to come in the dusk, with only four servants (on a certain day) to take his leave of her, and would then set out.”

‘ My Lord came, and was no sooner housed, but heard a voice ask for the Lord Broghill : he thereupon charged his faithful sister with treachery, but her protestation of being innocent tempered him. The messenger, a slightly lieutenant, said the Lord General Cromwell sent him to know when and where he might wait on his Lordship. My Lord answered, they were utter strangers, and therefore sent the messenger back, as if he mistook the name. Cromwell, who was near for the purpose, troubled the lieutenant with several returns. At length, by mutual consent, a meeting was appointed the next morning early in St. James’s garden.

‘ Cromwell was first there, with many officers for the Irish expedition. They both met in the middle of the garden, where all stood back, while he thus began :

“ My Lord, you owe me the greatest obligation.” My Lord answered, if he knew it he would acknowledge it ; that he did not owe above 100 l. in the city, and believed his creditor required no such bondsman.

‘ Crom-

‘ Cromwell said, “ It was no such trifle ; but body for body
 “ to the parliament, who resolved on his life for corresponding
 “ with Charles Stuart [so they called the King]. In short,
 “ time is precious, &c. Yesterday an express informed the
 “ house that the strong castle of Guernsey is taken : the first
 “ papers in Secretary Cooper’s cabinet were a copy of the
 “ King’s letter to Lord Broghill, and Lord Broghill’s an-
 “ swer ; and here they both are. I have a respite for your
 “ life ; but the dilemma is short. If you will go with me
 “ on this expedition, to reduce the Irish rebels, you may
 “ live, otherwise you certainly die.”

‘ ’Twas then concluded, that my Lord should have liberty
 ‘ to send to the King, and, if the King consented, he would
 ‘ go.

‘ The King immediately consented ; but with a caution,
 ‘ if ever God gave him an opportunity, to remember his al-
 ‘ legiance.

‘ Cromwell and his Lordship set out together for Ireland.
 ‘ Oliver made a bloody entrance at Drogheda. The Lord
 ‘ Broghill went southward, and reduced Kinsale, Cork,
 ‘ Bandon, and Youghall, without the effusion of blood.’

Sir Richard Cox, in his History of Ireland, recitesⁿ, that
 the Lord Broghill brought the whole county of Cork to join
 against the rebels ; being inhabited by English, who could
 not endure the thoughts of joining with the Irish against their
 own countrymen ; and therefore all the towns there revolted
 at once from the Marquis of Ormond, and proved very ad-
 vantageous to Cromwell, who otherwise had been forced to
 a long and dangerous march to Dublin, or embarked his men
 on board the fleet, that coasted as he marched. Afterwards
 the Lord Broghill performed another very considerable ser-
 vice, which is thus related^o : ‘ Whilst Cromwell was be-
 ‘ sieging Clomell, which proved the hardest task he under-
 ‘ took in Ireland, the titular Bishop of Ross had got 5000
 ‘ men, which were daily increasing, with design to raise the
 ‘ siege ; but the Lord Broghill, being at Castle-Lyons,
 ‘ had secret intimation from his brother-in-law, General
 ‘ Barry,’ “ That the Irish had cast off the King’s authority,
 “ and had put all into the hands of their clergy ; and that
 “ Ormond, discovering their design, gave liberty to the
 “ Protestants, of his army to treat with Cromwell ; and that
 “ 20,000 men would suddenly be in arms, under command
 “ of the Bishop of Ross.” ‘ Whereupon the Lord Broghill
 ‘ posted to Cromwell ; and obtained of him 2000 horse and
 ‘ dragoons, and 1600 foot ; he marched with incredible cele-

‘ rity to Carigdroghid, garrisoned by the Bishop’s forces ;
 ‘ and, leaving his foot there, marched with his horse
 ‘ to Maccroom. The Irish, on his approach, fired the
 ‘ castle there, and retired to the rest of their army, which
 ‘ to the number of 5000, were in the park. The Lord
 ‘ Broghill pursued them, and, coming up with their forces,
 ‘ attacked them, with such vigour, that he totally routed them,
 ‘ and took the Bishop prisoner, who promised, if he would
 ‘ spare his life, he would cause Carigdroghid to surrender ;
 ‘ but when he was brought to the castle, he advised them to
 ‘ hold it out to the last ; whereupon he was immediately
 ‘ hanged. However, his Lordship soon after took the castle
 ‘ by a stratagem.’ Whitlock^p, reciting this action, says,
 that on May 24, 1650, letters came from the league before
 Clomell, that the Lord Broghill had slain about 700, took
 many prisoners, and totally routed the whole party.

Under his Lordship’s command, another signal victory
 was obtained over the Irish in 1651 ; gained by his vigi-
 lance, conduct, and courage. Ireton was besieging Li-
 merick, and resolved to take it, being the last place of any
 consideration that held out ; and therefore, as Sir Richard
 Cox observes^q, he formed an army volant, under the Lord
 Broghill, to encounter the Irish, that distressed them in the
 siege. ‘ The Lord Broghill proceeded with all the brisk-
 ‘ ness and expedition that a brave and diligent captain was
 ‘ capable of, and in a few days came so near the enemy, that
 ‘ they could perceive each others fires ; they being three miles
 ‘ on the South, and his Lordship three miles on the North
 ‘ side of Black Water. The Irish army were double his num-
 ‘ ber of horse, and thrice as many foot, as the English : ne-
 ‘ vertheless Broghill passed the river early in the morning,
 ‘ and meeting some Irish gentlemen that were under protec-
 ‘ tion, they told him, they came thither out of curiosity,
 ‘ because of a prophecy, “ That the last battle in Ireland
 ‘ should be at Knocknaclashy ;” which they supposed would
 ‘ happen, as both armies were so near. Lord Broghill in-
 ‘ quired who was to have the victory : they shook their
 ‘ heads, and said, “ The English.”’

His Lordship marched to Knocknaclashy ; and the enemy
 retiring, he marched back again, where he intended to quar-
 ter ; and then the Irish fell on his rear : so that the battle
 happened in the very place spoke of in the morning. They
 fought with great spirit, horse-head to horse-head, sword-
 in-hand, till at length the Lord Broghill, with the right

^p Memorials, p. 439.

^q Hist. of Ireland, vol. 2. p. 67.

wing, routed the left wing of the enemy; and then the left wing under Major Wallis, valiantly made good their ground; but a fresh party of the Irish, falling on him, had like to put the victory in dispute, till his Lordship bid his men cry, 'They run, they run;' which induced the first rank of the Irish to look back; and those behind seeing their faces, concluded they were running, and so fled. However, they had a stand of pikes, which stood so firm, that with great difficulty they were broken, and then their whole army were entirely routed, with great slaughter, by a fierce and vigorous pursuit, which lasted till night.

Sir Richard Cox^r observes of this battle, that it was the last fought in that war, according to the Irish prophecy; and that it was fair both before and after the fight, but during the conflict, there was a great storm of thunder, lightning, and rain; and that amongst the baggage were taken a peck of charms, whereon was written, 'This is the print of our lady's foot; and whoever wears it, and says twenty Ave-Maries, shall be free from gun-shot.'

Whitlock^s recites, that the Irish army was commanded by the Lord Muskerry, and that the charge was very desperate on both sides; the Lord Broghill had 120 horsemen shot, and 30 killed: That his Lordship charged him that led up the opposite wing, and killed him; but the Irish were so numerous, that his own troop, which consisted of gentlemen reformadoes, was charged in front, flank, and rear, both by horse and foot; amongst which his Lordship was so far engaged, that they offered him quarter, and upon refusal thereof, they cried, 'Kill the fellow in the gold-lac'd coat;' which had been effected, if a lieutenant of his troop had not come in to his rescue, whose horse was killed under him, and himself twice shot; whereby the Lord Broghill got off with a dry beating by the pikemen; but his horse received three shots: That the Irish lost 600 men; but few were taken, besides some officers of the field: That the defeated army had designed conjunction with the Leinster forces, and the relief of Limerick.

The Irish afterwards were so dispirited, that Limerick surrendered; and they never made head again, but were in general reduced. His Lordship had several other encounters with the enemy (recited by Sir Richard Cox and Whitlock) which were so concerted, and with such vigilance and intrepidity executed, that victory ever attended him, though he always engaged with forces very superior to him in number. And it may justly be said, it was owing principally to his Lordship's conduct

and valour that the Irish so soon submitted to the English government.

At the end of the war, his Lordship returned to England; being in 1654^t elected one of the representatives of the kingdom of Ireland, to sit that year in the parliament at Westminster; and was caressed by Cromwell, and the heads of his party, to engage him in their interest. When the crowns of these kingdoms were, by that parliament, offered to Cromwell, he was desirous of hearing their arguments, to induce his acceptance thereof; and on that occasion the Lord Broghill, being one of the committee sent to him, made two learned speeches in favour of a regal government; which, with others on that subject, were then printed in a small octavo, page 25 and 67; to which I refer.

Mr. Love, in his account, hath these further particulars:
 ‘ Cromwell sent his Lordship to Scotland; where, by methods
 ‘ of lenity, he brought that people to a decorum, having dealt
 ‘ with Mr. John Douglas, David Dick, Gillespy, and Campbell, whom he pleasantly called “The four Popes of Scotland.” His prudent government opened a passage for General Monk’s easy succession.

‘ Cromwell, not long before he died, began to grow jealous
 ‘ of his Lordship, and so narrowly watched him, that, before his return from the Bear-tavern at the bridge, where he
 ‘ supped with Cromwell’s children (Lord Falconbridge and
 ‘ Lord Carlisle) the tapster sent him notice “of their drinking
 ‘ the King’s health.”

‘ After Oliver’s death, his son Richard, who succeeded, was
 ‘ persuaded by Lieutenant general Desborough, a violent man,
 ‘ to summon a council of all the military officers to meet at
 ‘ Wallingford-house. His Lordship soon perceived this must
 ‘ end in a flux of blood, and persuaded Richard suddenly to
 ‘ dissolve that dreadful assembly. This put the aspiring General into such a fret, as made England too warm for his Lordship; who retired to his country-house, near Cork harbour, in Ireland, having the bare and empty title of Master of the
 ‘ Ordnance.

‘ The strange proceedings of the long parliament (called the
 ‘ Rump) gave his Lordship hopes that matters began to ripen
 ‘ for the restoring of the royal family. Among other fears,
 ‘ they grew jealous of the Lord Broghill, and sent Serjeant
 ‘ Steele, Lord Chancellor, Judge Cooke, Corbet, and another,
 ‘ to Dublin, to secure his Lordship, if he did not engage for all
 ‘ the protestants of Munster. But he screwed them to the dilemma, either to give him the command of that province,

‘ or his private liberty. Being commanded to an antichamber, he overheard Steele very worthily baffle the others, in favour of himself, who only threatened him, and sent him home.

‘ His Lordship (having formerly hinted matters to General Monk) at his return to his country retirement, seeing the government run into wild measures, took that occasion to treat with the chiefs of Munster, such as Brodrick (father of the Lord Chancellor Brodrick of Ireland) Coulthorp, Clayton, Kyrle, Dillon, Pyne, Denny, King, Foulke, Jephson, Purdon, &c. In a little time he brought them all into his interest except Wilson, Governor of Limerick, whom he ventured at distantly. Wilson assured him, he would be for him, be the design what it would. Thereupon his Lordship put to him, ‘ Suppose a King was to be set up ;’ Wilson consented to it, and at his return from his Lordship, stopped at Rathcormick (Colonel Barry’s seat) and thence sent his servant (to prevent my Lord’s jealousy) giving him assurance under his hand, to his confusion, if he was not sincere.

‘ His Lordship thereupon sent his brother, the Lord Shannon, with eight lines in a small scrip of paper, nicely quilled in the collar of his doublet, to assure the King, he had 5000 protestant subjects, all tried resolute men, at or near Cork, ready to attend his Majesty. The Lord Shannon found the King at Brussels, who agreed to go to Ireland, and had provided disguises for that purpose: but, in the interim, the King received certain advice, that Monk designed his restoration in England; and acknowledging Lord Broghill’s singular loyalty, gave him all assurances of his favour. And, the first time he spoke in council after his restoration, he mentioned his obligations to the Lord Broghill, and the protestants of Ireland.’

His Lordship had the chief care in disposing all those who were in the King’s interest in Ireland, to declare for a free parliament. And in January 1659-60, as Sir Richard Cox observes in his history of that kingdom, surprized the castle of Dublin, and seized those who were entrusted with the government, and sent them to England. After which, their first act was to order a fast and humiliation for their sins; among which the murder of the King was enumerated; and all their actions were suitable: so that they seemed to contend, with England, which should be most forward in restoring the King. On Feb. 14, they published a memorable declaration for a full and free parliament in Ireland, and the re-admission of the secluded members in the parliament of England. And the convention meeting in Ireland, pursuant to it, on March 14, published a declaration to the same purpose; also on May 14, accepted of his

his Majesty's declaration from Breda, of April 14, and cheerfully concurred in his restoration.

On Sept. 5, 1660, in consideration of his services, he was created Earl of Orrery, in the kingdom of Ireland; and, at the same time, made Lord President of the province of Munster. Also, in October 1660, he was declared one of the three Lords Justices of Ireland, who managed affairs there with great candor and moderation, as observed by the continuator of Sir Richard Baker's chronicle. The next year he had the command of a regiment and an independent company in his Majesty's service; and, with John Lord Viscount Massareen, was made collector of all such monies as were prescribed by his Majesty's declaration of November 30, 1660. Likewise, on January 14, 1661, he and the Lord Chancellor were sworn Lords Justices. And, on April 30, 1662, they published an indulgence to dissenters, and continued in the government until July 28, 1662. The King chiefly entrusted the whole settlement of Ireland to his Lordship's conduct; and it is observed by the writers of his life, that the protestants there may bless the day the Lord Orrery was born, who confirmed those old soldiers in their possessions, who had given their children liberal education, so that they became professors of law, divinity, and physic.

In the year 1663, he obtained a patent for fairs and markets to be held for ever in his two villages of Rathgogran, called Charleville, and Ballymartra, now Castlemark: and, by his great credit with the King, he sometime after procured those two places to be erected into boroughs, which return four members to the present parliament in Ireland; with the nomination of recorders, town-clerks, clerks of the market, and other officers, to him and his heirs for ever.

Being Lord President of Munster, where he had full power both civil and military, his Lordship was very active in diverting any designs prejudicial to the interest of his country. Sir Richard Cox takes notice^a, that, in the year 1663, the Earl of Orrery discovered to the Lord Lieutenant a design of the fanatics to seize the castle of Dublin on May 21, whereby it was seasonably prevented. And the writer of his life informs us, that, on the French war, in the year 1667, having intelligence that the Duke de Beaufort, Admiral of France, was preparing to make a descent on Kinsale, he, with hardly credible application and dispatch, immediately encamped all the militia and standing army of Munster, and brought some of the biggest guns out of his Majesty's ships of war, planted batteries along the shore, laid a boom or chain across the channel to secure the ships in the harbour, and was in a few days so well

^a Hist. of Ireland, p. 6.

provided in every particular (being all the time nobly entertained and assisted by Sir Robert Southwell, and attended by all the gentry of Munster) that Monsieur Beaufort gave over his design. Nevertheless, being sensible, that, on any war with France, the kingdom lay very much exposed to an invasion; and that as Kinsale was the best harbour throughout his Majesty's dominions, yet being without any fortifications, whereby it might protect our ships from foreign enemies; he prevailed with his Majesty to permit him to erect a fort there, which was begun about the year 1670, and almost finished in three years time; which in 1678, being reviewed by the Duke of Ormond, his Grace, in honour of his then Majesty, named it Charles-fort, and is now one of the best sea-ports in the kingdom.

His Lordship and the Duke of Ormond had continued in an intimate correspondence from the restoration; but in 1669, a misunderstanding happening between them, he was deprived of the presidentship of Munster about the year 1672. Yet, as a recompence for the loss of that place, his Majesty presented him with 8000 l. and mediated a reconciliation between him and the Duke of Ormond. His Lordship afterwards concerned himself very little in public affairs, but spent the remainder of his life chiefly in a Christian preparation for eternity. He made his last will and testament, Sept. 30, 1676; with a codicil annexed, dated Sept. 18, 1679; and lies buried at Youghall, where a monument is erected to his memory, with this inscription:

Memorix sacrum
 ROGERI BOYLE, primi Comitis
 de ORRERY and Baronis
 de BROGHILL;
 qui dum vixit multis pariter & summis
 honoribus & officiis fungebatur:
 Mortuus vero summo cum viventium luctu
 obiit decimo sexto
 die OCTOBRI, Anno Domini 1679,
 Annoq; Ætatis suæ 59.
 De quo non hic plura requirat lector,
 quoniam, omnia de ingenio & moribus
 vel ex fame,
 vel ex operibus dignoscere possit.

By his said will, writing himself ' Roger Earl of Orrery, Governor of his Majesty's castle and city of Limerick, Major-General of his Majesty's army in Ireland, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council of England and Ireland. First, I humbly commit my soul to Almighty God, hoping only in his mercy, thro' faith in the meritorious death of my Redeemer, the
 ' Lord

‘ Lord Jesus Christ, to be made a blessed partaker of the eternal happiness which he hath purchased with his blood for all those who trust in him, and obey his word. And my body, if I shall die in the province of Munster, I desire may be decently buried in the collegiate church at Youghall, in that isle or part thereof, where my dear deceased father erected a monument or tomb, and to be laid at his feet. And I desire my executrix, or overseers, hereafter named, that I may be buried there without vain pomp or ostentation; and that not above 100*l.* sterling be laid out for a tomb for me.’

The rest of his will shews his excellent prudence and judgment in settling his estate, and tender affection to his lady and children. He constitutes Margaret Countess of Orrery (his wife) sole executrix; and overseers, Richard Earl of Cork and Burlington, Francis Lord Viscount Shannon, John Lord Bishop of Limerick and Kerry, Henry Howard, Esq; brother to James Earl of Suffolk, Sir Francis Foulk, Knt. Colonel Edward Villiers, his brother-in-law, Standish Hartstong, Esq; William Worth, Esq; and Dr. Jeremy Hall.

He enjoyed very great employments with an universal reputation, courted and respected by all parties; for, however he might temporize under Cromwell’s government, it is rather an argument of his prudence, than of his disloyalty, considering the suspicions he lay under by the discovery of his design to engage with the King. His personal courage he had manifested in several encounters, and was little inferior to any of the greatest captains of that age in military experience. He wrote four plays in heroic verse, amongst which is that of *Mustapha*, esteemed one of the best performances in the last century. He was also a man of great wit and solid sense; serious in his whole deportment, tho’ easy and affable to the meanest persons; and so pleasant, and withal so instructing, in his conversation, that whatever he said, at once delighted and informed the mind. The writer of his life says, his table was a noble academy of pleasure, divinity, and morality; and that it was really esteemed an honour for a young nobleman, country-squire, divine, gentleman, or merchant, to tell what my Lord of Orrery discoursed on at dinner. He was sincere in the exercise of the protestant religion; and his charity appears in erecting a noble Hospital in his own country, to maintain six poor men for ever. He was (as Wood in his *Fassii Oxonienses* observes) ‘ a great poet, statesman, soldier, and great every thing, which merits the name of great and good.’ His brother, the celebrated Robert Boyle, Esq; dedicated to him ‘ some considerations touching the style of the Holy Scriptures;’ which shews the excellency of that great philosopher, and the just opinion he had of the
Earl

Earl his brother : therefore an extract of it will, I hope, be entertaining to my readers, being some addition to his character. He begins his address,

‘ My dearest Brother,

‘ That sacred book, which furnishes our preachers both
‘ with their texts, and a great part of their discourses on
‘ them, being the subject about which I am to entertain you,
‘ I presume it will not much surprize you, if what I shall
‘ say, in presenting to you some considerations on that book,
‘ relish more of a sermon, than of a letter of compliment.’

After setting forth the usefulness of his treatise, he invites his Lordship to rescue so excellent a theme as the Scripture from so dull a pen as his, by employing his happy one in its defence and celebration ; enforcing it as follows :

‘ And certainly, your pen having no less served your fame,
‘ than either your sword or your employments (how high
‘ soever) it could not but bring the Scripture more than a
‘ few of the most witty and illustrious votaries, if that elo-
‘ quence were employed to enamour them of that divine
‘ book, that hath made them so generally in love with your
‘ celebrated Parthenissa. I will not represent to you so pious
‘ an exercise of your rhetoric and muse, as a duty, for fear
‘ of lessening the disinterestedness of the employment I re-
‘ commend to you, by implying you cannot decline it with-
‘ out a fault. I shall rather invite your pen to prefer itself
‘ to, and grace religious subjects, by assuring you that as
‘ there is none more worthy of your pen, so there are few
‘ pens more likely to succeed upon some of them than
‘ yours. Those handsome essays, your muse hath charmed
‘ me with upon some parts of the Bible, have given me long-
‘ ings, equally great and just, to see her, by a devotedness
‘ to such heavenly themes, as happy in the choice of her
‘ subjects, as she is wont to be in the embellishing of them,
‘ and to have her make that her chief employment, wherein,
‘ ’tis best to do, what she doth always, succeed well.’ And
proceeding further in his discourse, on that subject, he re-
cites, ‘ Towards the latter end of the ensuing papers, you
‘ will find something said to persuade our Theophilus, that
‘ the choicest poetical and rhetorical ornaments may, with-
‘ out injury to their lustre, be employed about such subjects
‘ as may be chosen in the Scripture : but more and better
‘ things, to the same purpose, have since been said by our
‘ ingenious friend, Mr. Cowley ; who not only has employ-
‘ ed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface to
‘ his poems, but has in one of them given a noble example,

and consequently a proof of it : I need not tell you, I mean his Davideis ; a work and way of writing, which, since your muse has already thought fit to celebrate, I hope she will hereafter think fit to imitate : and this I wish the more earnestly, because it hath been observed that secular persons of quality are generally much successfuller in writing of religion (to gentlemen especially) than scholastics, or men in orders ; not only because their style and way of writing is observed to have in it something pleasing, je-ne-sçay-quoy, something easy, genuine, and handsome, that is peculiar to it (differing from regular eloquence, as a good mien doth from beauty) and relishes of the native gracefulness wont to attend on what they do or say ; but because their writings attract more readers by the author's conspicuousness, and make deeper impressions on them, by being supposed more disinterested, and looked upon, not as suggested by their profession or self-ends, but as the sincere dictates of their unbridled souls. He concludes, ' My dearest brother, if my concern for religion and you have made me importunate, in appearing so eagerly solicitous to see your applauded pen sanctified by, and adorn the best of subjects : to engage you to which, if the ensuing discourse may but be so fortunate, as in any degree, or upon any score, to contribute any thing, I shall either not esteem it a trifle, or not regret the having written it.'

This noble Earl married the Lady Margaret Howard, daughter to Théophilus Earl of Suffolk, who is highly commended by the writer before-mentioned, for unaffected piety, love to her Lord, and sweetness of temper. He had issue by her two sons, Roger second Earl of Orrery, and Henry : also five daughters ; Lady Elizabeth, married to Foliot Wingfield, Lord Viscount Powerscourt, who died in 1709, without issue ; Lady Anne, who died young ; Lady Margaret, married to William Obrien, Earl of Inchiquin, Governor of Jamaica ; Lady Catharine, wife of Richard Bret, of the county of Somerset, Esq; and deceasing in the 28th year of her age, on September 3, 1681, was buried at Richmond in Surry ; Lady Barbara, married to Arthur Chichester, Earl of Donegal.

Henry Boyle, youngest son, had his house plundered, and himself carried prisoner to Cork, by the Irish, on June 26, 1689 ; but, escaping, was constituted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Duke of Schomberg's regiment, went over to Ireland with King William, was at the battle of the Boyne,

July 1, 1690, and died in Flanders in 1693; leaving issue by the Lady Mary, his wife, daughter to Murrough Earl of Inchiquin, four sons and two daughters; 1. Roger, who died in 1705 unmarried. 2. Henry, from whom the present Earl of Shannon, in the kingdom of Ireland, is descended; 3. Charles, who was Captain of the ship *Strumbulo*; and, 4. William, who was Captain in Duke Schomberg's regiment of horse, and married the only daughter of the celebrated Sir Samuel Garth, M. D. His two daughters were, Elizabeth, who died without issue by her husband Brettridge Baddham, in the county of Cork, Esq; and Margaret, married to Joseph Dean, of the county of Meath, Esq; and died in 1717.

ROGER, *second Earl of Orrery*, was Vice-President of Munster, as appears by a bill drawn on him by the Earl of Orrery; his father, for 410 l. sterling, dated at London, March 16, 1668, and thus addressed: 'To the Lord Broghill, Vice-President of Munster: Accepted on April 6, 1669, and paid on June 3 following. He is characterized by the writer of his father's life to have been a person of a most refined temper; and that, perceiving the vanity of too great application in state affairs, he led a retired life to his death, in the month of September, 1698; having had issue by the Lady Mary, his wife, daughter to Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset (ancestor to the present Duke of Dorset) three sons and two daughters: whereof Roger and Elizabeth died young; and those who survived to maturity, were, Lionel, and Charles, successively Earls of Orrery; and the Lady Mary, married to Clotworthy Upton, of the kingdom of Ireland, Esq; and died without issue, anno 1694.

LIONEL, *third Earl of Orrery*, who succeeded his father, was not of age when he died. He was first sent to Utrecht for education, and from thence set out on his travels through France and Italy. His seat called Charleville, where Roger first Lord Orrery built one of the finest and the largest houses in Ireland, was burnt in 1690. I have seen the ruins of it, (says the late Earl of Cork) and could perceive, by the few remains that were standing, it had been a very extensive pile of building. The Duke of Berwick, in King James II's wars, in October 1690, dined in the house, and then ordered it to be burnt, giving the furniture to be pillaged by the soldiers; though at that time, Lionel Earl of Orrery was a minor in England, and could have committed no offence to

y Copies of papers relating to the family of Boyle, p. 9. penes Joh. com. Cork.

wards either party : but being looked upon as a garrison, and a very strong hold, was the occasion of its demolition. His Lordship was likewise a further sufferer by King James's forces ravaging his estate. After he came of age, he took his seat in the parliament of Ireland, on June 15, 1697. He married Mary, natural daughter of Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset; and dying without issue on August 23, 1703, was succeeded in honour and estate by his only brother and heir, Charles, 4th Earl of Orrery; and his Lady was afterwards married to Richard Boyle, late Lord Viscount Shannon.

Which CHARLES, *fourth Earl of Orrery*, was born at Little Chelsea in August, 1676, and in consideration of his great merits and services, was created a Peer of Great Britain, by her Majesty Queen Anne, on September 10, 1711, by the stile and title of Lord Boyle, Baron of Marlton in Somersetshire; a lordship descended to him from his great-grandfather, the Earl of Cork. The preamble to the patent has been thus translated :

‘ As it is a glorious and honourable thing to have a place
 ‘ amongst the Peers of our kingdom of Great Britain, so are
 ‘ We firmly determined to confer such great honours upon
 ‘ none, but who shall again add some splendor to the illustrious order of our Nobility; nor shall we seem to depart
 ‘ from this resolution, when we call our well-beloved and
 ‘ very faithful cousin and counsellor, Charles Earl of Orrery,
 ‘ in our kingdom of Ireland, to sit in the august assembly of
 ‘ our British Lords : for he is sprung from that stem, which
 ‘ (having spread itself over England and Ireland) does at this
 ‘ time boast of several branches of Noblemen; and which
 ‘ has produced a race, either extraordinary for human literature, or highly renowned for their most profound knowledge in Natural Philosophy. Excited by the examples of
 ‘ his family, and the glory which he has derived from his
 ‘ ancestors, he has cultivated and adorned his mind in the
 ‘ most useful learning, even from his youth. To these studies he has diligently applied himself; with these he has
 ‘ been delighted; yet, when our affairs required him, he has
 ‘ suffered himself to be withdrawn from his learned retirement; and the war daily increasing, he expressed an equal
 ‘ desire and readiness to discharge the employment of a soldier. But, when we understood that he had also a genius
 ‘ capable of managing political affairs, we sent him our Envoy to the States of Brabant and Flanders, with full commission to treat of the most important concerns. In the administration

‘ ministration of this province, he has approved himself with
 ‘ very great praise, and has given as singular instances of his
 ‘ ability in negotiations, as of his military valour. Since,
 ‘ indeed, on both accounts, he is intitled to some mark of
 ‘ our favour, We have thought fit that he, who was born a
 ‘ Peer of our kingdom of Ireland, should enjoy his de-
 ‘ served degree of honour in that of Great Britain. Know
 ‘ ye, &c.’

His Lordship had academical education in Christ-church college in Oxford, where he was entered a Nobleman in 1690; and applied himself so closely to his studies, that he impaired his constitution. ‘ Dr. Aldrich, the head of that
 ‘ society of which he was a member, observing his uncom-
 ‘ mon application and thirst after learning, conceived a very
 ‘ particular esteem for him, and drew up for his use that
 ‘ Compendium of Logic, which is now read at Christ-church,
 ‘ and in which he calls him, ‘ The great ornament of our
 ‘ college.’

Whilst he was a student, he translated the life of Lyfander, as it now stands in our English Plutarch’s lives. And, being a good Grecian, he afterwards set forth a new edition of the Epistles of Phalaris, which brought on him a controversy with Dr. Bentley, much talked of by the critics of that time, and occasioned the publication of many books and pamphlets. And, besides what he wrote in that dispute, he was author of a comedy with this title, ‘ As you find it;’ and of some particular copies of verses, which discover his wit, good sense, and poetical genius.

After he left Christ-church, he was, in the 12th of William III. chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, as also in that called in 1701, the year after; and in 1702, the first of Queen Anne.

On his brother Lionel’s death, in 1703, he became Earl of Orrery, had the command of a regiment of foot conferred on him, on March 1, 1703-4; and, on October 13, 1705, was elected one of the Knights of the Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle. In March 1705-6, he married the Lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter to John Earl of Exeter, by Anne, his wife, only sister of William, Duke of Devonshire; which Lady died within a few years after her marriage, leaving issue by him an only son, John, his successor as 5th Earl of Orrery, and 2d Lord Boyle, born Jan. 2, 1706-7.

His Lordship was constituted Brigadier-general of her Majesty’s forces, on Aug. 27, 1709; and on Jan. 2 following,
 P 3 Major

Major-general of the foot. His Lordship with his regiment made several campaigns under the Duke of Marlborough, and among other services, was on Sept. 11, N. S. 1709, at the battle of Tanieres, or Malplaquet, wherein the English suffered more than in any engagement in that war; having attacked the enemy in their intrenchments, and the fight was so obstinate, and the slaughter so great, that the slain and wounded on both sides were computed at 30,000 men. His Lordship led on his regiment, with the utmost gallantry, where the action was hottest, and where most of his men fell on each side of him.

On his return to England, his signal services were distinguished, in promoting him, on December 8, 1710, to be Colonel of the royal regiment of North-Brish fusiliers; and, on January 11, 1710-11, he was declared Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States of Brabant and Flanders; also, on February 9 following, was sworn of her Majesty's most honourable privy-council in England.

The treaty of Utrecht being near a conclusion whilst his Lordship resided at Brussels, the magistrates knowing they were soon to become the Emperor's subjects, and that the Queen of England would have nothing to do with them, they took the liberty to shew less respect to her Minister, than they had before done. But the Earl of Orrery, looking on their behaviour as an indignity to the crown of Great-Britain, managed with so much resolution and dexterity, that he got every one of them turned out of their posts.

On the accession of George I. to the throne, his Lordship was not only continued in his command of the army^a, but made one of the Lords of the bedchamber to the King, on October 16, 1714; and, on the removal of the Duke of Ormond, was, on December 3, 1714, constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset, and Custos Rotulorum of the same; likewise on the 12th of the same month, was among the lieutenant-generals that were appointed of the new board of general officers. In 1716, he resigned his post of the bedchamber, and his regiment was taken from him. On Sept. 28, 1722, he was committed prisoner to the Tower, on suspicion of high-treason; and, the Habeas Corpus act being suspended, was under confinement there, till March 14 following, when he was admitted to bail; the Earl of Burlington, and Henry Boyle, Lord Carlton, his relations, entering into a recognizance of

^a Pointer's Chron. History of England, vol. 2. p. 662.

a Pointer

20,000*l.* each for his appearance; and his Lordship himself into a recognizance of 30,000*l.* more. His Lordship died, after a short indisposition, on August 28, 1737, in the 57th year of his age. Among other shining accomplishments, he was well versed in the Mathematics, and had a genius for Mechanicks, whereof the astronomical instrument, that bears the name of 'The Orrery,' is an undeniable proof, and has met with an universal reception. He bought and read whatever was published relating to Physic or Medicine, and employed several persons to send him an account of drugs and herbs in foreign countries; and prescribed with success to many of his friends on several occasions. In both public and private life his Lordship behaved with strict honour and exemplary integrity. His only son,

JOHN, *fifth Earl of Orrery*, 2d Lord Boyle, Baron of Marston, and also 5th Earl of Cork, Viscount Dungarvan, and Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, on the death of Richard Earl of Burlington, aforesaid, was born on January 2, 1706-7; and on May 9, 1728, espoused Lady Harriot Hamilton, third and youngest daughter of George Earl of Orkney. By that Lady his Lordship had two sons, Charles Viscount Dungarvan; and Hamilton, who succeeded to the honours and estate; and a daughter, Lady Elizabeth, born on May 7, 1731, and wedded to Thomas Worsley, Esq; son and heir of Sir James Worsley, of Pilwell in Hampshire, Bart. His said Countess departing this life, at Cork, on August 22, 1732, was buried at Britwell, and his Lordship married, secondly, on June 30, 1738, Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton, of Caledon in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, Esq; and by her, who died on November 24, 1762, had a son, Edmund, now Lord Boyle, &c. and also two daughters, Lady Catharine-Agnes, who died an infant; and Lady Lucy, born at Marston, on May 27, 1744, married July 10, 1765, to George Byng Viscount Torrington.

CHARLES, Viscount Dungarvan, his Lordship's eldest son, was born on January 27, 1728-9, and on May 11, 1753, married Susanna, daughter of Henry Hoare, of Stourhead (or Stourton-castle) in Wiltshire, Esq; He departed this life at Bath, on September 16, 1759; having had by his said Lady (who on February 17, 1761, took Thomas, Lord Bruce of Tottenham, since created Earl of Aylsbury, to her second husband) a son Henry, who was born on January 19, 1754, and died about two years of age; and a daughter Henrietta, who on October 18, 1777, married John O'Neill, of Skanes, in Ireland, Esq;

The said John, Earl of Cork, &c. distinguished himself, in the literary world, in a very eminent manner, by his excellent translation of Pliny's Epistles, and his remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift: and his conduct as a Senator will shew, to posterity, how much he had the good of his country at heart. His Lordship departed this life on November 22, 1762; and was succeeded, in his titles and estate, by his eldest surviving son,

HAMILTON, *third Lord Boyle, &c.* who was born on Feb. 3, 1729-30, and dying unmarried on Jan. 17, 1764, Edmund, his only surviving brother, succeeded to the peerages and estate.

EDMUND, *fourth Lord Boyle, seventh Earl of Cork, &c.* was born at Marston, on December 2, 1742; and on August 31, 1764, wedded Ann, daughter of Kelland Courtney, of Pemsford, com' Devon, and has issue John-Richard, born May 27, 1765; Louisa-Isabella, born August 10, 1766; Charles-Henry, born November 1, 1773, and several others.

TITLES.] Edmund Boyle, Lord Boyle, Baron Marston, in England; and Earl of Cork, and of Orrery, Viscount Dungarvan, Lord Boyle of Youghall, and Lord Boyle of Broghill, in Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baron Boyle of Youghall, in the county of Cork, by letters patent, dated September 29, (1616) 14 Jac. I. Viscount Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, and Earl of Cork, on October 16 (1620) 18 Jac. I. Baron of Broghill, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, February 28 (1627-8) 3 Car. I. Earl of Orrery, in the said county of Cork, September 5 (1660) 12 Car. II. and Baron Boyle, of Marston, in com' Somers. (British honour) Sept. 10 (1711) 10 Q. Anne.

ARMS.] Party per bend crenelle, Argent and Gules.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Lion's Head eraz'd, party per pale crenelle, Argent and Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, party per pale crenelle; the dexter Gules and Argent; the sinister of the second and first.

MOTTO.]

MOTTO.] HONOR VIRTUTIS PRÆMIUM.

CHIEF SEATS.] In England, at Marston-house, in the county of Somerset; and at Caledon-castle, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland.

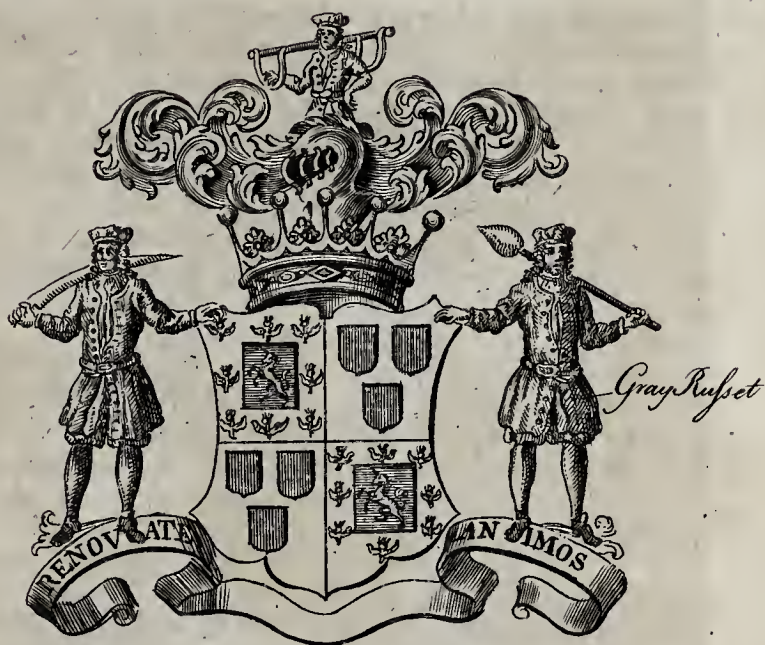
H A Y, Lord Hay.

OF the surname of Hay, there are many eminent and illustrious families, which have flourished for divers centuries in Scotland, as well as in Italy and Normandy. From this province, where there were lands and a lordship denominated from them, several of the name of Hay accompanied William, their martial Duke, in his victorious descent upon England, A. D. 1066; for in the list of the great warriors, that came over with him, *LE SIEUR DE LA HAYA* is expressly mentioned, besides others of the same name; and Humphrey de Vetulis, Lord of Pont-au-de-mer, married Albreda or Auberia de la Haye, and by her was father of Roger de Beaumont, who had a numerous issue (as may be seen in the pedigree of Earl Harcourt) and was also one of William's commanders in the conquest of England.

The two most ancient families of the surname of Hay, in Scotland, are those of Errol and Tweddale: but although they use the same armorial bearings, as also do those in Italy, France, and England, there are no certain documents of their original consanguinity.

The noble house of Errol, which is generally acknowledged to be the principal and chief branch, is said to be descended from a countryman called *THOMAS Hay*, who, with his two sons, Serald and Achais, distinguished themselves on the following occasion.

The Danes had invaded Scotland, and worsted the natives in battle near Loncartie, in Perthshire, about the year 980: and the said Thomas and his two sons, observing the foremost of the run-aways making towards a narrow pass, left their ploughs, and advancing to meet them, addressed them in very pathetic terms, telling them, that it was more glorious to die fighting for their King and country, than survive by an ignominious flight, to be subject to the rage and dominion of lawless invaders, &c. The fugitives being recovered from their consternation, and reanimated by this address, stopt their flight; and being led back by the brave old man and his two sons (who were only armed with such weapons as their ploughs afforded) soon collected a considerable body of men, many of whom had fled more on account of the desertion of their companions, than for want of courage. They returned to the
field,



Hay Lord Hay of Pedwardin



field, and made a most furious onset, shouting aloud, ' Help is at hand.' The Danes, terrified with the vigour of this second attack, and believing that they were fallen upon by a fresh army, soon gave way : and thus the Scots snatched the victory from the hands of their enemies, and freed their country from the detested apprehension of being subjected to the sway of a foreign power.

After the action, the old man was presented to to the Scottish monarch, Kenneth III. who was pleased to bestow on him, and his sons, in reward of their bravery and heroism, as much land, bordering on the river Tay, in the Carle of Gowry, a fruitful district in the shire of Perth, as a falcon, set off a man's hand, should fly over before settling. When the falcon was let off, its flight extended over six miles of ground in length, which got the name of Errol, or Herrol, and thus becoming their property, afterward gave title of Earl to their descendants, among whom have been many renowned patriots, statesmen, and heroes. These lands continued in the family, until about the middle of the last or 17th century, when they were sold, some superiorities being only reserved, which still remain in the family. His Majesty is said to have exalted them among those of the first rank in Scotland, and to have assigned them the coat of arms now wore by their posterity, viz. Argent, three Escutcheons, Gules: though it is more probable, that he confirmed these armorial bearings to them, for the same were used by the Hays in Italy and France before that period; and the application of the three Escutcheons to them, as the three Bucklers of Scotland, was proper enough, as they in fact were the Bulwarks of their country at that critical juncture.

These circumstances are related by all the Scottish historians : and Mary, the truly noble and magnanimous Countess of Errol, who died on September 19, 1758, received a most elegant letter from the learned Hay, Archbishop of Marnis, wherein he mentions the preceding account of the battle of Loncartie, as a piece of history contained in the Memoirs of the Hays in Italy; but writes, that the Hays in Scotland and Italy came both from Armenia^a.

History is silent, for some generations, as to the successors of the said Thomas and his sons : and the first on record is WILLIAM Hay (stiled, in public writs, Willielmus de la Haya) who lived in David I.'s reign, which commenced in 1124, and terminated in 1153, and was a great man at the court of his successor, Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, to several of whose charters he was a witness, being called *pincerna domini regis*.

By his wife, Julia, or Juliana, sister of Ranulph de Soulis (at that time one of the most considerable men in Scotland) he left a son,

WILLIAM Hay (also designed, in Latin records, Willielmus de Haya) who made no less a figure in the court of King William (surnamed The Lion) who succeeded to the Scottish throne, on December 10, 1165, than his father had done at that of his predecessor, Malcolm IV. He made a grant, to the abbey of Cupar, of the lands of Edinpolis, for the health of the soul of the before-mentioned Malcolm, King of Scotland, of his uncle Ranulph de Soulis, &c. and obtained, from the said King William, a charter, erecting his lands of Errol, with their appurtenances, into a barony, for the service of two knights fees. He died before the year 1199; and having wedded Eva, daughter of Alan, *hostiarius domini regis*, had by her six sons, 1. Sir David Hay, his heir; 2. William, who for the health of his own soul, the souls of Ada, his wife, of William, his father, Eva, his mother, &c. granted to the convent of Cupar, aforesaid, all the lands which he possessed in the Carle of Gowry, and had got from Sir David, his brother, for homage and service; 3. John, who is stiled of Ardnaughton, in a donation he made of a yair, on the river Tay, to the convent of Cupar, with the consent of Peter, his son, for the health of the soul of Juliana de Lascells, late his wife; 4. Thomas, who, for the health of the soul of King William, and of the souls of William and Eva, his father and mother, of Ada, his wife, &c. granted to the same convent a right of fishing upon the river Tay; 5. Robert; and, 6. Malcolm, who were both witnesses to the said Thomas's grant.

Sir DAVID Hay, the eldest son and heir, got a charter, from the said King William, of the lands and barony of Errol: and also obtained, from King Alexander II. a charter confirming that granted to his father by the aforesaid King William. He was also a benefactor to the abbey of Cupar; for he made a donation to that convent, with consent of Gilbert, his eldest son, for the soul of King William, the soul of his father, William, his own soul, the soul of Helen, his wife, &c. The said Helen was daughter to David (or Gilbert, according to Mr. Edmondson's *Baronagium Genealogicum*) Earl of Strathern; and at his death, about the year 1237, he had, by her, two sons, Sir Gilbert, his successor, and William, of whom afterwards.

Sir GILBERT succeeded his father in the lands of Errol. He was father of GILBERT Hay, who died a young man, but left a son, Sir GILBERT Hay, heir, and successor to his grandfather, in his lands at Errol, who adhered faithfully to Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, in all his vicissitudes of fortune, and was a strenuous assertor of the freedom and independency of his
native

native country. After the death of King Robert, on June 9, 1329, he was no less the faithful and valiant adherent to the cause of his son, King David, in whose service he fell at the battle of Halidon-hill, on July 19, 1333. The said King Robert, A. D. 1308, in consideration of Sir Gilbert's eminent loyalty, conferred on him, during pleasure, the office of Lord High Constable of Scotland, then forfeited by John Cumming, 4th Earl of Buchan, for his adherence to the party of John Baliol, rival to Robert, for the Scottish crown: and his Majesty, upon the forfeiture of David de Strathbogie, Earl of Atholl, who had got the said office of Constable conferred on him, in 1311, during the King's pleasure, but was outlawed for espousing the interest of the said John Baliol, was pleased to bestow the constabulary of Scotland, on his worthy friend, this Sir Gilbert de Haya, and his heirs for ever, in feodo & hæreditate cum hostilagiis (a lodging in every burgh where the parliament sits) ad dictum officium pertinentibus, &c. by charter, dated Nov. 12, 1315. The Constable's staff, which Robert gave to Sir Gilbert on that occasion, has been, notwithstanding the iniquity of intermediate times, preserved in the family of Errol ever since; and was never out of Scotland, those used at the coronation processions, at London, since the Union of the two kingdoms, having been made on purpose for those solemnities. King Robert also granted to Sir Gilbert the barony of Slains, with all its appurtenances, in the county of Aberdeen, which had fallen to the crown by the forfeiture of the aforesaid Earl of Buchan; and that extensive, but contiguous, estate has remained with his posterity to this time.

This last mentioned Sir Gilbert's posthumous son, DAVID Hay, was father of Sir THOMAS Hay, of Errol, who wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Robert II. the first Scottish monarch of the surname of Stewart: and his descendants, by that Princess, several times intermarried with the same Royal family. This Thomas's eldest son and heir, Sir WILLIAM Hay, was created Lord Hay of Errol, by his cousin King James I. in the year 1427. He married Margaret, daughter to Lord Graham, and dying at Turriff, in 1434, left two sons, Gilbert and William.

GILBERT, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and married Alice, daughter of Sir William Hay, of Yester (ancestor to the Marquis of Tweeddale) by her he had six sons, and died in 1436.

His successor was WILLIAM, the eldest son, who being a person of singular merit, was, by King James II. in 1452, advanced to the dignity of EARL OF ERROL. He died at Slanes, in 1461, leaving issue, by his wife Beatrix, daughter of William Douglas, Lord Dalkeith, a daughter Margaret, married to Sir Alexander Frazer, (ancestor to the Lords Salton) and one son,

NICHOLAS, *second Earl of Errol*, was of the privy-council to King James III. and died at Killimur in 1467. He married Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, daughter of — Gordon, Earl of Huntley, by whom he left

WILLIAM, *third Earl of Errol*; he was High Constable of Scotland, and married Jane, daughter of John Stewart, Earl of Atholl, by whom, at his death in 1478, he left a daughter Agnes, married to George Earl of Huntley, and one son,

WILLIAM, *fourth Earl of Errol*, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Lesley, Earl of Rothes, and, dying in 1495, was succeeded by

WILLIAM, his son and successor, as *fifth Earl of Errol*, slain in the battle of Floddon, 1513. He married first Christian, daughter of John Lyon, Lord Glamis, ancestor to the Earl of Strathmore, and by her had William his heir, Sir Thomas Hay, of Logie, and two daughters, of whom Isabel married Laurence Lord Oliphant.

William Hay, the eldest son, became *sixth Earl of Errol*, was highly in favour with King James V. and of his privy-council. He married Eleanor, daughter of John Stewart, Earl of Lennox, and had issue William, his successor, and Jane, who married Andrew, the ninth Earl of Errol.

WILLIAM, *the seventh Earl of Errol*, dying without issue, his titles and estate descended to Sir George Hay, of Logie, grandson of William the fifth Earl.

GEORGE, *eighth Earl of Errol*, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Robertson, Laird of Stravan; and dying in 1553, was succeeded by his eldest son,

ANDREW, *ninth Earl of Errol*, who was of the privy-council to Queen Mary (of Scotland.) He married to his first wife Jane, only daughter of William, sixth Earl of Errol, as before observed, by whom he had three sons; Alexander, who died before his father; Francis, his successor; and Thomas; also a daughter Eleanor, married to Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow. His second wife was Mary, sister to George Sinclair, Earl of Caithness, by whom he had Sir George Hay, of Killour.

FRANCIS, *tenth Earl of Errol*, succeeded his father in 1585. He married first Mary, daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Murray; 2dly, Ann Stewart, daughter to the Earl of Atholl; 3dly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Douglas, Earl of Morton. he had no issue by the two first; by the last he was father to

WILLIAM, *eleventh Earl of Errol*, who married Ann, daughter of Patrick Lyon, Earl of Kinghorn, ancestor to the Earl of Strathmore, by whom he had issue a daughter Margaret, successively married to Henry Lord Ker, son of Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, and John Kennedy, Earl of Cassilis; also a son and heir,

GILBERT, *twelfth Earl of Errol*, who was very active and serviceable in the restoration of King Charles II. to whom he was a privy-counsellor; dying in 1674 without issue by his wife Catharine, daughter of James Carnegie, Earl of Southesk, the title descended to Sir John Hay, son of Sir Andrew, who was son of George, youngest son of Andrew, the ninth Earl; which

JOHN, *thirteenth Earl of Errol*, married Lady Ann Drummond, daughter of James, third Earl of Perth, and had Charles, his successor, Lady Mary, and Lady Margaret.

CHARLES, *fourteenth Earl of Errol*, was a true patriot; and departing this life, unmarried, A. D. 1717, was succeeded in dignity and estate, by his said sister,

MARY, COUNTESS OF ERROL; who also dying, on Sept. 19, 1758, without issue by her husband, Alexander Hay, Esq; (which surname he assumed on his marriage) 2d son of Sir David Falconer, of Newton, Bart. who was President of the Court of Session, and also father of David, fourth Lord Halkerton, the titles and estate, together with the office of Lord High Constable of Scotland (which was the only heretable jurisdiction of that kingdom, not abolished by act of parliament, A. D. 1747) devolved upon James, Lord Boyd, heir thereto, by his mother, Anne, Countess of Kilmarnock, only daughter and child of James Livingston, Earl of Linlithgow and Calendar, by his wife, Lady Margaret, second daughter of John, thirteenth Earl of Errol, beforementioned. The said

JAMES, *now Earl of Errol*, would have also enjoyed the title of Earl of Kilmarnock, if it had not been for the misfortunes of his family: and is heir of line, by his mother, to the late Earls of Linlithgow and Calendar, hereditary Keepers of the palace of Linlithgow, Governors of the castle of Blackness, and Sheriffs of the county of Stirling.

Having thus brought down the offspring of Sir Gilbert, eldest son of Sir David Hay, and Helen, daughter of David Earl of Strathern, we shall now return to William, their second son, progenitor of this noble branch of the illustrious house of Errol. The said

WILLIAM obtained, from Alexander III. King of Scotland, on April 29, 1251, a charter confirming a grant of two carucates of land, &c. in Errol, which had been given by his brother, Sir Gilbert Hay. He was lineal ancestor of

SIR EDMUND HAY, of Melginch (or Megginch) who was a very eminent man in the time of James IV. He is frequently mentioned in the charters of the family of Errol, of all whose affairs, in Perthshire, he had the principal management; being designed Edmundus de Haya de Melginch, *basilius Comitis de Errol*, in the year 1502. He was succeeded in his estate of Melginch, by his son,

SIR PETER HAY, who was also stiled balivus Comitibus de Errol, in the reign of James V. from whom he obtained charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Inchonane. Sir Peter also got charters from Queen Mary, the said King James's successor on the Scottish throne, of the lands of Mureage, of the Kirklands of Errol, &c. He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Crichton of Ruthven, descended from Sir William Crichton, of Crichton, who flourished in the reign of King David Bruce, beforementioned, and was chief of all the Crichtons in Scotland, and ancestor of the Lords Viscounts Fren-draught. Sir Peter, by the said Margaret, had three sons, 1. Sir Patrick, his heir; 2. Sir James Hay, of Kingask, who was, in 1609, created Lord Bewlie, and by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Murray of Polmais, was father of James Lord Bewlie, in Scotland, Lord Sawley, Viscount Doncaster, and Earl of Carlisle, in England, who had a great share of the favour of his Sovereigns James I. and Charles I. Kings of Great Britain; but his titles became extinct by the death of his son, James, in 1660: and 3. Edmund Hay, who was a gentleman of great knowledge and learning, Professor of the Civil and Canon Law, and Rector to the Scottish college, at Doway. Sir Peter, by the same lady, had also two daughters, viz. Catharine, successively wedded to Robert Moncur, of Balmumby, and George Drummond, of Blair, Esqrs. and Janet, married to Sir Patrick Murray, of Auchtertyre.

SIR PATRICK, the eldest son of Sir Peter Hay, of Melginch, was a man of great honour, loyalty, integrity, and worth, and highly esteemed by King James VI. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Ogilvie, of Inchmartin, paternal ancestor to the Earl of Finlater, he was father of three sons, 1. Patrick, his successor in the estate of Melginch, whose male line is now extinct; 2. Sir George Hay, of Kinfauns, created Earl of Kinnoul; and 3. Peter Hay, of Kirklands of Melginch, of whom afterwards as ancestor of the present Lord Hay.

SIR GEORGE HAY, of Kinfauns, *first Earl of Kinnoul*, the said second son of Sir Patrick Hay, of Melginch, had very good natural parts, which, by the care of his father, were improved by a liberal education at home, and in France, where he spent some years under the tuition of the aforesaid Edmund Hay, his learned uncle; and on his return, when about 21 years old, he was brought into the court of King James VI. by his kinsman, Sir James Hay, afterwards Earl of Carlisle (beforementioned) with the character of a gentleman, well qualified by his breeding, and conversing with the Muses, for any service his Majesty should honour him with,

with. By that introduction and his fine accomplishments, he so far engaged the King's esteem, that he soon raised him to be one of the Gentlemen of his bedchamber; honoured him with the dignity of knighthood; and on February 18, 1598, gave him the dissolved Carthusian priory of Perth.

When King James was, by the artifice of John Ruthven, third Earl of Gowry, and his brother Alexander, decoyed, on August 5, 1600, from Falkland to Perth, Sir George was one of his Majesty's retinue; and had the honour to be instrumental in rescuing him from those two noblemen's horrid attempt, which ended in their destruction, and the forfeiture of the dignity and estate of Gowry.

The said King well discerning Sir George's great abilities, made him Clerk-register of Scotland, A. D. 1616. He continued in that office till 1622, when he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland; and acquitted himself in that great and weighty employment with such integrity and honour, as recommended him to the favour of King Charles I. who created him Lord Viscount Dupplin, and Lord Hay of Kinsfauns, on May 4, 1627. His Majesty, as a further mark of his favour, advanced him to the dignity of Earl of Kinnoul, on May 25, 1633, with limitation of those honours to his heirs male whatsoever. He enjoyed the Chancellor's place with universal applause to his death, which happened on Dec. 16, 1634, at London, some months before he was 60 years of age. He lies interred at Kinnoul, under a sumptuous monument, with his statue, in full proportion, habited in the Chancellor's robes. By Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir James Haliburton, of Pitcur, in the shire of Forfar, had issue, 1. Sir Peter Hay, who died unmarried; 2. George, his successor in the honours and estate; and Lady Margaret, wife of Alexander Lindsay, third Lord Spynzie.

GEORGE, *second Earl of Kinnoul*, his successor, was Captain of the yeomen of the guard to King Charles I. and one of his Privy-council. In the civil wars he shewed an unshaken loyalty to his Sovereign; was constant in his service, often hazarding his person in the royal cause; and, adhering thereto, lost the greatest part of his estate. He^b died at Whitehall, on Oct. 5, 1644, and was buried, on the 8th of the same month, at the East end of Waltham abbey church in Essex: leaving issue by Anne, his Lady, eldest daughter of William Douglass, second Earl of Morton, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, William, his successor, and two daughters; Lady Mary, wife of George Keith, eighth Earl Marishal; and Lady Ca-

^b Ex Regist. Eccles. de Waltham,

tharine, married to Sir James Baird, of Auchmedden, in Buchan, Aberdeenshire, Knt.

WILLIAM, third Earl of Kinnoul, upon the death of his cousin, James second Earl of Carlisle, without issue, in 1660, as before related, became, as his heir male, proprietor of the island of Barbadoes, which the first Earl of Carlisle obtained a grant of from King Charles I. This Earl of Kinnoul sold it to King Charles II. A. D. 1661, after it had been in the possession of the first grantee, and his heirs, above thirty years. His Lordship ^c had sepulture at the upper end of the chancel of the church of Waltham-abbey, on March 28, 1677. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Robert Brudenell, second Earl of Cardigan, by whom he had no issue: and secondly, Catherine, daughter of Charles Viscount Cranborne, son of William Cecil, second Earl of Salisbury, by whom had George and William, successively Earls of Kinnoul.

GEORGE, fourth Earl of Kinnoul, who died in Hungary, without issue, A. D. 1687.

WILLIAM, fifth Earl of Kinnoul, who died a bachelor, on May 10, 1709.

The male line of *GEORGE, first Earl of Kinnoul*, terminating by the death of the said William, the fifth Earl, the honours, according to the patent of May 25, 1633, devolved upon Thomas, Viscount Dupplin, the next heir male, being descended from Peter Hay, of Kirklands of Melginch, younger brother of the said George, first Earl of Kinnoul, as before recited.

The said Peter Hay, of Kirklands, married —, daughter of — Hay, of Pitfour; and by her had a son, Francis, and a daughter —, wedded to Sir Andrew Fletcher, of Innerpeffer, one of the Senators of the college of justice, and ancestor of the Fletchers of Salton, in the county of Haddington, or East Lothian.

Francis, the only son of the said Peter, having acquired the estate of Balhousie, in Perthshire, was designed of that place; and, in 1632, got from King Charles I. a charter, under the broad seal, of the lands of Mochram. He likewise had charters, in the same manner, of divers other lands, about the year 1640, particularly those of Dupplin, which he purchased from his cousin, George, second Earl of Kinnoul. He inherited the loyalty of his ancestors, and suffered many hardships for his attachment to the royal cause during the civil wars; having been fined in the sum of 2,000*l.* by Oliver Cromwell, in the year 1654. He wedded Margaret, daughter of James Oliphant,

of Bachilton : and by her had issue, George, his heir ; Beatrix, married to Sir George Hay, Knt. lawful son of Sir Patrick Hay of Melginch, Knt. and Rebecca, the wife of Mr. George Oliphant, son of John Oliphant, of Bachilton, Esq;

His son and heir, George Hay, of Balhousie, wedded Marian, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicholson, of Colbrands-path, Lord Advocate for Scotland in 1648 : and died in October, 1672, leaving issue two sons, 1. Francis, his successor, who departed this life issueless, in 1675 ; and 2. Thomas, who succeeded his brother in the lands of Balhousie, &c. and became the 6th Earl of Kinnoul.

THOMAS HAY, *sixth Earl of Kinnoul*, having come early into the Revolution, King William, by letters patent, dated December 31, 1697, conferred on him the title of Viscount Dupplin, with limitation to the heirs male of his own body lawfully begotten, and in failure thereof to his heirs of entail.

He became sixth Earl of Kinnoul, upon the death of his cousin, William the fifth Earl, on May 10, 1709, being the next heir of entail to his honours (as before recited) as well as to his estate.

On October 31, 1713, 12 Q. Anne, he was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, to the 4th parliament of Great Britain, summoned to meet at Westminster on the 12th of next month.

His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of William Drummond, 1st Viscount of Strathallan, and by her, who departed this life ^d anno 1696, and was buried at St. George's Southwark, had three sons, 1. George-Henry, 7th Earl of Kinnoul, and 1st Lord Hay ; 2. William, who died without issue ; and, 3. Colonel John Hay, of Cromlix, who wedded Marjory, daughter of David Murray, 5th Viscount Stormont, and having engaged in John, Earl of Marr's insurrection, A. D. 1715, and following the fortunes of the Chevalier de St. George, got from him the title of Earl of Inverness, but died without issue in 1740. His Lordship, by the same Lady, had also two daughters, viz. Lady Mary, wedded to John Erskine, the 11th Earl of Mar, and 18th Lord Erskine, by whom she was mother of Thomas, Lord Erskine : and Lady Elizabeth, the first wife of James Ogilvie, 5th Earl of Finlater, who by her was father of James, now Earl of Finlater, and of two daughters, viz. Lady Margaret, wife of Sir Lodowick Grant, of Grant, Bart. who has issue by her ; and Lady Anne, married to John Hope, 2d Earl of Hopeton. His Lordship

departed this life in January, 1719, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE-HENRY, *seventh Earl of Kinnoul, &c.* who, when a commoner, and bearing the title of Viscount Dupplin, was returned a member for Fowey in Cornwall, to the 3d parliament of Great Britain, summoned to meet at Westminster, on Nov. 25, 1710; and the year after being made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, a writ was ordered, Dec. 8, 1711, for a new election, and he was rechosen. He continued to sit for that borough, until her Majesty Queen Anne, in consideration of his Lordship's great merits and services, was pleased to create him a Baron of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Hay, Baron Hay of Pedwardin, in com' Hereford, by letters patent, bearing date on ^e December 31, (1711) 10 Q. Anne. In January 1718-19, his Lordship succeeded his father in the earldom of Kinnoul; and by George II. was appointed Ambassador extraordinary to the Grand Signior at Constantinople; from whence he returned the latter end of the year 1737, and died July 29, 1758.

His Lordship married, in 1709, the Lady Abigail, youngest daughter of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain: and by her Ladyship (who died, and was buried, at Broadsworth-hall, near Doncaster, on July 16, 1750) had four sons, and six daughters:

1. Thomas, new Lord Hay, &c.

2. Robert Hay, D. D. Archbishop of York, who took the name and arms of Drummond; as heir of intail to his great-grandfather, William Drummond, Viscount of Strathallan, beforementioned. He was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, in 1737; and a prebendary of Westminster in 1743. In 1748, he was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph; from whence he was, on May 30, 1761, translated to the see of Salisbury, from which he was promoted, on September 19, to the archbishoprick of York, and sworn of his Majesty's privy-council on November 7, the same year. His Grace married Henrietta, daughter of Peter Auriol, of London, merchant, by whom, besides three sons, William-Auriol, Henry-Auriol, and Thomas; and two daughters, both named Henrietta-Auriol, who died infants, he has had issue the following children, who all take the name of Auriol Drummond, viz. Abigail, born March 23, 1750, and died in August, 1766; Robert, born March 18, 1751; Peter, born Jan. 21, 1754, and married, Dec. 5, 1775, to ———, the only daughter

ter of Pembroke Milnes, of Wakefield in Yorkshire, Esq; John; born July 4, 1756; Edward, born April 10, 1758; and George-William, born March 13, 1761. His Grace died on Dec. 10, 1777; his Lady departed this life on April 22, 1773.

3. John Hay, A. M. of Christ-church, Oxon, rector of Epworth, in com' Lincoln, by the King's gift, *pleno jure*; who was born in 1719, and died unmarried in 1751: His excellent qualities and fine parts are elegantly described in a Latin inscription on a marble monument erected in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey, by his brothers the Earl of Kinnoul and Archbishop of York.

4. Edward Hay, born June 3, 1722, who was, in 1752, appointed his Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, and Consul-general in Portugal, A. D. 1754. He was constituted Envoy-extraordinary to his Portuguese Majesty in 1757; and Plenipotentiary to the same Monarch in 1762. He married Oct. 8, 1752, Mary, daughter of Peter Flower, of London, merchant, by whom he hath issue, three sons, and three daughters, viz. 1. Henrietta, born Aug. 20, 1753; 2. Mary, born July 25, 1754; 3. Margaret, born Oct. 20, 1755; 4. Edward, born May 19, 1757; 5. Thomas, born April 14, 1759; and 6. William-Robert, born Dec. 3, 1761.

His Lordships six daughters are the Ladies Margaret, Elizabeth, Ann, Abigail, Henrietta, married (on July 30, 1754) to Robert Roper, of Trimden, in the county of Durham, LL. D. and Chancellor of that diocese; and Mary, wedded, on August 5, 1758, to Dr. John Hume, then Bishop of Oxford, and Dean of St. Paul's, but since translated to Salisbury.

His Lordship lived to a great age, and died on July 29, 1758; leaving his titles and estate to his eldest son Thomas, aforesaid.

THOMAS, *eighth and present Earl of Kinnoul, and second Lord Hay*, was born in 1710. In his father's lifetime, (when he bore the title of Viscount Dupplin,) served for the town of Cambridge in the 9th, 10th, and 11th parliaments of Great Britain, respectively summoned in 1741, 1747, and 1754: and in the two last was chairman of the committee of privileges and elections. In May, 1741, his Lordship was appointed one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland; and, on November 22, 1746, commissioner of Trade and the Plantations. In 1754, he was constituted one of the Lords of the Treasury; and in 1755, joint Paymaster-general of his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and land-forces. On January 24, 1758, his Lordship was declared Chancellor of the dutchy and county-palatine

of Lancaſter, and on the 27th was ſworn a member of his Maſteſty's privy-council. He was alſo, in the ſame month, choſen Recorder of Cambridge; and on Nov. 27, 1759, was nominated Ambaſſador-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal, from whence he returned to England in November, the year following. When the preſent King aſcended the throne, on October 25, 1760, his Lordſhip was continued as a Privy-counſellor, and in the office of Chancellor of the dutchy and county palatine of Lancaſter; but voluntarily reſigned the latter in December, 1762. His Lordſhip is alſo Chancellor of the Univerſity of St. Andrew's.

In June, 1741, his Lord married Conſtantia, daughter of John Kirle Earnley, of Whetham in Wiltſhire, Eſq; and had iſſue by her Ladyſhip, who departed this life on June 29, 1753, one ſon, Thomas-John-Ernley, born Auguſt 12, 1742, who died an infant.

TITLES.] Thomas Hay, Lord Hay of Pedwardin, (Viſcount Dupplin, and Earl of Kinnoul, in Scotland.)

CREATIONS.] Baron Hay of Pedwardin, in com. Heref. by letters patent, December 31 (1711) 10 Q. Anne. Viſcount Dupplin, May 4 (1627) 3 Car. I. And Earl of Kinnoul, May 25 (1633) 9 Car. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly, firſt and fourth, Azure, an Unicorn ſaliant, Argent, arm'd, creſted, and ungul'd, Or, within a Border, Or, charged with eight half thistles, proper, and as many Demi-roſes, Gules, leav'd, barbed, and ſeeded, proper, joined together, per pale, upon one ſtem, granted by way of augmentation to the family, when advanced to the rank of Earls; the Unicorn and Border being part of the royal atchievement of Scotland, and the Thistles and Roſes conjoined, repreſenting the union of the two crowns, in the perſon of King James I. Second and third, Argent, three Eſcutcheons, Gules, for Hay.

CREST.] On a wreath, an Huſbandman coup'd at the knees, habited in dark grey, with ruſſet breeches, a red waſtcoat, and Scotch bonnet, Azure, holding over his right ſhoulder a double ox-yoke, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Huſbandmen, habited as the creſt, their ſtockings ruſſet, and ſhoes brown; the dexter bearing over his ſhoulder the culter of a plough, and the other the plough-paddle, all proper.

MOTTO.]

MOTTO.] RENOVATE ANIMOS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Broadsworth-hall, in the county of York; and at Dupplin-house, and Balhousie, near Perth, in the kingdom of Scotland.

WILLOUGHBY, Lord Middleton.

HAVING, under the title of Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Parham, observed, that Sir Christopher Willoughby, Knight of the Bath, by Margery his wife, daughter of Sir William Jenney, of Knotshall, in com. Suffolk, Knt. had issue five sons; whereof William, the eldest (on the failure of issue-male of John Lord Wells) had the title of Lord Willoughby, in 14 Henry VII. and that Thomas, the youngest son, was ancestor to the present Lord Middleton; I now come to treat of him.

The said THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, ^a was made serjeant at law in 13 Henry VIII. ^b constituted King's serjeant; and, having received the honour of knighthood, ^c was advanced to be Lord Chief Justice of the Common-pleas, on October 29, 29 Hen. VIII. He married ^d Bridget, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Read, of Bore-place in Kent, Knt. King's serjeant, and afterwards a Justice of the Common-pleas. He was married to her ^e in 2 Hen. VIII. and died on Sept. 29, 1545, 37 Hen. VIII. leaving ROBERT, his heir, then thirty-four years of age, who was seated at Bore-place. He wedded Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Willoughby, of Wollaton, in the county of Nottingham, Knt. and had issue,

THOMAS, his son and heir, who, by Catherine, his wife, daughter to Sir Percival Hart, of Lullingston-castle, in the county of Kent, Knt. had seven sons and three daughters; whereof Percival succeeded him in his estate.

Which PERCIVAL, attending King James I. in his passage through Nottinghamshire, on his accession to the crown of England ^f, received the honour of knighthood at Worksop, in that county, on April 20, 1603. By marriage with Bridget ^g, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Francis Willoughby, Knt. (of Wollaton aforesaid, in the county of Nottingham) another branch of this ancient family of the Willoughbys, descended from Sir Richard Willoughby, Lord Chief Justice of England the greatest part of that long and flourishing reign of King Edward III. and the said Sir Richard

^a Dugd. Chron. Series, p. 81.
29 H. VIII. p. 2.
p. 41. in Bibl. Harley.
Antiq. of Nott. p. 223.

^b Pat. 22 H. VIII. p. 1.

^d Ex Stemmate.

^f Philpet's Cat. of Knts.

^c Pat.

^e Cole's Esc. lib. 5. No. 64. A. 16.

^g Thoroton's

descended



Willoughby Lord Middleton

descended from William de Willoughby, younger brother of Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, who lived in the reigns of King Edward I. and King Edward II. as before observed, under the title of Lord Willoughby of Parham. Sir Francis Willoughby, before-mentioned^h, was the builder of that noble pile at Wollaton, which, together with the greatest part of his large inheritance, came to the said Sir Percival, who wasⁱ elected Knight of the shire for the county of Nottingham, in the first parliament called in the reign of King James I. and died about the beginning of the civil war, leaving the estate to his eldest son,

Sir FRANCIS Willoughby, who, dying in the year 1665, left issue by his wife, the Lady Cassandra, daughter to Thomas Ridgway, Earl of Londonderry in Ireland, one son, Francis Willoughby, Esq; and two daughters, Lettice, married to Sir Thomas Wendy, of Haslingfield in Cambridgeshire, Knight of the Bath; and Catharine, to Clement Winstanley, Esq;

Which FRANCIS Willoughby, Esq; was justly admired both at home and abroad for his eminent virtues and knowledge in all degrees of learning^k. He was, from his childhood, addicted to study, and, when he came to the use of reason, so great a husband of his time, that he let slip no opportunities of improving himself, detesting no vice more than idleness, and, addicting his studies chiefly to those sciences which were most abstruse, had a deep insight in the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Observing, in the busy and inquisitive age he lived in, that the history of animals had in a great measure been neglected, he made the study thereof his province, applying himself closely to the illustrating of it. For that end, he made a voyage into foreign countries, to search out and describe the several species of nature; and though he was not long abroad, yet he travelled over most part of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries; in all which places he was so diligent and successful, that not many sorts of animals, described by others, escaped his observation. He drew them out with a pencil, and they were afterwards, with great curiosity, engraven on copper-plates, at the charge of his relict, Emma, daughter of Sir Henry Bernard, Knt. and printed with this title: *Ornithologiae libri tres: in quibus aves omnes haecenus cognitae in methodum, naturis suis convenientem redactae, accurate describuntur, descriptiones iconibus elegantissimis, et vivarum avium simillimis, aeri incisiss. illustrantur.* Lond. 1676. Viewed, corrected, and digested into order, by John Ray, Fellow of the Royal Society. Afterwards translated into English, with an appendix

^h Thorton's Antiq. of Not. p. 223.
^k Wood's Fasti Oxon. v. 2. p. 816.

ⁱ Ex Collect. B. Willis, armig.

added to it, by the said Mr. Ray. Lond. 1678. He also wrote a piece entitled, *Historiæ Piscium libri quatuor*, &c. Oxon. 1686, which work was with great pains viewed, reviewed, made fit for use, and the two first books entirely compleated, by the said eminent virtuoso, Mr. Ray; and adorned with very many cuts of several sorts of fishes, never before known in England. He had likewise published a letter, containing some considerable observations about that kind of wasps called *Ichneumones*, &c. dated August 24, 1671. See in the Philosophical Transactions, N^o. 76, p. 2279. And another letter, about the hatching a kind of bee lodged in old willows, dated July 10, 1671. See in the said Transactions, N^o. 74. p. 2221. He had, of the gift of Sir William Willoughby, the lordship of South Muskham in Nottinghamshire; and by his last will ordered a monument to be erected for the said Sir William in Wollaton church, Nottinghamshire, with the following inscription in black capitals, on a white marble:

This monument is here placed in memory of Sir William Willoughby, of Selston, in the county of Nottingham, Baronet, who gave the lordship of South Muskham, in the county of Nottingham, to his kinsman, Francis Willoughby, of Wollaton, Esq; By whose order in his will, this is here set up by Sir Thomas Willoughby, his son, that Sir William's kindness therein may be ever acknowledged by the family. He married Margaret, the sole daughter of George Abbot, Esq; by whom he left no issue. He died at Selston Feb. 10, 1670, in the 50th year of his age.

The said Francis Willoughby, Esq; was not only famed for his great learning, but was a gentleman of eminent humility, sobriety, temperance, exemplary chastity, justness, constancy, charity, and all other virtues that could adorn a man; and died, to the great reluctancy of all curious and inquisitive persons, especially those of the Royal Society (of which he was a member and ornament) to his friends, and all good men that knew him, and the great loss of the commonwealth of learning, on July 3, 1672, aged 37 years. He left issue by Emma, his wife, before-mentioned, two sons, Francis and Thomas; also a daughter, Cassandra, late Dutches of Chandos.

FRANCIS, his eldest son and heir, was created a Baronet, with remainder to Thomas, his brother, on April 7, 1677; and dying unmarried, in the 20th year of his age, anno 1688,
the

the title and estate devolved on the said Thomas, who was afterwards created Lord Middleton.

Which THOMAS, *Lord Middleton*, whilst he was a commoner, served in six several parliaments in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, as one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Nottingham, and was member for the borough of Newark: and Queen Anne, in consideration of his great merits, advanced him to the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain, by the style and title of Lord Middleton, by letters-patent, dated December 31, 1711, 10 Q. Anne; being the 5th of the ten raised to that rank by patents of the same date.

His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Richard Rothwell, of Stapleford, in the county of Leicester, Bart. by whom he had issue four sons, 1. Francis, the second Lord Middleton; 2. Thomas, who was elected member of parliament for the University of Cambridge, on Dec. 19, 1720, in the room of Dr. Thomas Pask, deceased; also in the succeeding parliament summoned to meet on May 10, 1722; and was a member for the borough of Tamworth (of which he was High Steward) in the county of Stafford, in the parliament summoned in 1727. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir to Thomas Southby, of Birdsall, in the county of York, Esq; and, besides a daughter, had one son, Henry Willoughby, of Birdsall, Esq; who was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1757, and by Dorothy his wife, daughter and coheir to George Cartwright, of Ossington in Nottinghamshire, Esq; by Mary his wife, daughter to John Digby, and coheir to her brother John Digby, of Mansfield-Woodhouse, in the said county, Esqrs. had a son and heir, ———, born on April 24, 1761; 3. Rothwell; and, 4. Henry, who died unmarried. His Lordship departed this life on April 2, 1729, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

FRANCIS, *second Lord Middleton*, who, whilst a commoner, served, in the last parliament of Queen Anne, for the county of Nottingham; and also in the first of George I. He likewise served for Tamworth in the succeeding parliament summoned to meet on May 10, 1722. His Lordship, on July 25, 1723, married Mary, second daughter to Thomas Edwards, of Filkins in Oxfordshire, Esq; member for Bristol in the last parliament of Queen Anne, and for Wells in Somersetshire, in the last parliament of Geo. I. and the first of Geo. II. and by her Ladyship, who died on March 12, 1762, he had issue, 1. Francis, late Lord Middleton, 2. Thomas; and a daughter, who deceased young, and was buried at Middleton.

His Lordship died at Bath on August 1, 1758, and was succeeded, in his titles and estate, by his eldest son, above-mentioned,

FRANCIS, *third Lord Middleton*, who died unmarried December 15, 1774, and was succeeded by his brother,

THOMAS, *the fourth and present Lord Middleton*, who was born in December 1728; and married on April 14, 1770, to ———, daughter of ——— Chadwick, Esq;

TITLES.] Thomas Willoughby, Lord Middleton, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, on April 7, 1677, 29 Car. II. Baron of Middleton (the name of a town) in com. War. on December 31 (1711) 10 Q. Anne.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Or, Fretty, Azure, for Willoughby of Parham, and Eresby; second and third, Or, on two Bars, Gules, three Water-bougets, Argent, for Willoughby of Middleton, and Wollaton.

CREST.] On a Wreath, the Bust of a Man, coup'd and affrontée, proper, crown'd ducally, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Pilgrim, or Grey Fryer, in his habit, proper, with his beads, crofs, &c. and a staff in his right hand, Argent. On the sinister, a Savage with a club in his exterior hand, wreath'd about his temples and middle with ivy, all proper; each supporter holding a banner, Gules, fring'd, Or, ensign'd with an Owl, Argent, gorg'd with a ducal Coronet, collar'd and chain'd, Or; the Owl being the crest of Willoughby of Middleton, and Wollaton.

MOTTO.] VERITÉ SANS PEUR.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Wollaton-hall in Nottinghamshire, and at Middleton in the county of Warwick.



Onslow Lord Onslow

O N S L O W, *Lord Onslow.*

THIS family of Onslow was anciently seated in Shropshire, where they had large possessions ; and, in the reign of King Henry III. took their surname from their Lordship of Ondeslow, (now wrote Onslow, but in Doomsday-book is stiled Andeslow) and is within the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury. Surnames, as Camden and all our antiquaries agree, were, in the said reign of Henry III. first generally assumed, and were not fully settled till the end of the reign of King Edward I.

In the several visitations by the heralds of Shropshire and Surry, ^a ROGER de Ondeslow is the first wrote of that place, and had issue two sons, Thomas and William ; whereof the eldest is mentioned in deeds in 1281 and 1303, the 9th and 31st of King Edward I. and dying without issue, was succeeded in the Lordship of Onslow, and his other estate, by WILLIAM DE ONSLOW, his brother and heir, who ^b left issue two sons, Richard and Thomas.

RICHARD is mentioned in deeds in 8 Edward II. and had issue, Thomas, who died unmarried ; so that the Lordship of Onslow, &c. devolved on his uncle THOMAS, who was wrote of Onslow, in 10 Edward II. and had issue by Sibill his wife, two sons ^c, William and Thomas.

WILLIAM, the eldest son, is mentioned in deeds dated 11 Edw. III. but died without issue ; and THOMAS DE ONSLOW, his brother, was possessed of the Lordship of Onslow, in 1341, and had issue five sons, John, Richard, Robert, William, and Thomas, who was living 19 Richard II. and had issue Roger, from whom the Onslows of Rodington in Shropshire descended, and whose male line became extinct in the reign of King Henry VII.

JOHN, the eldest son of Thomas de Onslow, was living in 8 Henry VI. and by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Madoc Kinaston of Shropshire, had a daughter, Elizabeth, and two sons, Thomas, who died without issue, and Robert.

^a Visit. de Com' Salop and Surry, p. 12. in Offic. Arm.
^c Visit. de Com' Surry, præd.

^b Ibid.

ROBERT married Catherine, daughter of Richard Corbet, of Morton-Corbet, in com' Salop, and by her left issue Edward Onslow, his son and heir; and a daughter, Bridget, married to William Cotton, of Cotton, in the said county of Salop, Esq; Which

EDWARD ONSLOW, of Onslow, married Anne, daughter of Richard Houghton, of Houghton, in com' pal. Lanc. Esq; by whom he had issue four sons; Humphry; Roger, ancestor to the present Lord Onslow; Thomas; and William, who died issueless.

HUMPHRY, the eldest son, had three wives, first Margaret, daughter of Richard Wrotesley, of Wrotesley in Staffordshire, Esq; ancestor to the present Sir John Wrotesley, of the same place, Bart. secondly to ———, daughter of Thomas Cresset; his third wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Ellis Kyffin, of Shropshire; but he had issue only by his first wife, viz. Edward Onslow, of Onslow, Esq; who, by Jane, daughter of Roger Foulter, of Bromhill in Norfolk, had five sons, and three daughters; whereof Roger, his eldest son, succeeded at Onslow, was living in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and had issue six sons and five daughters. But to trace this line farther is beside my present purpose: and therefore I shall only mention, that Thomas, third son of Edward Onslow, Esq; and Anne Houghton, before-mentioned, had posterity; also that William, the fourth son, was progenitor to the Onslows of Cliff, in com' Salop.

As the last will and testament of the said Thomas Onslow shews how he was related, I shall give a short abstract thereof^d. His will is dated on August 10, 1556, and the probate, May 15, 1560. He bequeaths to all the children of Thomas Onslow, his son and heir, 200 marks, to be equally divided among them; and if he have no children at the time of his decease, then to the said Thomas; to all the children of Isabel Onslow, his daughter, 200 marks, with remainder to the said Isabel; to William Onslow, his brother, 30*l.* to Arthur, son of the said William, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to Edward Onslow, son to Humphry Onslow, his brother, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to Fulk, son of Roger Onslow, his brother, 10*l.* He appoints Thomas Onslow, his son, executor; and Humphry Onslow, his brother, and Richard Onslow, son to Roger Onslow, his brother, supervisors. He bequeaths to the said Richard Onslow, for his pains taken in his affairs at divers times, 100 marks: and in case his son Thomas Onslow, and his daughter Isabel, should die before

^d Ex Regist. Mellershe, Qu. 30, in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

him, he then appoints the aforesaid Edward Onslow, and Richard Onslow, his executors. I now return to

ROGER, *second son of Edward Onslow*, of Onslow, and Anne Houghton, his wife, beforementioned; which Roger resided at Shrewsbury, and by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Poyner, of the county of Salop, had issue Fulk, hereafter mentioned, and Richard.

FULK ONSLOW, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was clerk of the parliament, and died on the 6th of the ides of August (viz. Aug. 8) 1602, aged 88; and was buried at Hatfield in Hertfordshire, where a monument was erected to his memory. He married ^c Mary, daughter of ——— Whetenhall, of the county of Kent, relict of ——— Scott.

His brother, Richard Onslow, Esq; was brought up to the study of the law in the Inner Temple, where he arrived to such proficiency ^f, that he was chose Autumn reader in 1562; and the same year, at a grand Christmas kept with the highest magnificence there, when the Lord Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl of Leicester) the great favourite of Queen Elizabeth, had the title of Palaphilos, and was Constable and Marshal ^g; the next chief officer was Mr. Onslow, who had the title of Lord Chancellor.

He was attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster, also ^h of the court of Wards; and, in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth, being recorder of the city of London ⁱ, was appointed, with others of note, commissioners to hear and determine all manner of treasons, and other crimes ^k committed within the verge of the court. In the same year, on June 27, he was made Solicitor-general, and chosen Speaker ^l of the House of Commons. In the reign of Queen Mary he was elected in two parliaments for Steyning in Sussex ^m, and afterwards served for the same in the next reign, till his decease. He had a grant of the convent of Black-friers in the city of London (wherein he resided, and is now a considerable estate to one of his descendants) as appears from his last will and testament, which shews he was a person of sincere piety, sound judgment and prudence, and of great integrity. Before he began his will, he made these awful expressions: ‘ The wyll of God the ‘ Father, the Sone, and the Holy Ghoste, three persons and ‘ one God, be done upon me, nowe and ever. Amen.

‘ In the name of God, Amen. The twentieth day of Marche, ‘ in the thirteenth yeare of the raigne of our most gracyeuse ‘ Sovereign Lady, Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queene

^c Visit. de com. Sur. not. 129. in Offic. Armor.
p. 165. ^g Ibid. p. 150 ^h Ibid. p. 157.
vol. 15. p. 660. ^k Pat. 8 Eliz. p. 2.
p. 174. ^m Ibid. p. 51, 59, 67, 76.

^f Dugdale's Origines,
ⁱ Rymer's Fœdera,
^l Willis's Not. Parliam.

' of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendoure of the faithe,
 ' &c. and in the year of our Savyoure Christe one thousande
 ' fyve hundreth three skore and tenne. I Richard Onslowe,
 ' of the late Black-fryers, in the city of London, Esquier,
 ' being in good healthe of body, and of whole and perfecte
 ' mynd and remembrance (praise and thanks be therefore unto
 ' Almighty God) yet remembringe and considering that as
 ' nothing is more certayne than deathe to me and all men
 ' lyvinge, so ys not eny thing more uncertyne then the
 ' howre and tyme thereof; and therefore being fullye minded
 ' and determyned to order and dispose thos lands, tenements,
 ' heredytaments, goods, and chattels, wherewith Almighty
 ' God, of his great goodnes, hath endowed me; for the
 ' better mayntenaunce and quyetnesse of myne entyerlye be-
 ' loved wyfe, and of oure children, for whom I am bownde in
 ' consyence to provyde; and to prevente and take away, as
 ' much as in me lyethe, all occasyons of discorde, varyaunce,
 ' and unkyndenesse, which might otherwise aryse, or be stur-
 ' red amongst them, concerning the same; and especyallie
 ' for the more quyetnesse of my mynde in the time of my
 ' sycknesse unto death, whensoever and how soon soever yt
 ' shall please God to send it; and that then my whole harte
 ' and mynde may be occupied and employed in godlye and
 ' heavenlye things, &c.' He orders his body to be buried in
 such place, and such sort, as shall seem most convenient to
 his executors and overseers of his last will and testament,
 hereafter named; wherein he desires that funeral pomp be
 avoided, and comely order, according to his calling, observed.
 And first, he wills that all debts and duties, which he owed
 either in law or conscience, be first truly satisfied and paid.
 As certain manors and lands had been conveyed to him for his
 sister-in-law, Helen Brown, by the name of Helen Knevet,
 widow, upon special trust and confidence in him reposed, he
 declares that he had no interest therein, and requires his exe-
 cutors to grant to the said Helen the term of years he had in
 the premisses. He settles his manor of Awlkmeare, with
 other lands in the county of Salop, on Edward, his second
 son; as also his lands in the parish of Holy-Cross, near the
 town of Shrewsbury; and recites, that, by indenture dated
 Jan. 11, in 9 Eliz. he had freely granted to Foulke Onslow,
 his brother, and Mary, his wife, the advowson and right of
 patronage of the parsonage and church of Bishops-Hatfield,
 with the chapel of Tatrice, in the county of Hertford, for
 term of the lives of the said Foulke and Mary, and of the
 longer liver of them; remainder to the said Edward Onslow,
 his son.

It farther appears by his will, that he died possessed of divers lands in Buckinghamshire, and lands and tenements in the town of Windsor in Berkshire; the manor of Bramleigh, with the appurtenances, and view of frank-pledge, in the county of Surry; as also the manor of Knoll, with the appurtenances, and divers other lands and rents in Shalford, Wotnershe, Guilford, Craneley, and Hascombe, in the said county of Surry; and in Chellesfield, and Codeham, in the county of Kent: [which manors, and most of the said lands in Surry, are now in the possession of the present Lord Onslow] all which he settled on Robert, his eldest son and heir; remainder to his second son, Edward Onslow. He likewise settles on them, as aforesaid, all his messuages, lands, tenements, &c. whatsoever, in the late Black-friers, in the city of London, and the counties of Middlesex, Surry, Suffex, Gloucestershire, Wilshire, Salop, or elsewhere within the realm of England.

And towards the end of his will he thus expresses himself: 'Also, for the great experience which I have of the virtue, and godly disposition, and care of the said Catharine, my wife, I will and commit to her the order, education, and bringing up of our children in virtue and learning, and more especially of our daughters, till they be married, or come to the age of one and twenty years. And I give to Catharine, my loving wife, two parts of all my lands and hereditaments, for the term of her life, to the preferment in marriage of my five daughters, at her discretion. Also I bequeath to every of my good and loving friends, Peter Osborn, John Mershe, William Leighton, of Plashe, Esqrs. a ring of gold, with a death's head: to Robert Earl of Leicester, my best standing cup with a cover: to the Right Hon. William Lord Burghley, my special good Lord, my gilt bowl with a cover.' And he appoints his loving wife, and Robert Onslow, his son, executors; and desires the said Peter Osborn, John Mershe, and William Leighton, Esqrs. to be overseers. The probate bears date April 25, 1571.

He married Catharine, daughter and heir to Richard Harding, of Knoll, in the county of Surry, Esq; with whom he had that estate, which became the seat of his posterityⁿ. He departed this life of a pestilential fever, after five days illness, A. D. 1571, and lieth buried in St. Chad's church in Shrewsbury, between two pillars, on the South side of the chancel, towards Our Lady's isle, in a fair raised tomb, with the figures of him and his wife lying thereon; and on the sides and at the

ⁿ She was, after the death of her first husband, married to Richard Brown, brother to Sir Thomas Brown, Knt. Visitation of Surry, anno 1623.

feet of the tomb are the figures of two sons, and five daughters, and this inscription :

Richardo Onsloweo, Salopiensi armigero, generosa orto familia, libere educato, et ab incunabulis humanarum literarum studiosissimo, et juris domestici legumque nostrarum peritissimo, academix Templariæ facile principi oratori, scribæ cancel. duc. Lancastr. pro civitate Londoniensi oratori publico, et judici (quem recordatorem ipsi dicunt) æquissimo, dein regio in regni foro supremo oratori, serenissimæ Ma. regix admonitori, in curia parlamenti de rebus arduis primum loquuto, majoris amplitudinis pertæso, Ma. regix tutelarum procuratori, tandem febri correpto pestilenti, in patria Hernegia in villa quintum post diem mortuo; summo cum dolore, impensis maximis Katharina Hardinga suavissimo conjugii posuit MDLXXIII. kal. Aprilis secundo. Natus est a redempto genere humano MDXXVIII anno, mortuus anno MDLXXI. Vixit annos XLIII. Fuit staturâ procerâ, fronte gratissimâ, voce gravi, linguâ facundâ, veritatis studiosissimus, virtutum omnium thesaurus, sincerus, liberalis, incorruptus.

Repaired 1742 by the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Esq; speaker of the house of commons, lineally descended from this Mr. Onslow, who was speaker of the house of commons in the 8th of Q. Elizabeth, and was lineal ancestor also to the Right Honourable Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. speaker of the house of commons in the 8th of Q. Anne, afterwards Lord Onslow.

Of the five daughters, Margaret was married to Richard Threll, of Drengwike, in the county of Suffex, Esq; Cecily, to Sir Humphry Winch, of Everton, in the county of Bedford, one of the Justices of the Common-pleas; and Elizabeth to Richard Hill, of Blackwall, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; Ann and Mary died unmarried. His sons were, ROBERT, who succeeded his father; but, dying unmarried, Edward, his brother, became heir, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and resided at Knoll, in com. Surry.

This SIR EDWARD ONSLOW, married Isabel, daughter to Sir Thomas Shirley, of Preston-place, in the county of Suffex, Knt. and by her had issue two sons, Thomas and Richard; and three daughters; Elizabeth, married to Christopher Gardner, of Halingwood and Darking in Surry, Esq; Jane wedded

to Edward Carre, of Hillingdon, in com. Middlesex, Esq; and secondly to Sir Gerard de Aungier, of East Clandon in Surry, afterwards Lord Aungier, Baron of Longford in the kingdom of Ireland; and Mary, wife to John Duncombe, of Albury in Surry, Esq;

THOMAS, the eldest son, was under age at the death of his father, in 1571; and having married Mary, daughter of Sir Samuel Lennard, of West Wickham in Kent, Knt. died without issue; in 1616, when Richard, his brother, on the inquisition taken after his death, was found to be his heir, and of the age of fifteen years and a half. Which

RICHARD was knighted at Theobalds, on June 2, 1624; and in the reign of King Charles I. served in three several parliaments for the county of Surry. He espoused the party that opposed the measures of the court and ministry; and, many unforeseen circumstances having brought on a rebellion, he, by order of parliament, raised a regiment for their service; which, in May, 1644, was employed in the siege of Basinghouse, which belonged to the Marquis of Winchester, the Duke of Bolton's predecessor. In 1646, being aspersed in print by one Withers, the parliament took it into consideration, and on August 7 that year came to the following resolution^p:

‘ That a charge laid upon Sir Richard Onslow, a member of the house, by Mr. Withers, is not sufficiently proved: That it was false and scandalous, and injurious to Sir Richard Onslow: That Mr. Withers shall pay five hundred pounds to him for damages, and his book to be burnt.’

On December 5, 1648, the Commons having voted^q, ‘ that the King’s answer to the propositions from both houses was a ground for them to proceed upon to the settlement of the kingdom’s peace;’ the army, the next morning, seized on one and forty of the principal members, then sitting; and Sir Richard Onslow being one of them, they were conveyed into their great Victualling-house, near Westminster-hall, called Hell; where (says my Author) they were kept all night without any beds, and were after driven as prisoners (through snow and rain) to several inns in the Strand, and there confined under guards of the soldiers, who upbraided them in their passage.

He was no favourer of a commonwealth; neither do I find he ever sat in that parliament again; and it is certain, he was at none of their meetings for bringing the King to his trial, neither is it mentioned that those in power nominated him one of the judges on the mournful occasion, or that he accepted

^o Whitlock’s Memorials, p. 87.
Short View of the Troubles, p. 362, 363.

^p Ibid. p. 223.

^q Dugdale’s

of any employment. When Cromwell, on April 20, 1653, dissolved the remains (commonly called 'The Rump') of the last parliament called by King Charles I. he and his officers made choice of a number of men, about 120, to meet as a parliament, to settle the government of the nation; and accordingly, by his letters sent to each of them^r, they met on July 4, 1653: but neither Sir Richard Onslow, or his son, Arthur Onslow, Esq; sat in that assembly, which, on December 12 following^s, resigned their whole power to Cromwell, the General. After which, by the advice of his council of officers, he took on him the title of Lord Protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. and was installed in Westminster-hall on December 16, and took his oath that he would not violate any thing contained in the instrument of government administered to him^t; wherein there was an article, 'That a parliament should be summoned to meet at Westminster, Sept. 3, 1654,' &c. In this parliament^u, Sir Richard Onslow, and his son, Arthur Onslow, Esq; were returned for the county of Surry: but the said parliament^x, which met on Sunday, September 3 following, being not so pliable to his purposes as he expected, he dissolved it^y on January following, which was as soon as he could do it, by the instrument of government he had sworn to, and subscribed thereto.

Another parliament being summoned to meet at Westminster, on Sept. 17, 1656, he^z, and his son, Arthur Onslow, Esq; were again chosen for the county of Surry; and on April 9, 1657, Sir Richard was appointed one of the select committee to attend the Protector to receive his doubts and scruples on taking the office of King. In consequence thereof, he delivered his opinion on April 13, as follows^a:

'Every office ought to have a name adequate to the said office; and no other name than King can be suitable and comprehensive enough, to contain in it the common good to all intents and purposes. It is a rule, that the Kings of England cannot alter the laws of England, *ratione nominis*, but are bound to govern according to the laws of England; but for any other name, there is no obligation lies upon it.

'That the very Title is necessary, was declared in 9 Ed. IV. when the great controversy was betwixt King Ed. IV. and Hen. VI. that sometimes one was in possession, and then another; that it was necessary the realm should have a King, under whom the laws might be maintained and holden: for

^r Whitlock, p. 532, 534.

^s Ibid. p. 551.

^t Ibid. p. 553.

^u Diurnal Occurrences in 1654, p. 88.

^x Whitlock, p. 583.

^y Ibid.

^z List of parliaments from 1640 to 1659, printed in 1659, p. 49.

^a A Monarchy asserted, p. 55.

every action done by the King in possession was valid and good, as it was his jurisdiction royal. So likewise, in 1 and 3 Hen. VII. the same opinion was held and declared, that a King *de facto* was necessary; and in all alterations from persons and families, yet our ancestors always retained the title and the name.

There is a *prius*, and a *primum*. Another name may, in order and degree, be first, that is, before other men: but it was a King was *primum*, the first name that had its beginning with our laws. The customs of England are the laws of England, as well as our state's laws. The title of *King* and *Custom* are two twins born together, and have had continuance together; and therefore to say *Protector*, of which we know the date, with custom (of which no memory can speak) is a kind of contradiction to the original.

Then there must be a law introductive, because *Protector* is a new name that our law doth not yet know. Now to ingraft a young scyon upon an old stock, it will never grow; but there must be an eradication of the old root, and a new plantation must be made. And that all the old customs must be put into positive laws, will be a thing consisting of much time and great difficulty.

The title of *King* is so incorporated, and in conjunction with our *customs*, which do very much concern the people of England to be upheld; and then there is a rule, *Quæque res in conjunctione pro bono conjunctionis*, that ought to be done, which is for the good of the conjunction and benefit thereof; and if it be for the advantage of the single person and the people, it brings me to mind of another rule my old master Tully taught me, *Communis utilitatis derelictio contra naturam est*, it is not natural to decline that which is for a common benefit and utility.

And therefore I shall say but this as to the *title*, that as the patriarch *Jacob* joined together in his blessing upon *Judah* the law-giver and scepter; the parliament of the three nations desires to preserve the title *King* in and upon the law. Another argument your Highness was pleased to draw from providence, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon recites ^b the perplexity Cromwell was in, on refusing to accept the government under the title of a *King*, and that many were then of opinion his genius at that time forsook him, and yielded to the King's spirit, and that his reign was near its expiration; and that others were as confident, if he had accepted it, he could not have lived many days after. However, on December 20, 1657^c,

^b Hist. of Rebellion, vol. 6. 8vo. p. 594.

^c Whitlock, p. 665.

Cromwell sent writs of summons, under the great seal, to several members of the house of commons, (and particularly to those of the committee that had attended him) to take their place in parliament as *Peers*, the whole being in number sixty; of which were Robert Earl of Warwick, Edmund Earl of Mulgrave, Edward Earl of Manchester, with other noblemen; and Sir Richard Onslow, Sir John Hobart, General Monk, &c.

Being in principle for monarchical government, he did not accept of being one of the council of state either under Oliver, or his son Richard; but for the most part lived retired at his seat in Surry. He, and Sir Anthony-Ashley Cooper, (afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury) were close friends, whereby he was in the secret of many of the transactions of those times; and with him, and many other considerable persons, procured ^d the repeal of the oath of abjuration of the King and Royal Family, and were of the council of state which preceded the restoration. He served for the town of Guilford in the convention, which voted the return of King Charles II. Arthur, his eldest son, being elected with him. He also served for Guilford in that which was called the Long Parliament; and departed this life May 19, 1664, in the 63d year of his age, and was buried at Cranley. Elizabeth his wife, was daughter and heiress of Arthur Strangeways, Esq; of the county of Durham. She died ^e August 27, 1679, in the 78th year of her age, and is buried at Cranley: By her he had fourteen children, whereof six sons and five daughters lived to maturity. Anne, his eldest daughter, was married to Sir Anthony Shirley, of Preston-place in Suffex, Bart. Catherine, to Sir Thomas Cobb, of Adderbury, in com' Oxon, Bart. Mary, to Sir George Freeman, of East-Beachworth, in com' Surry, Knight of the Bath; Jane, to Sir George Croke, of Waterstoke, in com' Oxon, Bart. and Elizabeth, to John Berney, of Swarston, in com' Norfolk, Esq; and secondly to Sir Francis Wyndham, of the county of Somerset, Bart.

Of the six sons, Arthur, the eldest, ^f born in 1622, succeeded his father.

Henry, second son, seated at Warnham, and after at Drengwike in Suffex, was knighted on May 18, 1664. He married Jane, widow of Henry Yates, of Warnham in Suffex, Esq; and daughter of Sir Richard Stidolph, of Norbury, in com' Surry, Knt. by whom he had four children, of whom one son, Richard, and a daughter, Anne,

^d Baker's Chronicles, 7th edit. p. 600.
vol. 4. p. 82.

^e Aubrey's Hist. of Surry,
^f Visit. de com' Surry, præd.

Survived their mother, who had to her third husband John Amherst, Esq; ancestor to the present Lord Amherst. Which Richard left issue several daughters, and one son, Denzil, of Drengwike aforesaid, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Middleton, Esq; and had issue two sons, Middleton, married August 24, 1769, to ———, only daughter of Trevor Borrett, Esq; and Richard, third son, married Mary, daughter of Sir Abraham Reynardson, Lord Mayor of London, but died without issue.

Thomas and John, fourth and fifth sons, died unmarried.

Denzil, youngest son, married Sarah, third daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Foot, Bart. and widow of Sir John Lewis, of Ledston, in the county of York, Knight and Baronet, who died on August 14, 1671. He served in parliament for the borough of Haslemere in Surry, in the 31st of King Charles II. and, during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, was a member for the same borough, or for Guilford. Also, in 1695, the 7th year of King William, he was chosen one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Surry, with his nephew, Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. He was seated at Purford in Surry; and, on the accession of George I. was again chosen for Guilford, and afterwards, on a vacancy in that parliament, he was elected one of the Knights for the county of Surry. He was one of the Commissioners for victualling the navy, from 1706 to 1721, when he died representative of the said county in parliament, leaving no issue.

ARTHUR ONSLOW^g, eldest son of Sir Richard, was, before he came of age, elected a member for Bramber in Sussex, in the last parliament called by King Charles I. and served, with his father, for the county of Surry, in the parliaments summoned by Cromwell in 1654 and 1656. He also served in the two first parliaments of King Charles II. for Guilford^h, and in the three last for the county of Surry. He had for his first wife Rose, only surviving daughter and heir of Nicholas Stoughton, of Stoughton in Surry, Esq; who died March 11, 1647, and was buried at Stoke near Guilford in Surry, without leaving any surviving issue by himⁱ; but he had several children (as after-mentioned) by his second wife Mary, second daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Foot, Knt. and Bart. Sheriff of London in 1646, and Lord-Mayor in 1649; and on his decease, which happened on^k October 12, 1687, in the 96th year of his age,

^g Visit. de com' Surry, D. 15. p. 35. in Offic. Arm.

^h Ex Collect.

B. Willis. Armig.
Essex.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k Monument in Westham Church,

succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet; the said Sir Thomas Foot, (who was grandson of Robert Foot, of Royston in Cambridgeshire) having a special clause in his patent, with limitation of that title to his said son-in-law, with the same precedency, viz. Nov. 21, 1660.

This Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart. died on ¹ July 21, 1688, and was buried at Cranley; having had issue by his second lady, before-mentioned, four sons, and three daughters, who were, Mary, married to Sir Robert Reeve, of Thwaite, in com' Suff. Bart. and secondly to Thomas Vincent, of Fetcham, in com' Surr. Esq; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Catharine, wedded to Sir William Clark, of Shobington, in com' Bucks, Bart.

His four sons were 1. Richard, his successor; 2. Foot Onslow, Esq; 3. Arthur, and 4. Henry, who both died unmarried.

Foot Onslow, Esq; served for Guilford in three parliaments in the reign of King William, besides the convention parliament in 1688; and, in 1694, was constituted one of the Commissioners of the Excise. He was First Commissioner at that board from 1699 to the time of his death, which happened on May 11, 1710, in the 56th year of his age; and was buried at Woodford, in the county of Essex, where a tomb is erected to the memory of him and Susanna his wife, who survived him, dying on June 10, 1715, aged 49 years. She was daughter of Thomas Anlaby, of Etton, in the East Riding of the county of York, Esq; and was first married to Arnold Colwall, of Woodford, Esq; she had issue by Mr. Onslow, two sons, Arthur and Richard, and five daughters; 1. Mary, who died unmarried; 2. Susanna, married to ——— Creswell; 3. Elizabeth, married to Francis Drake, druggist, in Fleet-street, London, and died in March, 1731; 4. Gulielma-Maria, married to ——— Boswell; and 5. Lucretia.

ARTHUR, the eldest son, was seated at Ember-court, near Thames-Ditton, in the county of Surry. He was chosen a member of parliament for Guilford in the year 1719, as also in the succeeding parliament; of which town he was Recorder. In the first parliament called by George II. he was chosen again for the town of Guilford, as also one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Surry. At the meeting of that parliament on January 23, 1726-7, he took his seat for the said county; and having been unanimously elected *Speaker* of the house of commons, was approved of

by his Majesty on the 27th. On July 25, 1728, he was sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council; and on May 13, 1729, was appointed Chancellor, and Keeper of the Great Seal, to Queen Caroline. In April, 1734, he was constituted Treasurer of the navy, but resigned that office in May, 1743. In 1737, he was elected High Steward of the town of Kingston-upon-Thames, in com' Surry. He was again chosen one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Surry, to the parliament first summoned to meet at Westminster on June 13, 1734; and at the meeting thereof on January 14, 1734-5, being unanimously chosen *Speaker*, he was presented and approved on the 23d. On the meeting of the next parliament in December, 1741, he was again unanimously chosen *Speaker* of the house of Commons, being then also one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Surry; and being likewise chosen one of the representatives for that county, to the parliament which first met in November, 1747, was a fourth time unanimously elected *Speaker*. In the ensuing parliament, which first met on May 31, 1754, he was again chosen for the county of Surry; and being then unanimously elected *Speaker*, was presented and approved the next day, June 1.

What a curious antiquary ^m said of him on his being elected *Speaker* in the four preceding parliaments, may be very justly applied to him on all his elections, viz. 'he was elected *Speaker* by as unanimous a concurrence of all the members in general, as any of them had been by their constituents in particular: and as he enjoyed this eminent station a longer time than any of his predecessors, so he executed this most important trust with equal, if not superior abilities, to any of those who have gone before him.' But the most honourable testimonies of his conduct were the unanimous resolutions of the house of Commons, on March 18, 1761, two days before the close of their eighth and last session. The first was, 'That the thanks of this house be given to Mr. *Speaker*, for his constant and unwearied attendance in the chair, during the course of above thirty-three years, in five successive parliaments; for the unshaken integrity and steady impartiality there; and for the indefatigable pains he has, with uncommon abilities, constantly taken to promote the real interest of his King and country, to maintain the honour and dignity of parliament, and to preserve inviolable the rights and privileges of the Commons of Great-Britain.'

^m Brown Willis, Esq; in his account of the *Speakers* in Not. Parliament. p. 118.

Upon which Mr. Speaker expressed himself thus :

‘ I was never under so great a difficulty in my life to know what to say in this place, as I am at present.— Indeed it is almost too much for me.— I can stand against misfortunes and distresses: I have stood against misfortunes and distresses; and may do so again; but I am not able to stand this overflow of good-will and honour to me. It overpowers me; and had I all the strength of language, I could never express the full sentiments of my heart, upon this occasion, of thanks and gratitude. If I have been happy enough to perform any services here that are acceptable to the house, I am sure I now receive the noblest reward for them; the noblest that any man can receive for any merit, far superior, in my estimation, to all the other emoluments of this world. I owe every thing to this house; I not only owe to this house, that I am in this place, but that I have had their constant support in it; and to their good-will and assistance, their tenderness and indulgence towards me in my errors, it is, that I have been able to perform my duty here to any degree of approbation: thanks therefore are not so much due to me for these services, as to the house itself, who made them to be services to me.

‘ When I begun my duty here, I set out with a resolution, and promise to the house, to be impartial in every thing, and to shew respect to every body. The first I know I have done: it is the only merit I can assume. If I have failed in the other, it was unwillingly, it was inadvertently; and I ask their pardon, most sincerely, to whomsoever it may have happened.— I can truly say, the giving satisfaction to all has been my constant aim, my study, and my pride.

‘ And now, Sirs, I am to take my last leave of you. It is, I confess, with regret; because the being within these walls has ever been the chief pleasure of my life: but my advanced age and infirmities, and some other reasons, call for retirement and obscurity. There I shall spend the remainder of my days; and shall only have power to hope, and to pray, and my hopes and prayers, my daily prayers, will be, for the continuance of the constitution in general, and that the freedom, the dignity, and authority of this house, may be perpetual.’

In return, the house immediately resolved, *nemine contradicente*, ‘ 1. That the thanks of this house be given to Mr. Speaker for what he has now said to the house; and that the

‘ the same be printed in the votes of the day : 2. That an
‘ humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to
‘ beseech his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to
‘ confer some signal mark of his royal favour upon the Right
‘ Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; Speaker of this house, for his
‘ great and eminent services performed to his country, for
‘ the space of thirty-three years and upwards, during which
‘ he has, with distinguished ability and integrity, presided
‘ in the chair of this house ; and to assure his Majesty, that
‘ whatever expence his Majesty shall think proper to be
‘ incurred upon that account, this house will make good the
‘ same to his Majesty.’

This address having been next day presented, the King was pleased to answer, ‘ That he had the justest sense of the
‘ long services and great merit of Mr. Onslow, present
‘ Speaker of the house of Commons ; and had already taken
‘ the same into consideration ; and that he would do therein
‘ what should appear to be most proper, agreeable to the
‘ desire of his most faithful Commons.’

Accordingly his Majesty, by letters-patent, dated April 20, 1761, was pleased to grant, out of his civil list revenue, a pension of 3000*l.* a-year to the said Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Esq; late Speaker of the house of Commons, for his life, and the life of George Onslow, Esq; his son, (after-mentioned) and the survivor of them : but as his Majesty could not extend the effect of the said grant beyond the term of his own life, he recommended it to the house in the first session of the next parliament, to secure it effectually for the benefit of Mr. Onslow and his son ; and thereupon a bill was brought in, and having passed both houses, received the royal assent.

Likewise, at a court of common-council held at Guildhall on May 5, 1761, it was unanimously resolved, ‘ That
‘ the freedom of this city be presented, in a gold box of
‘ 100*l.* value, by the Chamberlain of the city, to the Right
‘ Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; Speaker of the house of Commons in five successive parliaments, as a grateful and lasting testimony of the respectful love and veneration which
‘ the citizens of London entertain for his person and distinguished virtue ; for the many eminent qualifications he
‘ displayed, the unwearied and disinterested labours he bestowed, and the impartial and judicious conduct he maintained, in the execution of that arduous and important
‘ office, during a course of three and thirty years ; and for
‘ that exemplary zeal which upon all proper occasions he
‘ exerted,

‘ exerted, with so much dignity and success, in support of
 ‘ the rights and privileges, and constitutional independence,
 ‘ of the Commons of Great-Britain.’

When, in consequence of the above resolution, he was waited on by Sir Thomas Harrison, the then Chamberlain of London, with the freedom of the city, he gave Sir Thomas the following answer in writing :

‘ Mr. CHAMBERLAIN,

‘ I receive, with the truest sense of gratitude, this great
 ‘ mark of respect the city of London is pleased to shew to-
 ‘ wards me, in their gift of the freedom ; and which I can
 ‘ only impute to the high regard the citizens of London bear
 ‘ to the house of Commons, and as a testimony of their
 ‘ esteem for those who faithfully perform their duty to the
 ‘ public there.

‘ The expressions of good-will and kindness to me, which
 ‘ are used in conferring this honour upon me, however little
 ‘ deserving I may think myself of them, do indeed affect me
 ‘ extremely, as an argument of the favourable opinion the
 ‘ city of London entertains of my sincere and dutiful endea-
 ‘ vours to support, upon all proper occasions, the rights,
 ‘ privileges, and constitutional independence, of the Com-
 ‘ mons of Great-Britain.

‘ I beg my Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the whole of the
 ‘ Common-council, will accept my respectful and humble
 ‘ thanks upon this occasion, and be assured of my constant
 ‘ and warmest wishes that this great metropolis may ever
 ‘ flourish in all prosperity and dignity, in a dignity that be-
 ‘ comes the metropolis of a great kingdom, and of which
 ‘ the city of London is so considerable and respectable a
 ‘ part.’

This worthy man and illustrious patriot died on Feb. 17, 1768, and was buried at Thames Ditton, being in the 77th year of his age.

He married Anne, one of the daughters of John Bridges, of Thames Ditton, Esq; and one of the nieces of Henry Bridges, of Ember-court in Surry, Esq; and by her, who died on June 5, 1766, had a son, George Onslow, who is the present Lord Onslow and Cranley, and a daughter, Anne, who died on December 20, 1751, and is buried at Thames Ditton.

Richard Onslow, Esq; second son of Foot Onslow, Esq; before-mentioned, chusing a military life, and passing through the subordinate stations, was, in 1738, appointed Colonel
 of

of the 39th regiment of foot, from which he was, on June 6, 1739, translated to the command of the 8th, or the King's regiment of foot. On February 20, 1741-2, being then Adjutant-general of his Majesty's forces, he was constituted Brigadier-general: and serving the campaign in Germany, A. D. 1743, when on June 27, N. S. the battle of Dettingen happened, he was on the 13th of next month promoted to the rank of Major-general. Resigning the command of his regiment of foot, he got that of the first troop of Grenadier-guards, on April 25, 1745; and on August 6, 1752, was made Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces. In February, 1752, he was appointed Governor of Fort-William in Scotland, and Governor of Plymouth, in March, 1759. In 1727, he was returned member for Guilford, which he continued to represent in every succeeding parliament to the time of his decease. He married, first, Rose, sister to the *aforesaid* Anne Bridges: and she dying in little more than a year after her marriage without children, he took to his second wife Pooley, daughter of Charles Walton, of Little Bursted, in the county of Essex, Esq; and niece of Sir George Walton, Knt. one of the Vice-admirals of the Royal navy. By her he left, at his death, on March 17, 1760, three sons and a daughter, viz. George-Richard, who is a Captain in the Royal navy, and married on June 1, 1773, to ———, daughter of the late Commodore Michell, Arthur, and Elizabeth, married to the Rev. George Hamilton, brother to the Earl of Abercorn.

George, the eldest son, was, upon the decease of his father, elected member for Guilford, which he has represented ever since, and is Out-Ranger of Windsor Forest for life.

He married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Thorpe, of Chillingham in Northumberland, by whom he had two sons, Richard, born Jan. 13, 1754, and George, born April 7, 1764, but died an infant; also a daughter, Pooley, born March 3, 1758.

I now return to Sir RICHARD ONSLOW, (the eldest son of Sir Arthur Onslow) of whom I am principally to treat. He was born ⁿ in the year 1654, and was a member for Guilford in the three last parliaments called by King Charles II. as also in that called by King James II. In the convention parliament, he was one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Surry, which he constantly represented,

ⁿ *Viss. de cen.* Surry, D. 15, p. 35, in *Offic. Arm.*

whilst he continued a commoner, except that parliament which met on Nov. 25, 1710, the 9th of Queen Anne, when, by a powerful interest made against him, he lost his election by a few votes, but was returned for the borough of St. Maw's in Cornwall.

In the reign of King William, he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and on Nov. 16, 1708, was unanimously chosen Speaker of the house of Commons, and sworn of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, on June 17, 1710. He was also High Steward of the borough of Guilford, and Governor of the Levant company.

On the accession of George I. he was again sworn of the Privy Council, and constituted one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer. Also, on resigning those offices, in October, 1715, he was made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer during life. And, in consideration of his great merits, and in particular for having on all occasions strenuously asserted the rights and liberties of his country, and been indefatigable in supporting the Protestant interest, was, by ° letters-patent, bearing date June 25, 1716, created a Peer of Great-Britain, by the stile and title of Lord ONSLOW, Baron of ONSLOW, in com' Salop, and of Clandon in Surry; with limitation, for want of issue-male of his body, to his uncle, Denzil Onslow, of Pyrford, Esq; and the issue-male of his body; and, in default, to the heirs-male of the body of Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart. father of him the said Sir Richard.

His Lordship was ^p constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surry on July 6, 1716, and died on December 5, 1717, being very much esteemed for his great humanity, affability, and other shining qualities; and lies buried at Merrow in Surry. He gave the sum of 200l. in his lifetime for purchasing lands and tenements to be settled on the incumbent of the united churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary in Guilford. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Tulse, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, and by her, (who died at Croydon on Nov. 25, 1718) had two sons, Thomas, 2d Lord Onslow; and Richard, who died young: also two daughters; Elizabeth, first married to Thomas Middleton, of Stansted Montfichet, in the county of Essex, Esq; (who died one of the Knights of the shire for that county) and secondly to Samuel Baldwin, Esq; she died in 1736, and Mary, to Sir John Williams, of Stoke-Neyland, in com' Suff. Knt. one of the Aldermen and Lord Mayor of the city of London.

THOMAS, *second Lord Onslow*, had, for several years, been chosen a member of the house of Commons; first for Gatton, in the first year of Queen Anne, and for the city of Chichester, in the fourth year of her reign; and afterwards, whilst he was a commoner, for the county of Surry, and the boroughs of Haslemere and Blechingley in the said county. After the death of his father, he was, on Dec. 9, 1719; by his Majesty appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surry, and one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, in which he was continued by his late Majesty. In 1737, he was made Custos Rotulorum of the county of Surry, and also High Steward of the town of Guilford. He was also Governor of the Turkey company. His Lordship departed this life in June, 1740. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Mr. Knight, of the island of Jamaica; and niece and heir of Colonel Charles Knight, of the said island, with whom he had a great fortune; and by her, (who died on April 19, 1731) had an only son, Richard, his successor, born in the year 1713.

RICHARD, *third Lord Onslow*, was chosen a member for the borough of Guilford, and, succeeding his father, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surry; and on Jan. 29, 1740-1, his Majesty being present in council, his Lordship took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon. On March 12, 1752, his Lordship was made a Knight companion of the most honourable order of the Bath, and installed on December 27, next year. At the accession of the present King, he was continued in the offices of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the said county of Surry; and was also Doctor of Laws.

His Lordship, on May 16, 1741, married Mary, daughter of Sir Edmund Ellwell, Bart. but died without issue, October 9, 1776, and was succeeded in the title of Lord Onslow, by his cousin George Onslow, Baron of Cranley.

GEORGE, *the present and fourth Lord Onslow, and first Lord Cranley*, only son of the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the house of Commons, as before observed. On May 13, 1754, he had a grant of the place of Out-Ranger of Windsor Forest, which he kept 'till May, 1763. In 1754, he was elected to parliament for Rye in Suffex. At the general election, 1761, he was chosen one of the Knights for the county of Surry; and being on July 13, 1765, appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, (which place he enjoyed 'till his becoming a Peer) he was re-elected, as he was also at the next general election, in 1768. On December 23, 1767, he was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; also in
March

March, 1768, chosen High Steward of Kingston. On May 14, 1776, he was created Baron Cranley, of Imber Court in the county of Surry, and on October 9 following, succeeded to the title of Baron Onslow: His Lordship is also L. L. D. and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Surry.

His Lordship married June 16, 1753, Henrietta, daughter of Sir John Shelley, of Michell Grove in Suffex, Bart. (by his wife Margaret, youngest sister of Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle) and by her had issue a daughter, Henrietta, and two sons, John and Henry, who all died young; also two sons now living, 1. Thomas, born March 15, 1754, member in the present parliament for Rye in Suffex. On December 26, 1726, he married Arabella, eldest daughter and coheir of Eton Mainwaring Elliker, of Risby Park, Yorkshire, Esq; by whom he has one son, Arthur-George, born October 25, and baptised November 23, 1777; and 2. Edward, born April 9, 1758.

TITLES.] George Onslow, Lord Onslow, Baron of Onslow and Clandon; also Baron Cranley, of Imber Court, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, Nov. 21, (1660) 12 Car. II. Baron Onslow, of Onslow in Shropshire, and of West Clandon in Surry, June 25, 1716, 2 George I. and Baron Cranley, of Imber Court in Surry, May 14, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

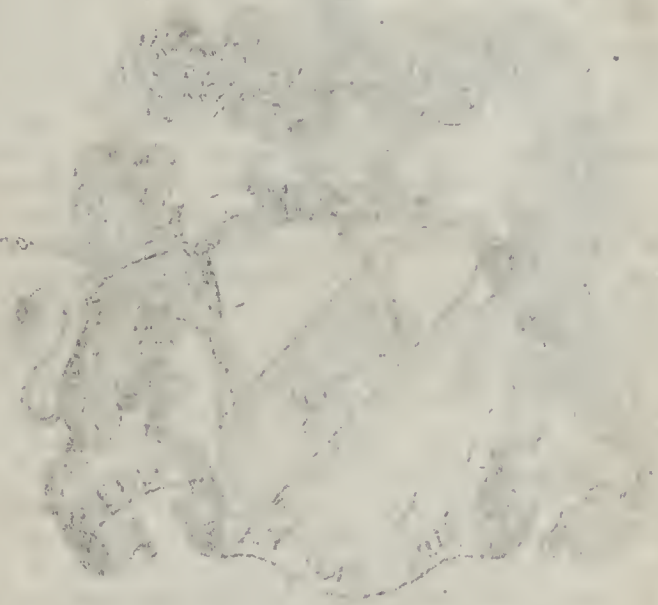
ARMS.] Argent, a Fess, Gules, between six Cornish Choughs, proper.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Falcon, proper, legg'd and bell'd, Or, feeding on a Partridge, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Falcons with wings disclos'd, proper, legg'd and bell'd, Or.

MOTTO.] SEMPER FIDELIS, LAUDO MANENTEM.

CHIEF SEAT.] At West Clandon in Surry.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



Marsham Lord Romney

MARSHAM, Lord Romney.

OF this family, denominated from the town of Marsham in Norfolk, was ^a THOMAS de Marsham, who died anno 1103; RICHARD, his only son, was father to a daughter, Margaret, who died unmarried, and a son RICHARD, who died 1190, leaving issue FERDINANDO, who survived 'till the year 1231, and had issue by Ann his wife, a daughter Ann, who died young, and two sons, Andrew, who died without issue, and JOHN de Marsham, of Marsham, who dying 1292, was succeeded by his only son THOMAS, who was living at Norwich in 1350, and was father to ROBERT, seated at Stratton in Norfolk, and had issue four sons, John, Andrew, Robert, and Richard, a monk in the priory of Norwich and Almoner in that monastery.

JOHN, the eldest son, died 1515, and had several children, of whom JOHN, the eldest son, was sheriff of Norwich 1510, and mayor of that city 1518. He died May 13, 1525, leaving issue by his wife, ——— daughter of Hammond Claxton, of Great Livermere in Suffolk, Esq; two sons, 1. Robert, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Downes, Esq; and had three sons; 2. Thomas, of the parish of St. Bartholomew in London, and Alderman of the said city, who had issue by Magdalen, daughter of Richard Springham, merchant, of London, six sons, and four daughters; and was buried on March 12, 1624, in Islington church.

Of which sons, JOHN, the second, born in the said parish of St. Bartholomew on August 23, 1602, was put to Westminster school, and from thence sent to St. John's college in Oxford, where he was entered a commoner in 1619. He took the degree of Master of Arts, A. D. 1625, in which year he went into France, and staid the winter at Paris. The two following years he travelled into most parts of that kingdom, visited Italy, and some parts of Germany, and then returned to London, where he studied the common law in the Middle Temple. In 1629, he went through Holland and Guelderland to the siege of Bois-le-duc; and, leaving that place, took his route by Flushing to Boulogne and

^a Barohagium Genealogicum, published by Mr. Edmondson.

Paris, to attend Sir Thomas Edmunds, Ambassador Extraordinary to the court at Fontainebleau, to swear the French King to the peace. After his return home, he took to his former studies, and, in the beginning of the year 1637-8, was sworn one of the six clerks in Chancery. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he followed his Majesty and the great seal to Oxford, and therefore was put out of his place by the usurping party, and was plundered in his estate, and lost to an incredible value. His brother Ferdinando also espoused his Majesty's cause, and was one of those loyalists created A. M. at Oxford in November, 1642; ^b he was also Esquire for the body to King Cha. I. and II. and dying on November 7, 1681, aged 71, was buried at Cuxton. On the declension of the royal cause, John Marsham retired to his studies in London, and compounded for his estate at the sum of ^c 356l. 16s. 2d. In 1660, he was returned to parliament for the city of Rochester, restored to his former post of master in Chancery, and had the honour of knight-hood conferred on him, being then wrote of Whorn's-place in Cuxton, Kent, which he purchased; and, three years after, was created a Baronet. He was an accomplished gentleman, and excellent historian; for which reason father Simon, in his writings, called him *the great Marsham of England*. And Ant. Wood, in his history of the Oxford writers, observes, that: 'Monsieur Carcaoy, the King of France's library-keeper, and all the great and learned men of Europe, his contemporaries, acknowledged him to be one of the greatest antiquaries, and most accurate and learned writer of his time; as appears by their testimonies under their hands and seals, in their letters to him, which would make a volume in folio.'

He hath written *Diatriba Chronologica*, Lond. 1649. *Chronicus Canon Egyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, & Disquisitiones*, Lond. 1672. The preface to the second volume of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, which he called ΠΡΟΤΥΛΑΙΟΝ *Johannis Marsham*. And at his death he left other works unfinished; 1. *Imperium Persicum*; 2. *De Provinciis & Legionibus Romanis*; 3. *De Re Nummaria*; and others.

He died at Butby-hall in Hertfordshire, on ^d May 26, 1685, aged 83, and his body was buried at Cuxton, near Rochester in Kent. He left issue, by Elizabeth, his wife, (who died Sept. 24, 1689, aged 77; and was buried at Cuxton), daughter of Sir William Hammond, of St. Alban's in East Kent,

^b Monument in Cuxton, (alias Cookstone) church.
^c c. Compounders, Edit. 2. p. 71.
^d Thome's Registrum Rossense, p. 769.

^e List of Lords,
^d Monument in Cuxton church, see

two sons, Sir John Marsham of Cuxton, Bart. and Sir Robert Marsham, of Bushy-hall in Hertfordshire, ancestor to the present Lord Romney.

Sir JOHN MARSHAM, Bart. the eldest son, was a studious and learned gentleman, and made a great progress in writing the history of England, in a more exact and correct manner than any extant. He was possessed of his father's library, which, though diminished by the fire that happened in London, A. D. 1666, yet was very considerable, and highly to be valued for the exquisite remarks in the margin of most of the books. He first married Anne, daughter of ——— Danvers, and by her, who died 8 kal. April, 1672, aged 30, and was buried at Cuxton, had no issue; secondly Hester, daughter and heir of Sir George Sayer, Knt. grand-daughter of John Sayer, of Bouchiers-hall in Aldham, Esq; and by her, who was buried at Aldham on October 27, 1716, had a son, John, who succeeded him, but dying unmarried May 13, 1696, aged 16, was buried at Cuxton; whereupon the estate and title of Baronet devolved on Sir Robert Marsham, of Bushy-hall before-mentioned.

Sir ROBERT, by the gift of his father, had his cabinet of of Greek medals, more curious than any other private collection; and was also a studious and learned gentleman. He succeeded his father, as one of the six clerks in Chancery; and, in July, 1681, received the honour of Knighthood. He served for Maidstone in the three parliaments of King William, and died on July 25, 1703, and is buried at Cuxton, having had issue by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Bosville, of Little Motte Einsford in Kent, Esq; by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Wyart, of Boxley Abbey in Kent, Knt. four daughters, 1. Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham in Kent, Bart. 2. Margaretta, married to Sir Brook Bridges, of Goodnestone in Kent, Bart. 3. Anne, who died young; 4. Mary, the wife of Sir Thomas Hales, of Howletts in Kent, Bart. Also three sons, 1. Robert, his successor; 2. John, and 3. Ferdinando, who both died young.

Sir ROBERT MARSHAM, Bart. the eldest son, *first Lord Romney*, served in the three last parliaments of Queen Anne, as also in the first year of George I. for the borough of Maidstone in Kent. He was a great stickler for the Protestant succession, and the house of Commons distinguishing his known zeal and chose by chusing him one of their managers for looking into the conduct of the ministry, in the four last

years in the reign of Queen Anne; he was, by George I. created a Peer of this realm, by the title of Lord Romney in Kent, by letters-patent bearing date June 25, 1716; and the year after was constituted Governor of Dover-castle. His Lordship married † Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, Knt. who unfortunately perished among the rocks of Scilly, on Oct. 22, 1707, when he was Rear-admiral of Great-Britain, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of the fleet. His Lordship dying on November 28, 1724, had issue by her (who, in Sept. 1732, was married secondly to John Lord Carmichael, afterwards 3d Earl of Hyndford, and died Nov. 28, 1750) three daughters; Elizabeth, married in May 1741, to Sir Jacob Bouverie, Bart. afterwards Viscount Folkestone; Margaretta, born March 2, 1713, who died young; and Harriot, now living unmarried; also four sons, 1. Shovell, born Oct. 15, 1709, who died young; 2. Robert, the present Lord Marsham; 3. John, born Nov. 14, 1715, and 4. Thomas, born April 5, 1722, who both died young.

ROBERT, *the present Lord Romney*, was born August 22, 1712, being a nobleman of great learning, elegant taste, and excellent judgment, justly stands enrolled among the Fellows of the Royal Society, and is moreover Doctor of Laws. He is likewise President of the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, being so elected in place of the late Viscount Folkestone; Colonel of the Western battalion of the Kentish militia; one of the Vice-presidents of the Magdalen-house in St. George's-fields; and a hearty promoter of every useful and charitable institution.

His Lordship married, in August, 1742, Priscilla, daughter of Charles Pym, of the island of St. Christopher, Esq; and by her Ladyship, who died February 26, 1771, had issue five sons, 1. Robert-Pym, born April 27, 1743, died November 20, 1762; 2. Charles, born September 28, 1744, member in the present Parliament for the county of Kent, and married August 29, 1776, to Lady Frances Wyndham, daughter of Charles Earl of Egremon, by whom he has a son; 3. John, born August 26, 1748; 4. Shovel, born October 21, 1757; and 5. Jacob, born February 28, 1759, which last three died young; also five daughters, 1. Priscilla, born December 20, 1745; 2. Elizabeth, born February 9, 1751; 3. Frances, born April 2, 1755; 4. Harriot, who died young; and 5. Charlotte, born November 12, 1761.

† Monument in Crayford church, Kent.

TITLES.] Robert Marsham, Lord Romney, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, August 12 (1663) 15 Car. II. and Baron of Romney in Kent, June 25 (1716) 2 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Argent, a Lion passant in bend, Gules, between two Bendlets, Azure.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Lion's head eras'd, Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, Azure, semee of Cross-croquets, and gorg'd with naval crowns, Or.

MOTTO.] NON SIBI, SED PATRIÆ.

CHIEF SEATS.] At the Mote, and at Cuxton, both in the county of Kent.

CADOGAN, Lord Cadogan.

THIS family of Cadogan was of great honour and antiquity in Wales, as the writers of the Welsh history and their genealogists attest; being descended from Keddlyn, Prince of Powis, and Reinger, daughter and heir to Tydyr Trevor, Prince of Ferley, whose grandson Kydwgan, Lord of Radnor, with his three sons, defended his territories again King Henry I. From whom in lineal descent, was Thomas Cadogan, Valetus Corone, as he writes himself in his last will and testament, dated June 12, 1511, and the probate is dated on July 12 following. He therein orders his body to be buried in the church of Dunster, and bequeaths to the church of the Blessed Mary of Penrife his best tunick, and to Lewis Cadogan one of his gowns. The residue of all his goods, chattels, &c. he bequeaths to Christian his wife (whom he makes his sole executor) and to William Cadogan, and John Cadogan, his sons. Which WILLIAM Cadogan was of Crostney, and Frostrey-Arch in com' Monm. Esq; and by Anne, his wife, daughter of George Arnault, had issue two sons, William of Crostney, and Henry.

HENRY was seated at Llanbeder, in the county of Pembroke; and having married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Stradling, a younger son of the Stradlings of St. Donat's-castle, in Glamorganshire, had issue,

WILLIAM, born at Cardiff, Feb. 5, 1601; he went over to Ireland with the Earl of Strafford, and taking to a military life, was in 1641 a captain of horse; and, in 1649, being a Major, was (as Sir Richard Cox observes in his History of Ireland) sent from Dublin with a party to discover the enemy, and to slacken their march; and did memorable service, not only in destroying the country about Teeroghan, but in cutting off a great many of the enemy. He likewise engaged those wicked traitors, Phelin Oneile, and Owen O'Rowe; and, being very serviceable in the reduction of Ireland, was constituted governor of the borough and castle of Trim, in that kingdom; in which post he died on March 14, 1660-1, and was buried at Trim, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:



Cadogan Lord Cadogan

Hic juxta conditæ sunt exuvie clarissimi viri Gulielmi Cadogan, armigeri, qui prænobili Thomæ Comiti Straffordiæ, Hiberniæ sub auspiciis Caroli primi pro-regis, fuit a secretis; necnon ob eximias animi dotes acceptissimus, postea, perduellione sæviante dirâ, pro religione, rege, patriâque, majori titulo decoratus, fortiter dimicavit. Deinde burgo et castro Trimeni meritum ergo præfuit, ac contra nefarios proditores Phelinum O'Neill et Audonem O'Rowe strenue propugnavit. Natus est 5^{to} die Februarii, anno 1600, Cardiffiæ, oppidi apud Cambrienses non obscuri; antiquæ et illustri prosapiâ ortus; filius nempe primogenitus Henrici Cadogan de Lanbedder, filii natu secundi Gulielmi Cadogan de Frostrey-arch in comitatu Monmothiæ armigeri, qui a principibus Cambro-Britannicis paternum genus deduxit. Matrem habuit equestri et celebri gente Stradlingorum castro de Sancto Donato in agro Glamorganiensi prognatam; scilicet Catharinam filiam Thomæ Stradling de Merthur-Maur in eodem agro armigeri, filii Roberti fratris junioris Domini Thomæ Stradling de castro Sancto Donato equitis aurati ejusdem. E vivis excessit 14^o die Martii anno domini 1660, ubi primum viderat, quo nihil magis in votis habuit; auspiciatissimum Regem Carolum Secundum ex iniquo exilio reducem et salvum.

HENRY, his son, who was a counsellor at law, died on January 13, 1713-14, and was buried at Christ-church in Dublin. He married Bridget, daughter to Sir Hardress Waller, Knt. by whom he had two sons, William, late Earl of Cadogan; and Charles, late Lord Cadogan; also a daughter, Penelope, married to Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart. who was colonel of a regiment of foot, and was killed at the battle of Tanniers, (or Malplaquet,) near Mons, on September 11, N. S. 1709.

WILLIAM, late Earl of Cadogan, the eldest son, took to a military life from his youth; and, by his merit, gradually rose to be General of his Majesty's forces. He eminently distinguished himself in the wars under King William, both in Ireland, at the battle of the Boyne; and in Flanders.

In 1701, he was made Quarter-master-general of the army, when, on the King of Spain's death, a new war threatened Europe, and King William, sensible of his own declining health, declared the Earl of Marlborough general of the foot, and commander in chief of the forces in Holland.

In 1703, he was constituted Colonel of the 2d regiment of horse; and Brigadier-general on August 25, 1704; having that year gallantry behaved both at the attack of Schellemburg, on July 2, and at the battle of Hochstet, on August 2. He was in the heat of the action at the attack of Schellemburg, wherein he had several shots in his cloaths, and was slightly wounded in his thigh. On June 11, 1705, he was elected member of parliament for Woodstock: and on July 18, N. S. the same year, at the forcing of the French lines near Tirlémont, he also behaved with remarkable bravery at the head of his regiment, which first attacking the enemy had such success, that they defeated four squadrons of Bavarian guards, drove them through two battalions of their foot, and took four standards.

He was in the battle of Ramelies, fought on May 12, 1706; after which the Duke of Marlborough sent from his camp at Meerlebeck, on June 3, N. S. Brigadier Cadogan, with six squadron of horse, and his letter to the governor of Antwerp, to invite him and the garrison to the obedience of King Charles III. and acquainting his Grace that ten battalions were in the city and castle of Antwerp, who seemed inclined to surrender on honourable terms, the Duke thereupon sent him an authority to treat with them. And after some conferences, wherein they prayed they might have leave to go to the Elector of Bavaria, to receive his directions upon the conduct they were to observe on the summons; finding that his Grace did not think fit to grant their request, and that he was determined to reduce them, and that Brigadier Cadogan, already posted near the city, had the Duke's orders to give the garrison no more than four hours time to consider of the capitulation offered them, they complied therewith; and the garrison, consisting of six French and six Spanish regiments, were allowed to march out in three days, and be conducted to Quesnoy. But of the Walloon regiment, consisting of 600 men each, only 372 men marched out; the rest entering into the service of King Charles, except some few who were not in condition to serve, and returned to their respective dwellings. Afterwards, towards the close of the campaign that year, he was taken prisoner; of which our Gazette, No. 4252, gives this account, from the Duke of Marlborough's camp at Helchin, before Menin, August 16: 'The army made a general forage this morning within a mile of Tournay, with a guard of 6000 foot and 800 horse. The foragers came home without loss; but Brigadier Cadogan, as he was posting two advanced squadrons nearer to the town had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and was carried into Tournay.' However, he remained there only three days, the Duke of Vendosme sending him, on August 19, to the Duke

Duke of Marlborough's camp, upon his parole; and five days after he was exchanged for the Baron Palavicini, a Major-general in the French service, taken at the battle of Ramelies. On Jan. 1, 1706-7, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general of her Majesty's forces.

On Mr. Stepney's decease in 1707, he succeeded him as Minister Plenipotentiary in the government of the Spanish Netherlands; of which our Gazette, No. 4390, gives this account: 'Brussels, Dec. 5, 1707. Mr. Cadogan, Major-general of her Majesty's armies, arrived here on the 29th of the last month, where he is to reside with the character of Envoy-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Great Britain.' And he soon after, in conference, brought to a conclusion the negociation for the speedy exchange of prisoners; and, having shared in the most difficult enterprizes throughout the war, was constituted a Lieutenant-general on January 10, 1708-9.

On September 10, N. S. 1709, the day before the battle of Tanniers, near Mons, when the two armies were in sight of each other, and an officer from the French having made a signal for a truce, several of both sides met in a friendly manner, and the French, inquiring for an officer of distinction, desired him to acquaint the Duke of Marlborough, that the Marshal de Villars had some affairs of importance to propose to his Grace, and that he would be pleased to send a trusty person, to whom he might communicate the same. Whereupon his Grace sent General Cadogan to know what Marshal Villars had to offer, whereby being nearer the French army, than otherwise he could have been, he improved the opportunity so effectually, that, by viewing their intrenchments in the corner of the wood at Tanniers, he directed the colonel of the artillery, whom he took with him, to observe where he dropped his glove, and there, in the night to plant his cannon; which, by enfilading their lines the next morning, greatly contributed to the forcing them, and was the principal means of obtaining that victory. Also on the siege of Mons, which ensued, being (as he ever had been) indefatigable in serving the common cause, and going voluntarily into the trenches to animate the troops that were in the attack of a ravelin, he received a dangerous wound in his neck, his aid-de-camp being also wounded by his side, (of which he soon expired.) In March 1711, he was at the Hague, at the desire of the council of state of the States General, to assist in consulting the operations of the ensuing campaign.

When the Duke of Marlborough was disgraced and went abroad, he resigned all his employments, chusing, as he had a share in his Grace's prosperity, to be a partaker in his adversity; but

but first served the campaign, in 1712, under the Duke of Ormond.

At the accession of George I, on August 1, 1714, he was made Master of the Robes, and Colonel of the second regiment of foot-guards; also Envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General. In the year 1715, he was appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight. And having extinguished the remains of the rebellion in Scotland, he was elected a Knight of the most antient order of St. Andrew; with the ensigns of which he was invested, together with the Earl of Sutherland, on June 29, 1716; all the Knights of the Order, who were in town, being present at a chapter held at St. James's. And the next day he was created a Peer of this realm, by the title of Lord Cadogan, Baron of Reading, the preamble to the patent reciting his great merits and shining character, as follows:

‘ It being the greatest concern to the grace and ornament of
 ‘ virtue, to the kindling in the minds of men a generous zeal
 ‘ for the public, to the glory of the commonwealth, as well as
 ‘ to the reputation of our own royal justice and favour; that
 ‘ those, who have in a singular manner, either in peace or war,
 ‘ deserved well of their country, should be distinguished with
 ‘ singular marks of public honour; We have therefore thought
 ‘ fit to call up into the order of Peers of this kingdom our dearly
 ‘ beloved William Cadogan, Lieutenant-general of our forces;
 ‘ a person illustrious by his descent from the honourable and
 ‘ most antient stock of the Britons, but much more illustrious
 ‘ by his virtues. For, that which is truly his own, a certain
 ‘ nobleness of manners flowing from a soul adorned with the
 ‘ gifts of nature and of art, far excels all advantages of the most
 ‘ noble descent. In conversation, the most agreeable easiness,
 ‘ composed of all the sweetness of behaviour, and affability of
 ‘ discourse. In his regards to his friends, an untainted faith-
 ‘ fulness, and an unwearied readiness to do all good offices.
 ‘ In his charity to those in want, an uncommon beneficence and
 ‘ liberality. In the difficulties of business and great affairs, such
 ‘ an unintermitted and unshaken perseverance, as if he never
 ‘ tasted what it was to indulge his own ease, or the pleasures of
 ‘ conversation; and yet in the entertainments of conversation,
 ‘ such an open taking agreeableness, as if no thoughts of business
 ‘ could ever find admittance. In all his counsels and votes in
 ‘ the House of Commons, a sacred regard to the public good,
 ‘ and the true liberty of his country. In the exploits of war,
 ‘ an undaunted bravery and a greatness of soul, have, upon
 ‘ every occasion, shone forth in the brightest light, particularly
 ‘ in the late war against France, conducted by the wisdom and
 ‘ magnanimity of the most illustrious JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH;
 ‘ with a glory, which hath made his name out-
 ‘ shine

shine all the heroes of antiquity, and will render it the wonder of posterity: A war, in which, through the course of ten years, the cause of true religion, of the universal liberty of our own countries, and the countries of our allies, of all right and law, contended against the open attempts of tyranny and slavery. A war prosecuted with so resolute and determined a zeal, that not only the summer, but even the winter itself was seldom free from action; and always attended with such unparalleled success, that, through that whole time, no one battle was fought which was not gained, no one town besieged which was not gloriously taken: In that war, carried on with so unequalled a glory, under the conduct and command of so consummate a general, he bore a faithful and unwearied part both in the councils of the cabinet, and in the labours of the field.

Afterwards, in the late war at home, against the madness of the most unnatural rebels and traitors, in the heart of winter, in the midst of the most piercing frosts and deepest snows, he shewed a conduct and an application in the highest degree faithful, and in the most signal manner successful.

And lastly, in the late treaty for the fixing such towns and fortresses, as might be truly a barrier to the United Provinces, our ever faithful and inseparable allies; he manifested such a constancy of attention, such a regard to right and justice, such a dexterity in business, as is very seldom equalled, never exceeded. And this with so good effect, that it may justly be said to have once more revived and established the ancient friendship and intercourse of good offices between Great Britain, and not only the United Provinces, but also the most serene and august house of Austria. Upon all which accounts, moved by his own great merits, and assured of the approbation of all good men, we have resolved to promote him into the rank of our Peers. Know ye therefore, &c.

His Lordship soon after was again sent Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States of Holland; and arriving at Brussels, on Sept. 15, N. S. 1716, signed at the Hague, the treaty of defensive alliance between Great Britain, France, and the States General. He set out for Utrecht, on Jan. 23, 1716, to wait on the King, expected there that afternoon; who was pleased to command his attending him to Great Britain. And Mr. Leathes, his Majesty's secretary at Brussels, was appointed to reside at the Hague, during his Lordship's absence.

On his return, he was sworn of the privy-council, on March 30, 1717; and, in the month of July ensuing, was constituted General of all his Majesty's foot forces employed or to be employed in his service. The following year he was again appointed Ambassador extraordinary at the Hague, where he arrived

rived on September 17, 1717; and having brought his negotiations to a conclusion, embarked at the Brill for England, on Nov. 7, and put to sea the same evening. On May 8 (1718) 4 Geo. I. he was advanced to the dignity of Baron of Oakley, Viscount Caversham, and Earl of Cadogan (with remainder of the barony of Oakley to Charles his brother) the more to illustrate that employment, as the preamble to his patent sets forth :

‘ Whereas we thought fit, about two years since, to give
 ‘ the rank and dignity of a Peer of this realm to William Lord
 ‘ Cadogan, by the title of Baron of Reading, in consideration
 ‘ of his great and eminent services; and particularly of those
 ‘ performed by him during the war in Flanders, and, after
 ‘ that, in the late rebellion in Scotland, as is more fully set
 ‘ forth in the preamble of our patent for creating him Baron
 ‘ of Reading; and we having great reason to be extremely satisf-
 ‘ fied with the services he has since done in several important
 ‘ negotiations transacted by him, as our Ambassador extraor-
 ‘ dinary in Holland; and with his conduct and behaviour in
 ‘ his station of General of our foot, and Commander of our
 ‘ forces next under the Duke of Marlborough; and he having
 ‘ continued to give us upon all occasions, and in the most
 ‘ difficult times, singular and undoubted proofs of his zeal for
 ‘ our service, and of his steady, firm, inviolable, and unalter-
 ‘ able affection to our person and government; and we having
 ‘ farther an intention to send him speedily into Holland, to ne-
 ‘ gotiate with the States General their entering into the alliance
 ‘ between ourselves, the Emperor, and the French King; which
 ‘ is an affair of the utmost consequence to the good of these our
 ‘ kingdoms in particular, and of Europe in general; and we
 ‘ having likewise given him orders to make a public entry, in
 ‘ quality of our Ambassador extraordinary at the Hague, to as-
 ‘ sure the States, in the most solemn manner, of our constant
 ‘ friendship and affection to their commonwealth. For these
 ‘ reasons, and to give a greater lustre and dignity to the com-
 ‘ mission we now employ him in, we have thought fit to con-
 ‘ fer upon him a new degree of honour, and to create him Earl
 ‘ of Cadogan in Denbighshire, Viscount of Caversham in Ox-
 ‘ fordshire, and Baron of Oakley in Buckinghamshire. Know
 ‘ ye therefore, &c.’

He set out for the Hague immediately after, where he arrived on May 15, 1718, N. S. and on the 18th was visited by the public ministers, and by the president of the States General in the name of that body. Ten days after he was at Antwerp, where he conferred with the Marquis de Prie, Governor for the Emperor in the Netherlands, for putting an end to the difficulties, that had long obstructed the execution of the bar-
 rier

rier treaty; and bringing him to comply with what was demanded, he returned to the Hague, on June 2 following, and communicated to the States his transactions at Antwerp, who appeared sensible of his friendly offices, and of the great obligations they were under to his Britannic Majesty. And having fixed for his public entry the King his master's birth-day, it was the most splendid and magnificent appearance that had been beheld there, and judged by all to be of a noble and beautiful contrivance, He laboured with great diligence to adjust the difficulties, which deferred the finishing of the convention for the entire execution of the treaty of barrier, and had frequent conferences with the Imperial ministers and the States General for that purpose.

On Feb. 2, 1720, his Majesty's full powers were dispatched to his Lordship, for signing, in conjunction with the ministers of the several allies, the treaty of quadruple alliance, and with the ministers of the King of Spain, the proper instruments for receiving his Catholic Majesty's acceptance of the terms of peace stipulated in the treaty; and for treating of a cessation of arms between the several powers engaged in the war; which was not brought to a conclusion till June 7 following; when the ratifications were accordingly exchanged with the minister of Spain.

The Duke of Marlborough departing this life on June 16, 1722, his Lordship was, two days afterwards, constituted General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces, Master-general of the ordnance, and Colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, in room of his Grace. Also, on June 23, 1723, he was declared one of the Lords Justices of Great Britain during his Majesty's absence.

His Lordship married Margareta-Cecilia Munter, daughter of William Munter, counsellor of the court of Holland, by his wife, Cecilia Trip, of Amsterdam; and by her left issue only two daughters; the Lady Sarah, married to Charles 2d Duke of Richmond; and the Lady Margaret, married to Charles-John Count Bentinck, second son to William Earl of Portland, by his second wife. His Lordship, dying on July 17, 1726, was buried in Westminster-abbey. Her Ladyship survived him till August 1749, when she departed this life at the Hague, from whence her corpse was brought the next month, and interred by his Lordship's in Westminster-abbey. As they left no male issue, the titles of Viscount and Earl became extinct, and the barony of Oakley devolved on Charles, his brother;

The said CHARLES, *second Lord Cadogan*, whilst he was a commoner, served in parliament for the borough of Reading, as

also

also for Newport, in the county of Southampton. His Lordship was in the horse service, under his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, in Flanders; and, after having been Colonel of a company in the second regiment of foot-guards, was, on April 21, 1719, constituted, by George I. Colonel of his Majesty's own (or 4th) regiment of foot; also, on June 19, 1734, Colonel of the 6th or Inniskilling regiment of dragoons. On December 18, 1735, he was promoted to the rank of a Brigadier-general, and on July 17, 1739, made Major-general of his Majesty's forces; also on April 30, 1743, Colonel of the second troop of horse-guards, and on May 30, 1745, constituted Lieutenant-general. In Nov. 1749, he was made Governor of Sheerness; and on June 13, 1752, Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury. At the accession of the present King on October 25, 1760, his Lordship was not only continued in all his military employments, but also advanced to the rank of General of horse on March 9, 1761; he was likewise Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the Trustees of the British Museum.

His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of the celebrated Sir Hans Sloan, Bart. President of the College of Physicians: and by her Ladyship, who died in May, 1768, and is buried at Caversham, had an only son Charles-Sloan Cadogan, who succeeded to the Barony, on the death of his father, on Sept. 24, 1776, who was then in the 85th year of his age.

CHARLES-SLOAN CADOGAN, *the present Lord Cadogan*, born on Oct. 29, 1728, wedded first on May 28, 1747, Frances, daughter of Henry Bromley, 1st Lord Montfort: and by her, who died in May, 1768, and is buried at Caversham, had issue six sons; 1. Charles-Henry, born June 18, 1749; 2. William, born January 22, 1751, who in May 1775, was presented to the rectory of St. Giles's, Reading, and the vicarage of Chelsea; 3. Thomas, born Feb. 7, 1752, now a lieutenant in the royal navy; 4. George, born Dec. 1, 1754; 5. Edward, born Dec. 12, 1758, and is Captain in the 7th regiment of foot; and, 6. Henry-William, born March 25, 1761, died August 3, 1774, and was buried at Caversham.

His Lordship represented the town of Cambridge in parliament, from January 31, 1748-9, till he succeeded to the peerage; he was in April 1764, appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's gardens and waters; was afterwards made Treasurer to the Duke of York; and Master Worker of his Majesty's Mint. His Lordship, was secondly married in August 1777, to ——— daughter of Charles Churchill, Esq; by Lady Mary, daughter of Robert Earl of Orford.

TITLES.] Charles-Sloan Cadogan, Lord Cadogan, Baron of Oakley.

CREATION.] Baron of Oakley, in com' Bucks, May 8, (1718) 4 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Gules, a Lion rampant, regardant, Or: second and third, Argent, three Boars heads coup'd, Sable.

CREST.] Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a Dragon's head, Vert.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Lion regardant, Or; on the sinister, a Grifphon regardant, Vert; each gorg'd with a double Tressure flower'd and counterflower'd, Gules.

MOTTO.] QUI INVIDET MINOR EST.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Caversham in Oxfordshire.

K I N G, *Lord King.*

THAT the study and practice of the laws hath in all ages been reputed honourable, and that many have been raised thereby to the highest employments in the state, is evident from many examples both antient and modern, among which I am now to treat of Peter Lord King, Baron of Ockham, son and heir of Jerome King, of the city of Exeter, ^a descended from a genteel family of the name in Somersetshire.

Which PETER *Lord King* was nephew, by the mother's side, to the great Mr. Locke, who, on seeing his learned treatise, 'An enquiry into the constitution, discipline, unity and worship, of the primitive church,' brought him to bend his mind to the study of the laws, wherein he shewed such proficiency, that, being an eminent council and pleader at the bar, he was chosen Recorder of the city of London, on July 27, 1708; and, on September 12 following, her Majesty Queen Anne conferred the honour of knighthood on him, as a particular mark of her royal favour. He served in the two last parliaments called by King William, and in all those of Queen Anne ^b, for the borough of Beer-Alston in Devonshire.

In the first year of George I. (in Michaelmas term, 1714) he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas; and on April 5 following, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council. Also, in consideration of his great merits, was created, on May 29, 1725, a Peer of this kingdom, by the stile and title of Lord King, Baron of Ockham, in the county of Surry; and on June 1, 1725, declared Lord High Chancellor of England; and was one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government during his Majesty's absence. He was again, on May 31, 1727, appointed one of the Lords Justices: and, on the demise of George I. the great seal was on June 15, 1727, de-

^a Ex Inform. Pet. nup. Dom. King.

^b Parliamentary Register.



King Lord King



[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

livered to him by his successor George II. and his Lordship took the oath of Lord Chancellor. He had likewise a pension of 6000*l.* a year, payable out of the post-office; and departing this life on Monday, July 22, 1734, at his seat at Ockham in Surry, was interred in the parish church there, on the 29th of the same month; where a monument is erected to his memory, with a fine marble statue of his Lordship, and an inscription on a marble pedestal, relating these farther particulars:

He was born in the city of Exeter, of worthy and substantial parents; but with a genius greatly superior to his birth. By his industry, prudence, learning, and virtue, he raised himself to the highest character and reputation, and to the highest posts and dignities. He applied himself to his studies in the Inner Temple; and to an exact and compleat knowledge in all the parts and history of the law, added the most extensive learning, theological and civil. He was chosen a member of the house of commons in the year 1699; Recorder of the City of London in the year 1708; made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 1714; on the accession of King George I. created Lord King, Baron of Ockham, and raised to the post and dignity of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, 1725. Under the labour and fatigues of which weighty place, sinking into a paralytic disease, he resigned it November 29, 1733; and died July 22, 1734, aged 65. A friend to true religion and liberty. He married Anne, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton in Glamorganshire, Esq; with whom he lived to the day of his death in perfect love and happiness. And left issue by her four sons, John, now Lord King; Peter, William, and Thomas; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne.

JOHN, his eldest son and heir, who succeeded him in honour and estate, as *2d Lord King*, was appointed Out-Ranger of his Majesty's forest of Windsor, on July 1, 1726; and was a member for Launceston (alias Dunivid) in Cornwall, in the first parliament called by George II. and elected for the city of Exeter, and also for Launceston, in the parliament summoned to meet on June 13, 1734; but succeeded

ed to the peerage, before it met for the dispatch of business. His Lordship in May, 1726, married Elizabeth, daughter to Robert Fry, of Yarty, in the county of Devon, Esq; which Lady departed this life in the 23d year of her age, on January 28, 1733-4, leaving no issue, and was buried at Ockham. And his Lordship, afterwards, being in an ill state of health, was advised, for change of air, to go to Portugal; but in his voyage to Lisbon, departed this life, on board his Majesty's ship the Ruby, on February 10, 1739-40, and was buried at Ockham.

Whereupon the honour and estate descended to,

PETER, his brother, *third Lord King*, who, on April 18, 1740, was appointed Out-ranger of Windsor forest, in the room of his said brother, John Lord King; and dying on March 22, 1754, unmarried, was buried at Ockham; being succeeded in the honour and estate by his brother William,

Which WILLIAM, *fourth Lord King*, was Curfitor of London and Middlesex, but died unmarried April 16, 1767, and was buried at Ockham, and the honour descended to his brother,

THOMAS, born March 19, 1712, who is the *present Lord King*. In 1734, he married Wilhelmina-Catherina, daughter of John Troye, one of the Sovereign Council of Brabant, by whom he has issue,

1. Peter, born at the Hague, October 6, 1736, and married in December, 1774, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Edward Tedcroft, of Horsham, in Suffex, Esq;

2. Thomas, born in London, April 11, 1740.

3. Ann, born at Delft, Jan. 10, 1735.

4. Wilhelmina, born at the Hague, March 4, 1738.

TITLE.] Thomas King, Lord King, Baron of Ockham.

CREATION.] Lord King, Baron of Ockham in Surry, May 29 (1725) 11 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Sable, three Spears heads, Argent, the points sanguine: on a Chief, Or, as many Battle-axes, Azure.

CREST.] On a wreath a dexter arm coup'd, at the elbow, habited, Azure, adorned with three Spots, Or, the cuff turn'd up, grasping a truncheon of a spear, Sable, the head Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] Two English Mastiffs regardant, proper, each having a plain collar, Gules.

MOTTO.] LAEOR IPSE VOLUPTAS.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Ockham, in the county of Surry.

MONSON, *Lord Monson.*

THE surname of this noble family, according to some antiquaries, is derived from the German word, Muntz, i. e. Money in English, or Nummus in Latin; and according to others from Muntzum, which in the German language signifies Rich. Sir William Monson, the Admiral, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, dedicating the account of his services to his son Sir William Monson, recites, that his ancestor had an antient house called after his name; and an old pedigree of this family derives the present Lord Monson, of whom I am now to treat, from JOHN MONSON, Mounson, or Munson, as variously wrote in antient times. Which John was living in 1378, and denominated of East Reson in Lincolnshire. He left issue JOHN, his son and heir, who was in the wars of France under that victorious monarch, King Henry V. in the fifth year of his reign^a, when he had letters of safe conduct going into Normandy. He left another,

JOHN MONSON, who took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Hanford, Knt. and had issue Sir John Munson, of South Carlton in the county of Lincoln, Knt.

Which Sir JOHN Munson lies buried in South Carlton church, under a marble tomb, whereon are the effigies in brass, of a knight and his lady, and the arms of Monson impaling gules, three water-buckets ermine, for Meers, with this inscription:

Hic jacet Johannes Munson, Miles, qui obiit 26 die
Maii anno dom. 1542, et Dorothea uxor ejus, &c.

He had, by a former wife Beatrix, daughter of ——— Thurst, merchant, a son Thomas (who was of South Kelsey, and had many children, but left no issue male.) By the lady mentioned in the inscription, daughter of ——— Meers of the Marsh, he had three sons, William, Robert Munson of Belton, and George of Northrop, in com. Lincoln.

WILLIAM, the eldest son and heir, with his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Tirwhit, of Kettelby in Lincoln-

^a Rot. Norman. 5 Hen. V. m. 12.



Monson Lord Monson

shire, Knt. lie buried at Carlton, with the following inscription to their memory :

Hic jacet Willielmus Munson, arm. qui obiit 15^o die Octobris, anno 1558, et Elizabetha uxor ejus, filia Roberti Tirwhit, militis, qui obiit 8^{vo} die Octobris, anno domini 1546, &c.

They had issue ^b three sons; John his heir, Robert, and George, who, by marriage with the daughter and heir of Robert Fermery, of Northorp, in com. Lincoln, became possessed of that estate, and left issue Robert, his son and heir, born in 1571, and married to Mary, sister to William Tirwhit, of Kettleby, in com. Lincoln; but his estate was afterwards possessed by Anthony, a younger son of Sir John Monson, son of John, eldest son of William.

Robert, second son of the said William, was brought up in the study of the laws in Lincoln's-Inn ^c, of which he was autumn reader in 7 Eliz. whereunto none but persons of great learning were elected; and in 1572, 14 Eliz. ^d was, by special mandat^e of the Queen, in Michaelmas term, elected Serjeant at Law, in order to be constituted one of the Judges of the common pleas ^e, which he was, by patent dated Oct. 31, that year. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Dyon, Esq; and dying without issue on Sept. 23, 1583, was buried in the cathedral of Lincoln, in the middle ayle of which church is his grave-stone, with the following inscription engraved on a brass plate.

Quem tegat hoc marmor si forte requiris (Amici)

Lunam cum Phœbo jungito, nomen habes.

Luce Patrum clarus, proprio sed lumine major

De Gëmina merito nomina luce capit.

Largus, doctus, amans, aluit, coluit, recreavit

Musas, jus, victos, sumptibus, arte, domo.

Tempora læta Deus, post tempora nubila misit

Læta dedit sanctè, nubila ferre piè.

Et tulit et vicit, super et sua lumina vectus

Fulget apud superos stella beata face.

Circumscriptio ejusdem tumuli.

His jacet Robertus Monson, nuper unus Justic. de Communi Banco, qui duxit in uxorem Elizabetham,

^b Ex Collect. Greg. King, Lanc. Feclal.
dic. p. 233. ^d Pat. 14 Eliz. p. 8. et Dugd. Chron. Series, p. 93.
14 Eliz. p. 7.

^c Dugdale's Origines Juri-
e Pat.

filiam et hæredem Johannis Dyon, armigeri, et obiit die 23 Septembris, A. D. 1583. Sine exitu de corpore suo, prædicta Elizabetha superflite quæ hoc suis sumptibus fieri fecit.

JOHN, his elder brother, was wrote John Munson, senior, Esq; in 32 Hen. VIII. when he was possessed of lands in Be-kyngham and Boyle, in com. Nottingham. He married Mary, daughter to Sir Robert Hufley, of Blankney, in com. Linc. and cohëir to her mother Anne, daughter and heir of Sir William Say, Knt. by whom he had issue two daughters and four sons, viz. 1. Robert, who died without issue; 2. Sir John; 3. George Munson, of Southam, Esq; and 4. William-George, who, by Eleanor his wife, had issue two sons, Robert, baptized at North Carlton, on Jan. 27, 1571; and George, baptized at the same place, on June 29, 1578; in which year (according to their stile) his father deceased, and was buried in North Carlton, on March 21, 1578. A memorial in the church of South Carlton gives this account of the death of John Munson, Esq;

Hic jacet Johannes Munson, filius et hæres apparens
Willielmi Munson, arm. qui obiit 17^o die Novembris
anno domini 1552.

SIR JOHN MUNSON, second son of the said John (and eldest surviving) succeeded in the inheritance at Carlton. He was knighted at Greenwich in 28 Eliz. and likewise lies buried at South Carlton, and a monument is erected there to his memory. The crest to his arms^s is a Moon griping the Sun, Or; and his motto, *Prest pour mon pais*. The inscription is as follows:

Æternitati sacrum, et beatissimæ memoriæ, Johannis Monson, eq. aur. Johannis Monson, armigeri, ex Maria, Rob. Huflei, eq. aur. filia filii; Janæ insuper Dightonæ, Rob. Dightoni, arm. filia, conjuge ejus; ex qua xiii liberos sustulit, mares vii, Johannem, Thomam, eq. aur. Guliel. eq. aur. Rob. Rober. alterum, eq. aur. Anthon, et Joann. fœminas item vi, Elizabetham, Jocosam, Mariam, Annam, Janam, et Katharinam. Concordi postquam et mutua semper veneratione vixerant, prior maritus concessit, vidua diu superflite, summa vitæ et morum sancti-

tate, eorum etenim neuter, neque ex eorum posteris quisquam matrimonia iteravit. Officii et pietatis memor. Tho. Monson, eq. aur. fil. et hæres, sumptu suo, comitantibus fratrib. Gulielmo, Rob. et Antho- nio, lachrymasq. et manus miscentib. pie sibi et suis et posteris eorum.

Ille
Vixit A ——— M ——— D ——— H
Ille

Ob. 20 die Decembris, anno domini 1593.

By the inquisition taken at the castle of Lincoln, on March 23, 1593-4, he is said to de cease on December 20, in 36 Eliz. and that by Jane ^e his wife he had issue John, his son and heir, who died in his life-time; Thomas, of the age of twenty-seven years on his father's death; William, John, Robert, and Anthony; and that he died possessed of the manor of South Ingleby, alias Ingleby-Dawbeny, in com. Linc. and Notting. lands in Brauneby, and advowson of the church; Broxholm, with the appurtenances; lands in North Carlton; a capital messuage, and lands in South Carlton, called Read's lands; the manor of North Kelsey, called Monson's manor; the manor of Burton juxta Lincoln, called Salfar's lands, and advowson of the church; the manor of Keelby, and lands in Caborne and Wilton; the manors of South Carlton, and Owserby; the rectory of Kirby, and advowson of the church of Dunington upon Bane, all in the county of Lincoln; and the manor of Dunham, with the appurtenances, in Nottinghamshire: to all which the said Thomas, his son, was found to be his heir.

He had issue by Jane his wife, daughter of Robert Dighton, of Little Sturton, in com. Lincoln, Esq; who survived him several years, and was buried at South Carlton, on Oct. 17, 1624, thirteen children, seven sons, and six daughters, as mentioned on his monument, whereof three sons died infants: the four surviving were Sir Thomas, Sir William, Sir Robert, and Anthony Monson, Esq; seated at Northrop, in com. Lincoln. The six daughters were, Elizabeth, married to Sir Valentine Brown, of Croft in Lincolnshire; Joyce; Mary, married at South Carlton on June 3, 1588, to Thomas Reresby, of Thriberg in Yorkshire, Esq; Anne, married to Sir Edward Dymock, of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire, Knt. Jane, who died young; and Catharine, married to Sir Thomas Griffin, of Dingly in Northamptonshire, Knt.

SIR WILLIAM MONSON, third surviving son, was, from his youth, in the sea service, and served many years in several capacities, till merit raised him to the degree of an Admiral, by commission from Queen Elizabeth. In the expedition under the Earl of Essex, on the Spanish coast, in 1596, when Cadiz was sack'd and taken, he, with many more, for their valour, ^h were knighted. The next year, being likewise in commission under the said Earl, in order to intercept the Spanish plate-fleet, this Sir William, and the Earl of Southampton, had their station on the West side of Gratióra, and were the first discoverers ⁱ of that fleet; but the Earl of Essex, and most of the ships, being at some distance, the Spaniards escaped into Tercera, all but three ships that were taken. He was afterwards employed in several stations; and, in the year 1602, had, with Sir Richard Levison, the principal command of a royal fleet, to annoy the coasts of Spain. This service they performed so effectually, that, for many days together, no vessels dared to go in or out of their harbours. But their chiefest glory was the taking a vast carrack of 1600 tons, just arrived from the Indies at Sesimbra, a small city of Portugal, fortified with a castle of twelve great guns, under which the carrack lay; and on the West side had eleven gallies, each of them with five guns mounted, and their stems foremost. These advantages of the enemy did not deter the Admirals from venturing on her; and, after seven hours dispute, the Marquis of Santa Cruz (who was on board, with 300 Spanish gentlemen) capitulated, delivering the carrack and cargo, worth a million of ducats ^k.

These services recommended Admiral Monson to the favour of King James, and King Charles I. In 1617, he was called to give his advice before the Lords of the council, how the pirates of Algiers might be suppressed, and the town attempted; which he set forth, and is printed in the Collection of Voyages, vol. 3, p. 231. In 1635, he was Vice-Admiral ^l of that fleet under Robert Earl of Lindsey, which departed from Tilbury-Hope the 26th of May, with direction and resolution to give no occasion of hostility, or to make any nation enemy to his Majesty; only to defend his and the kingdom's honour, lavishly taxed by the vain boasting of French and Hollanders, which joined off Portland the last of May, to question his Majesty's prerogative of the narrow seas. But this fleet made good our seas and shores, gave laws to our neighbour nations, and restored the antient sovereignty of the narrow seas to the King,

^h Camd. Ann. of Q. Elizabeth, p. 463.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 474.

^k Ib.

^l Collect. of Voyages præd, p. 264, 265.

^m Ex præf. in

Collect. of Voyages.

as was due to his progenitors. He has recited (printed in the Collection of Voyages) the names of the ships he served in, during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles, as follows: ‘ In the Charles, whereof I had no command, in 1588 [the year of the Spanish invasion;] in the Victory, in which voyage I was Vice-Admiral to my Lord of Cumberland, 1589; in the Garland, 1591; the Lion, 1593; the Rainbow, 1595; the Repulse, 1596; the Rainbow, 1597; the Defiance, 1599; the Garland, 1600; the Nonpareille, 1601; the Swiftsure, 1602; the Mary Rose, 1602; the Mere Honour, 1602; the Meise-Honour, 1603; the Vengeance, 1604; the Rainbow, 1605; the Assurance, 1606; the Rainbow, 1607; the Vengeance, 1609; the Assurance, 1610; the Rainbow, 1611; the Adventure, 1612; the Assurance, 1613; the Lion, 1614; the Nonsuch, 1615; the James, 1635.’

He lived till the civil wars^m, with an untainted reputation for conduct and bravery, dying in February 1642, and was buried in St. Martin’s in the Fields, London. He was seated at Kinnersley in Surrey, and by his wife, daughter of ——— Goodwin, and widow of Mr. Smith, had nine daughters, and three sons; 1. John, his eldest, died an infant; 2. Sir William Monson, who died without issue; and 3. John, who resided at Kinnersley in Surrey, and married Anne, daughter of ———. She died his widow, August 29, 1667, Æt. 50, and lies buried at Coughton in Warwickshireⁿ. He left a daughter, Anne, his sole heir, married to Sir Francis Throckmorton, of Coughton, in com. Warw. Bart.

Their father, Sir William Monson, compiled large tracts of naval affairs, in six books, published in a collection of voyages, printed in 1703, and the third edition of it in 1745; wherein his capacity in maritime business, and the excellency of his natural parts, sufficiently appear; the whole being written with a true zeal for the public, and without prejudice or affectation.

He dedicates them to Sir William Monson, his eldest surviving son; and the excellent advice he gives him, is likewise a good instance of his abilities, and virtuous inclination; and the small estate he declares he leaves him, after so many toils and dangers, plainly shews the honesty of his life. After commending his works to him, he says, ‘ That so beholding the eighteen years war by sea, which, for want of years, you could not then remember, and comparing them with the eighteen years of peace, in which you have lived, you may

^m Ex pref. in Collect. of Voyages, Warwickshire,

ⁿ Thomas’s Edition of Dugdale’s

' consider three things : First, that after so many pains and
 ' perils, God has lent life to your father to further your edu-
 ' cation. Secondly, what proportion his recompence and re-
 ' wards have had to his services. Lastly, what just cause you
 ' have to abandon the thoughts of such dangerous and uncer-
 ' tain courses ; and that you may follow the ensuing precepts,
 ' which I recommend to your frequent perusal.' He then
 mentions the small estate he leaves him, after so many toils and
 dangers of his life, and reminds him to rate his expence
 accordingly. After which, challenging his right to dispose of
 his interest in it, he thus concludes : ' And because you shall
 ' know that it is no rare or new thing for a man to dispose of
 ' his own, I will lay before you a precedent of your own
 ' house, that so often as you think of it, you may remember
 ' it with fear, and prevent it with care. Your grandfather's
 ' great-grandfather was a Knight by title, and John by name ;
 ' which name we desire to retain to our eldest sons. God
 ' blessed him with earthly benefits, as wealth, children, and
 ' reputation. His eldest son was called John, after his father,
 ' and his second William, like unto yourself and brother : but,
 ' upon what displeasure I know not (though we must judge
 the son gave the occasion) his father left him the least part
 ' of his fortune, yet sufficient to equal the best gentleman of
 ' the shire ; and particularly the antient house called after his
 ' name. His other son, William, he invested with what your
 ' uncle now enjoys. Both the sons, whilst they lived, carried
 ' the port and estimation of their father's children ; though
 ' afterwards it fell out, that the son of John, and nephew to
 ' William, became disobedient, negligent, and prodigal, and
 ' spent all his patrimony ; so that, in conclusion, he and his
 ' son extinguished their house, and there now remains no me-
 ' mory of them. As for the second line and race, of whom
 ' your uncle and I descended, we live, as you see, though our
 ' estates be not great, and of the two mine much the least ;
 ' which notwithstanding, is the greater to me, in respect I
 ' atchieved it with the peril and danger of my life ; and you
 ' will make my satisfaction in the enjoyment of it the greater,
 ' if it be attended with that comfort I hope to receive from
 ' you.' After which he gives him excellent instructions and
 advice how to behave in all parts of life, and concludes with
 these words : ' Let me, good son, be your pattern of pa-
 ' tience ; for you can witness with me, that the disgraces I
 ' have unjustly suffered (my estate being through my misfor-
 ' tunes ruined, my health by imprisonments decayed, and my
 ' services undervalued and unrecompenced, have not bred the
 ' least distaste or discontent in me, or altered my resolution
 ' from my infancy : that is, I was never so base as to insinuate
 ' into

‘ into any man’s favour, who was favoured by the times ; I
‘ was never so ambitious as to seek or crave employment, or
‘ to undertake any that was not put upon me. My great and
‘ only comfort is, that I served my princes both faithfully and
‘ fortunately ; but, seeing my services have been no better
‘ accepted, I can as well content myself in being a spectator,
‘ as if I were an actor in the world.’

‘ The first book of his tracts is chiefly a collection of every
‘ year’s actions in the wars against Spain, on our own and the
‘ Spanish coasts, and in the West Indies. A brief narrative ;
‘ for no more is said, but the force they were undertaken with,
‘ and the success of the enterprize ; yet the design is to shew
‘ the reasons, either why they miscarried, or why so little ad-
‘ vantage was made where they succeeded. In some he is more
‘ particular than in others ; and what perhaps may be still of
‘ use, he at last sets down the abuses in the fleet, and the me-
‘ thods for redressing them. His second book continues some-
‘ what of the method of the first, beginning with fatherly in-
‘ structions to his son ; whence he proceeds to the peace with
‘ Spain, which puts an end to the warlike naval actions, yet
‘ not to his command, being employed against pirates. He
‘ inveighs against the Dutch, shews the ill management of a
‘ design against Algier, and makes very notable remarks on the
‘ attempt upon Cadiz, by King Charles the First ; proposing
‘ methods how Spain might have been much more endangered,
‘ with other particulars about the shipping of England, and
‘ sovereignty of the seas. The third book only treats of the
‘ admiralty ; that is, of all things relating to the royal navy,
‘ from the Lord High Admiral, to the meanest person employed
‘ ashore, and to the cabin-boys at sea ; and from a compleat
‘ fleet to the smallest vessel, and part of it ; with instructions
‘ for all officers ; the size of all sorts of guns, all sorts of
‘ allowances on board the King’s ships, and excellent directions
‘ for fighting at sea ; an account of all the harbours in these
‘ three kingdoms, with many more curious matters, accurately
‘ handled. The fourth book is of another nature from any
‘ of the rest, being a brief collection of Spanish and Portuguese
‘ discoveries, and conquests in Africa, Asia, and America,
‘ with some voyages round the world, and somewhat of Eng-
‘ lish and French plantations. The fifth book is full of pro-
‘ jects and schemes, for managing affairs at sea, to the best
‘ advantage for the nation. The sixth and last treats of fishing,
‘ to shew the infinite addition of wealth and strength it would
‘ bring to England, with all instructions necessary for putting
‘ such a design in execution.’

Sir Robert Monson (third surviving son of Sir John) served
in two parliaments for the city of Lincoln, in the reign of
Queen

Queen Elizabeth, and was buried in the church of North Carlton, on September 15, 1638, leaving issue five daughters his coheirs; Jane, married to Colonel Roger Molineux; Catharine, to John Povey, Esq; Anne, on August 13, 1635, at North Carlton, to Arthur Readhead, of Holden in Yorkshire, Esq; Sarah, who was wedded to Sir Vincent Corbet, of Mortton Corbet, Bart. and created (for life) Viscountess Corbet, of Linchlade in Buckinghamshire, by letters patent bearing date October 23, 1679; and Mary, youngest daughter, married on Jan. 14, 1633, at North Carlton, to Molineux Disney, of Norton-Disney in Lincolnshire, Esq;

Anthony Monson, Esq; the youngest son, seated at Northrop in Lincolnshire, had by Faith, his first wife, daughter to Robert Smith, of the city of Lincoln (who was buried at South Carlton, on December 5, 1619) five sons: 1. John; 2. Anthony, baptized on Jan. 16, 1607; 3. Thomas, who died young in 1614; 4. Christopher, baptized on November 5, 1615; and 5. Stephen, who died young in 1618. Also several daughters; whereof Jane, born on November 22, 1602, was married to John Osbaldiston, Esq; and was buried at South Carlton, on May 29, 1624. John, the eldest son of the said Anthony, left issue Anthony, his son and heir, who was born in 1625; and, by Faith his wife, daughter to Sir Philip Tirwhit of Stainfield, in com. Lincoln, Bart. had issue Anthony, and eight other children.

THOMAS MONSON (eldest surviving son and heir of Sir John) had his education in Magdalen college in Oxford; and served in parliament for Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, in 27 Eliz. and that being dissolved on Sept. 14, 1586, and another called to meet on October 29, the same year, he was returned for the same place; also in the next parliament, which met on Feb. 4, 1588, the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, and held to March 29 following, when it was dissolved. He was afterwards knighted, and, in the 39th of that reign, served in parliament for the city of Lincoln. About the year 1605, when he took the degree of Master of Arts at Oxford, he was Master of the Armory, and Master Falconer to his Majesty King James I. and, in truth (says A. Wood p, my author) such a one, as no Prince in christendom had the like. He had the dignity of a Baronet conferred on him, on June 29, 1611, being the 27th in order of precedency. He was afterwards twice brought to his trial, on suspicion of being concerned in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury; but his innocence clearly appearing, he was discharged. He was a person of fine breeding, and a great lover of music, which he much delighted

in, being himself an excellent master in the profession. He lived to a very advanced age, even to the time of the civil wars, the sad effects whereof he very much lamented; and, during those troubles, wrote a book, by way of advice to his grandson, entitled, 'An Essay on Afflictions,' which was printed in 1661-2, with another (he had also written) concerning Adoration, Alms, Fasting, and Prayer. He was buried at South Carlton, on May 29, 1641, having survived Margaret, his wife more than ten years, who was daughter to Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the common pleas, and was buried at South Carlton, on August 3, 1630. He had issue by her three daughters; Bridget, married to Sir John Read, of the county of Suffex; Elizabeth, to Sapcot, Lord Viscount Beaumont; and Magdalen, to Thomas Cotton, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; Also four sons, three of which lived to maturity; 1. Sir John; 2. Sir William, who was created by King Charles I. Viscount Castlemain, in the kingdom of Ireland; but unmindful of the favours of his sovereign, and his own allegiance, he was instrumental in his Majesty's death; for which he was, on July 12, 1661, degraded of his honours, and sentenced, with Sir Henry Mildmay, and Mr. Robert Wallop, to be drawn in sledges, with ropes about their necks, from the Tower of London to Tyburn, and back to the Tower, and there to remain prisoners during their lives. He had three wives, (but left no male issue) first Margaret, daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Murray, widow of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham; secondly, Frances, daughter of Thomas Alston, of Polstead in Suffolk, Esq; by whom he had a son, Alston; thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Reresby, Knt. of Thriberg in Yorkshire, (widow first of Sir Francis Foljambe, of Aldwark in Yorkshire, Bart. secondly, of Edward Horner, of Mells in Somersetshire, Esq;) by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Philip Hungate, of Saxton in Yorkshire, Bart. After the death of Lord Monson, his widow remarried to Sir Adam Felton, of Playford in Suffolk, Bart. Thomas, 3d son, married Jane, daughter to — Dobson, and died without issue.

SIR JOHN MONSON, *second Baronet*, (eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas) was born in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, London; 2nd, spending some time in one of the inns of court, made such proficiency in the study of the law, that his opinions therein were much esteemed; and, had he thought fit to have been of the long robe, would have been much followed. He was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles I. and

q Wood, vol. 2. p. 708.

r Wotton's Baronetage, vol. 2. p. 292, 311.

served in the two first parliaments called by that King^t; in the latter as one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Lincoln; and in the other for the city of Lincoln. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he retired to Oxford, and was there created Doctor of the civil laws in the year 1642, being at that time universally esteemed; and Mr. Wood, in his ‘*Athenæ Oxonienses*,’ says of him, ‘That he was as wise a man as any of his contemporaries in Oxon, and assisted in all councils, and was at all treaties, particularly in that concerning the surrender of the garrison of Oxford to the parliament in 1646, and afterwards suffered much for his loyalty: but at length was permitted a quiet retirement.’ Having married Ursula, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Oxenbridge, Knt. (by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Cock, of Broxburn, in com. Hertf. Knt.) he became possessed (anno 1645) of the manor of Broxburn, &c. at which seat he afterwards resided, for the most part of his life; having made a fair park about the manor-house; keeping a free and bountiful table, very hospitable to his neighbours, and very charitable to the poor; as Sir Henry Chauncey, in his *Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, says of him: also ‘That he was qualified with excellent parts, both natural and acquired, which rendered him a great patriot to his country, being endowed with a rare spirit, a wise understanding, and a singular judgment, which naturally led him to a strict observance of all moral duties, but made him somewhat severe in acts of justice. He was exemplary in his devotions, firm to his church, and loyal to his Prince;’ and, having lived to the age of 84 years, was buried with his ancestors in South Carlton, on December 29, 1683. Ursula his wife (by whom he had issue an only son, SIR JOHN MONSON, who died in his life-time) surviving him, and having lived to an advanced age, was buried by her husband on December 10, 1692.

Which SIR JOHN, born in 1628, served^u for the city of Lincoln in the parliament that restored King Charles II. was made Knight of the Bath at his Majesty’s coronation, and was a Justice of Peace, and one of the Deputy-lieutenants for Hertfordshire. ‘He was (says Sir Henry Chauncey) admired by all that knew^x him, being a gentleman of a chearful temper, ready wit, quick apprehension, good elocution, free from partiality, of great prudence and moderation, and, in all things, well accomplished for business, which made him acceptable in all companies, and his death generally lamented.’ He deceased on October 14, 1674, aged about 46 years, in the life-time of his father (as above said) and was buried at

^t Ex Coll. Brown Willis, Armig.

^u Ibid.

^x Chauncey’s Hertford, p. 289.
South

South Carlton, on the 24th of the same month; Judith his wife, survived him till Dec. 21, 1700, when she died in the 72d year of her age, and is buried at Broxburn in Hertfordshire; she was eldest daughter (by the first wife) of Sir Thomas Pelham, Knt. and Bart. (great-grandfather to Thomas, late Duke of Newcastle.) They had a numerous issue, ten sons; whereof five lived to mens estate, Henry, William, George, James, and Philip; and a daughter Bridget, was married to Sir Charles Barrington, of Hatfield Broadoak, in com. Essex, Bart. Of which sons George was great-grandfather to the present Lord Monson.

James, who was the ninth son, died in the 28th year of his age, in 1683; and Philip, tenth son, died the year after, at the age of 22, and are both buried at Broxburn, in Hertfordshire.

The eldest, SIR HENRY MONSON, *third Baronet*, (successor to his grand-father) was elected for the city of Lincoln in the two last parliaments but one called by King Charles II. and in that parliament called by King James II. He was also returned for that city to the convention in 1688-9, but vacated his seat by refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, when that assembly, after declaring them King and Queen, had voted themselves a parliament. He was a gentleman much esteemed, all the good qualities of a christian, friend, and benefactor, being inherent in him. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Lord Cheney, Viscount Newhaven, in Scotland, and, dying without issue on April 6, 1718, was buried at South Carlton, leaving his Lady surviving, who died the 20th, and was buried by him on April 29, 1725.

WILLIAM, his next brother, succeeded him in the title and estate, and served in parliament for the city of Lincoln, in the third parliament of King William; and was elected for the borough of Aldborough in Yorkshire, in the first parliament called by George I. He married Letitia, daughter of John, 3d Lord Poulett, and sister to John, first Earl Poulett, and, dying on March 7, 1726-7, without issue, was succeeded in the title of Baronet by Sir John Monson, Knight of the Bath, his nephew, son and heir of George, his youngest (surviving) brother. And his Lady, who survived him, died on April 25, 1734.

Which George Monson, Esq; died Oct. 16, 1726, having married Anne, daughter to Charles Wren, of the isle of Ely, Esq; and by her (who died at Edmonton in Middlesex, in the 67th year of her age, on June 20, 1732) had issue five sons; 1. John, 1st Lord Monson; 2. George, who served in parliament for Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, and died unmarried on

July 7, 1739; 3. Charles Monson, Esq; who was chosen a member for the city of Lincoln, in the parliament summoned to meet on June 13, 1734²; also in the next parliament summoned to meet on June 25, 1741; and in the parliament, which sat first on business, November 12, 1747. In May 1737 he was appointed Deputy Paymaster of his Majesty's forces, which he held till 1745, when he chose to resign it. He died unmarried, at his house in Spring Gardens, on August 26, 1764. 4. Henry, Doctor of Laws, and Fellow of Trinity-hall in Cambridge, and his Majesty's Professor of the civil law in that university, died unmarried Feb. 28, 1757. And 5. William Monson, Esq; who was several years at Madras, called Fort St. George, in the service of the East-India company; and, soon after his return to England, was appointed one of the Commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, and died on October 28, 1753, unmarried.

JOHN, *first Lord Monson*, the eldest son, whilst a commoner, was chosen member for^a the city of Lincoln, in the parliament summoned to meet on May 10, 1722. On June 17, 1725, he was installed one of the Knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath, on the revival of that order; and, on the decease of his uncle, Sir William Monson, Bart. on March 7, 1726-7, succeeded to that title, and also to his estate. He was again chose, in 1727, one of the members for the city of Lincoln, to the first parliament called by George II. and on the conclusion of the session, his Majesty, taking into consideration his attachment to his royal family, his great merits and abilities, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Lord Monson, Baron Monson of Burton, in the county of Lincoln, by letters patent, bearing date May 28, 1728, in the first year of his reign. In June 1733, his Lordship was made Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. On June 25, 1737, was appointed first Commissioner of trade and the plantations; and sworn of the privy-council at Hampton-court, on July 21 following. On May 7, 1745, on a new commission passing, he was continued first Lord Commissioner of trade and the plantations.

His Lordship, on April 8, 1725, married the Lady Margaret Watson, youngest daughter to Lewis first Earl of Rockingham, to whose memory, at her Ladyship's expence, a stately monument is erected in the church of Rockingham. His Lordship departed this life on July 18, 1748, at his house in Piccadilly, and lies buried at South Carlton: and his Lady, surviving him, died at her house in South-Audley-street, on February 24, 1752, and was buried by his Lordship.

² British Parl. Regist. No. 204.

^a Ibid.

They left issue three sons; 1. John, second Lord Monson; 2. Lewis, of whom under the title of Lord Sondes; and, 3. the Hon. George Monson.

This George, who was born on April 18, 1730, was, at the general election in 1754, returned one of the members for the city of Lincoln to the 11th parliament of Great Britain; and was also elected in 1761, for the same city. Betaking himself to a military life, he passed through the inferior stations of an officer, until he got a Major's commission on August 18, 1757, soon after which he set out for the East-Indies, where, in the several operations on the continent, as well as at the conquest of the important city of Manila in Luzon, the principal of the Philippine islands, he distinguished himself by approved conduct and courage. This brave soldier was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on September 29, 1760, and soon afterwards appointed Commandant of the 96th regiment of foot. Peace being restored between Great Britain and the other belligerent powers, by the definitive treaty concluded at Paris, on February 10, 1763, he returned to London in December, 1764; and being introduced to his Majesty, on the 23d of that month, met with a reception equal to his eminent services. On Nov. 30, 1769, he was promoted to the command of the 50th regiment of foot, and Aid de Camp to his Majesty. Upon the regulations made in the affairs of the East-India company under the authority of parliament, he was appointed one of the supreme Council of Bengal, and advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the East-Indies, Feb. 11, 1777. He married Lady Ann Vane, daughter of Henry Earl of Darlington, which lady had been first married to the Hon. Charles Hope Weir, son to the Earl of Hopton; she died in the East-Indies, in 1776, and he surviving her a few months, died at Bengal without issue.

JOHN, *second Lord Monson*, born July 23, 1727, succeeded his father, on July 18, 1748; and in October, 1765, was appointed Chief Justice of his Majesty's forests South of Trent, which he resigned Nov. 27, 1766, was also LL. D. and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Lock Hospital.

On June 23, 1752, his Lordship married Theodosia, daughter of John Maddison, of Harpswell in the county of Lincoln, Esq; and by her Ladyship had issue John, the present Lord Monson, born May 25, 1753; George-Henry, born Oct. 17, 1755, and is Cornet in the 3d troop of dragoon guards; Evelyn Tirwhit, born Oct. 8, 1758, and died an infant; Charles, born March 11, 1758; William, born Dec. 15, 1760, who is in the army; Thomas, born May 10, 1764; Catharine, born Sept. 12, 1754; Charlotte-Grace, born March 29, 1759, and married August 11, 1777, to Henry Pierce, of Bodale in

Yorkshire, Esq; Theodosia-Margaret, born Sept. 20, 1762; Harriot-Ann, born June 16, 1766, and died March 24, 1767.

His Lordship departed this life at his house in Albemarle-street, London, on July 23, 1774, and was buried at South Carlton; being succeeded in titles and estate by his eldest son,

JOHN, *the third and present Lord*, born May 25, 1753, and married at Cassiobury in Hertfordshire, on July 18, 1777, to Lady Elizabeth Capel, daughter of William-Anne-Holles Earl of Essex. His Lordship is LL. D. and Recorder of the City of Lincoln.

TITLES.] John Monson, Lord Monson, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet June 29, 1611, 9 Jac. I. and Baron Monson of Burton, in the county of Lincoln, May 28, 1728, 1 Geo. II.

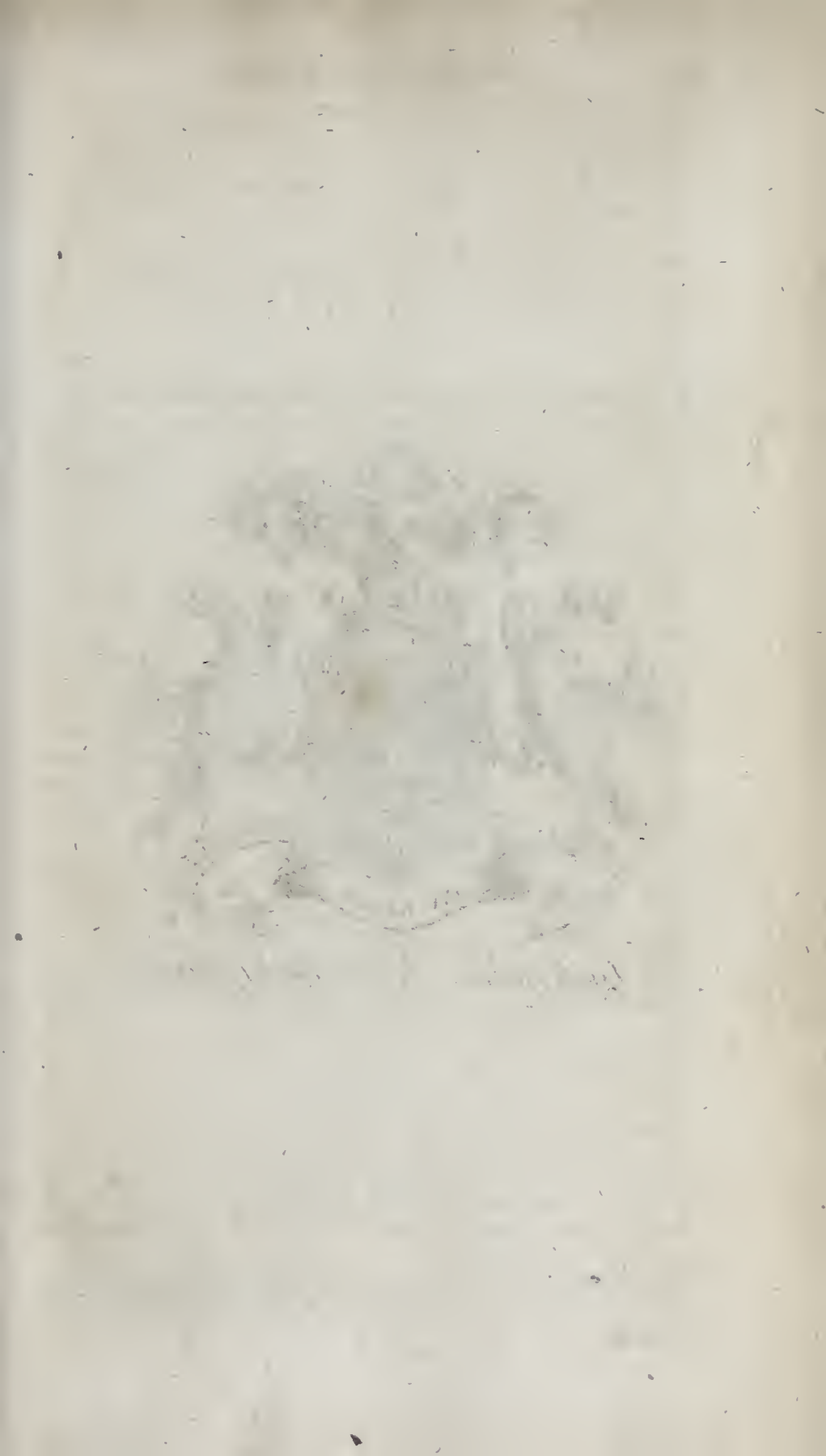
ARMS.] Or, two Chevronels, Gules.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Lion rampant, Or, sustained by a pillar, Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Lion, Or, gorg'd with a collar, Azure, charged with three crescents, Or, with a cordon affixed thereto, passing betwixt the fore legs, and reflexed over his back, of the second. On the sinister, a Griphon with wings erected, Argent, the beak and fore legs, Azure, and gorg'd as the dexter.

MOTTO.] PREST POUR MON PAIS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Burton, in the county of Lincoln; and at Broxborn, in Hertfordshire.





Godolphin Lord Godolphin.

GODOLPHIN, *Lord Godolphin.*

THIS family is denominated from Godolphin (anciently written Godolghan) in the county of Cornwall, as is evident, ^a as well from ancient records, as from the white eagle, which the name in Cornish imports, and has been constantly borne in their coat of arms.

JOHN de Godolphin, who was living about the time of the Norman conquest, being, among other his possessions, lord of the manor of Godolphin, and residing there, was from thence denominated. And ^b by his wife Margaret, daughter of Roger Treworgan, of Treworgan, in Cornwall, had issue, RICHARD his son and heir, father of JAMES de Godolphin, whose son JOHN de Godolphin, left issue THOMAS de Godolphin, whose successor EDWARD de Godolphin, ^c marrying Maud, daughter of William Boteler, of Carnanton, Esq; had issue WILLIAM de Godolphin, from whom proceeded THOMAS de Godolphin, his son and heir, father of EDWARD de Godolphin, of Godolphin, Esq;

Which Edward ^d, by his wife Christian, daughter of Thomas Prideaux, Esq; had issue ALEXANDER Godolphin, Esq; who married Mary, daughter of Sir John de Tregour, and had WILLIAM his son and heir, father of DAVID Godolphin, of Godolphin, Esq;

Which David Godolphin, Esq; taking to wife Meliora, daughter of John Cowling, of Trewerveneth, Esq; left issue only ELEANOR, his daughter and heir ^e, married to John Rinsay, Esq; ^f of an ancient family in the same county; but being a great heiress, it was covenanted, that his descendants should bear the name of Godolphin. They had issue THOMAS Godolphin, of Godolphin, Esq; who took to wife Isabel, daughter of — Benne, of Bokenna, in com' Cornub. Esq; and was succeeded by JOHN, his son and heir.

Which John Godolphin, Esq; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Beauchamp, of Bennerton, in com' Cornub. Esq; and by her was father of a son of his own name, JOHN

^a Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 253.

alog. in stemmate hujus fam. MS. in bibl. Cotton.

stemmate.

^c Segar ut antea.

^b Segar's Baronagium gene-

^e Ibid.

^d Ex

^f Ibid.

Godolphin, Esq; who wedded Elizabeth, daughter of John Killigrew, Esq; and was succeeded by his son and heir, another JOHN Godolphin, Esq; ² who was Sheriff of Cornwall in 19 Henry VII. and in 23 Hen. VII. he and Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Brook, Steward of the mines in Cornwall and Devonshire ^h, had a pardon for all forfeitures, penalties, &c. relating to the tin-works and courts. He married Margaret, daughter, of John Trenouth, Esq; and had issue a daughter Elizabeth, wedded to William Canell, Esq; as also two sons, William and John Godolphin, whose descendants were seated at Morewale and Trewerveneth, in the county of Cornwall.

The eldest son, WILLIAM Godolphin, Esq; ¹ married Margaret, daughter and one of the three coheirs of John Glinne, of Moreval, and Lowewater, by whom he had issue two sons, Sir William Godolphin, and Thomas Godolphin, Esq; from whom the present Lord Godolphin is lineally descended.

Sir WILLIAM Godolphin was a person of great note in the reign of Hen. VIII. who, for his services, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and ^k constituted him Warden and chief Steward of the Stannaries. He lived to a great age; was several times chosen one of the Knights of the shire ^l for Cornwall, in the parliaments of Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI. He was also Sheriff of the said county ^m in 21, 25, 30 Hen. VIII. 3 Edw. VI. and 10th year of Queen Elizabeth. He likewise acquired much fame, by his conduct and intrepidity, in several military commands ⁿ, particularly at the siege of Boulogne. Mr. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, ranks this Sir William Godolphin among the principal worthies of that county, giving this account of him ^o: ‘He demeaned himself very valiantly beyond the seas, as appeared by the scars he brought home, no less to the beautifying of his fame, than the disfiguring of his face.’ He took to wife Blanch, daughter of Robert Langden, Esq; by whom he had three daughters, Margaret, married to Sir Robert Verney; Grace, married to Sir John Sydenham, of Brimpton, in com’ Somers. and Anne, wedded to Sir John Arundel, of Talvern, in com’ Cornub. but leaving no issue male, the estate devolved on his nephew Francis Godolphin, Esq; son and heir of his brother Thomas Godolphin, Esq;

^g Fuller’s Worthies, p. 100. ^h MS. de com’ Cornub. p. 240. not. p. 33,
in bibl. J. Anstis, arm. gart. reg. arm. ⁱ Leland, p. 498. ^k MS. de
com’ Cornub. ut antea, p. 286. ^l Willis’s Not. parl. v. 2. p. 12. ^m Ful-
ler’s Worthies, p. 208, 209. ⁿ Carew’s Survey of Cornwall. p. 153.
^o Ibid. p. 61, 62.

Which THOMAS Godolphin was at the siege of Boulogne, with his brother Sir William Godolphin; and on Thursday, August 14. 1544, he^p, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Culpepper, were hurt with one shot from the town. He married —, daughter of Edmund Bonithon, Esq; and left issue two sons, Francis, and William Godolphin, Esq; one of the members for Helston, in the parliament of the 28th of Queen Elizabeth, and had to^r wife one of the two coheirs of Gaurigan.

FRANCIS Godolphin, eldest son, succeeded his uncle Sir William Godolphin, in the ancient inheritance of the family, and was knighted by^r Queen Elizabeth, at Richmond, on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1580. His knowledge in the laws, his love for justice and equity, and his affection to her Majesty's government, raised him to all the posts of honour, consistent with a country life, which he rather chose, than an attendance on the court, where his great abilities might have further advanced him. He was returned one of the Knights for the county of Cornwall^s, to the parliament held in 31 Eliz. and served for the^t borough of Lestwithiel in the next parliament, which met at Westminster in 35 Eliz. In that reign he was the first in the commission of the peace^u, and of the quorum; as also the first^v in the lieutenantcy of the county of Cornwall, and Colonel of a regiment of 12 companies, armed with 470 pikes, 490 muskets, and 240 calivers. He was also Governor of Scilly, which (as Mr. Carew, my^x author, saith) by her Majesty's order, 'was reduced to a more defensible plight by him, who with his invention and purse, bettered his plot and allowance, and therein so tempered strength with delight, and both with use, as it serveth for a sure hold, and a commodious dwelling.' This most ingenious Knight, having always the good of his country in his thoughts, entertained a Dutch mineral man^y, and taking light from his experience, built thereon far more profitable conclusions, practising a more saving way to make tin of what was, before, rejected for refuse. He likewise undertook the coinage of silver out of mines in Wales, and Cornwall; and Charles I. (for he was living on his accession to the throne) for his encouragement, and saving of expence, granted^z him the power of coinage, at Abergusky, in Cornwall; and the pence, groats, shillings, half-crowns, &c. of this silver, had the ostrich feathers (the cognizance of the Prince of Wales) for distinction, stamped on them. He likewise distinguished himself in the defence of his country, in

p Rymer's Fœd. tom. 15. p. 45.
bibl. Cotton. Claudius, c. 3. p. 247.
p. 42. u Carew, p. 38.
y Fuller's Worthies, p. 211.

q Carew, p. 150. r MS. in
s Willis ut antea, p. 12. t Ibid.
w Ibid. p. 83. x Ibid. p. 55.
z Ibid. in Wales, p. 20.

July, 1595, shewing the greatest courage, and most approved conduct, in resisting the Spaniards, who landed near Penzance in Cornwall, of which Mr. Carew gives a very particular account ^a; and gives this memorable character of him about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth :

‘ Sir Francis Godolphin, Knt. whose zeal in religion, uprightnes in justice, providence in government, and plentiful house-keeping, have won him a very great and reverent reputation in his country; and these virtues, together with his services to her Majesty, are so sufficiently known to those of highest place, as my testimony can add but little light thereunto. But by his labours and inventions in tin matters, not only the whole country hath felt a general benefit, so as the several owners have thereby gotten very great profit out of such refuse works, as they before had given over for unprofitable; but her Majesty hath also received increase of her customs by the same, at least to the value of 10,000l. Moreover, in those works, which are of his own particular inheritance, he continually keepeth at work 300 persons, or thereabouts; and the yearly benefit, that out of those his works accrueth to her Majesty, amounteth, communibus annis, to 1000l. at the least, and sometimes to much more. A matter very remarkable, and perchance not to be matched again, by any of his sort and condition in the whole realm.’

He married Margaret, daughter of John Killigrew, of Arnwick, in com’ Cornub. Esq; by whom he had three sons, William, his heir; John, of whom afterwards; and Francis, who died without issue; as also six daughters, Blanch, married to ^b George Keckwith, of Catch-French, Esq; (a seat so named from a memorable accident) Ursula, second daughter, wedded to John Credye, Esq; Thomasin, third daughter, the first wife of Sir George Carew, afterwards created Earl of Totness; Jane, Elizabeth, and Margaret. He married, to his second wife, Alice, relict of Sir John Glanville, a justice of the King’s-bench, and mother to Sir Francis Glanville, of Kilworthy, in com’ Devon. Knt. She was also relict of this Sir Francis, in 1625.

JOHN, second son of Sir Francis Godolphin, and Margaret Killigrew, before-mentioned, wedded Judith, daughter of Thomas Mcredith, of Ashley-castle in Cheshire, Esq; and by her was father of two sons, Sir William Godolphin, of whom afterwards, and John Godolphin, LL. D.

The said John Godolphin, LL. D. married four wives, but had only issue by the first, Mary Tregofs, and the fourth,

^a Carew, p. 157.

^b Ibid. p. 109.

Rebecca Wallis, by whom he was father of a daughter named Rebecca, wedded to Samuel Edwards, of Frodesley, in Shropshire, Esq; By his first wife, he had a son, Colonel Sidney Godolphin, Governor of Scilly, and Auditor of Wales; who, by his wife Sufannah Tannat, of Aber-Tannat in Shropshire, was father of one son Tannat Godolphin, who died in the army in Flanders, aged 21. This Sidney had also, by his said wife, five daughters, 1. Margaret; 2. Mary, wedded to Henry Godolphin, D.D. Provost of Eton-college, and Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, hereafter-mentioned; 3. Penelope, first married to Francis Hoblyn, of Wanfwhyden, in Cornwall, Esq; (by whom she was mother of Thomas Hoblyn, Esq; member for Bristol, in 1747) and, 2dly, to Sir William Pendaws; 4. Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and, 5. Frances, who died young.

Sir WILLIAM Godolphin, eldest son and heir of John Godolphin, Esq; and Judith Meredith, before-mentioned, had, 1. Francis Godolphin, of Coulston, in Wiltshire, Esq; 2. Sir William Godolphin, who died Ambassador in Spain; and, 3. Sir John Godolphin, whose daughter and heir Elizabeth died Maid of Honour to Queen Catharine, the Consort of King Charles II. and was buried in Acton church, Middlesex, on March 17, 1683, in the 18th year of her age.

FRANCIS Godolphin, of Coulston, Esq; eldest son of Sir William Godolphin, wedded Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Johnson, Esq; and by her had two sons, and one daughter, viz. William, who was Governor of Scilly, and died without issue; Francis, second son, continuator of the line; and Elizabeth, married to Charles Godolphin, Esq; Commissioner of the Customs, and Register-general of all the trading ships belonging to Great-Britain, of whom more fully afterwards.

FRANCIS, second son, was Governor of Scilly: and by ———, his wife, daughter of ———, had two sons, and three daughters, viz. Major William Godolphin, of Coulston aforesaid; Francis Godolphin, Esq; who was Deputy-governor of Scilly, and died a bachelor; Elizabeth, married to ——— Burston, Esq; Barbara, married to the Rev. Mr. Mappletoft; and Mary, to Capt. Cobb.

WILLIAM Godolphin, eldest son and heir of Sir Francis Godolphin, and his wife, Margaret Killigrew, mentioned before, was one of those gentlemen of quality, who accompanied Robert Earl of Essex, in his expedition to Ireland against the rebels, A. D. 1599; and for his valour at Arcló,

was, with William Courtney, knighted by the said Earl, on his return to Dublin. Mr. Carew ^d makes this honourable mention of him; ‘That he had so enriched himself with
 ‘sufficiency for matters of policy, by his long travels; and
 ‘for martial affairs, by his present carriage in Ireland, that
 ‘it is better known how far he outgoeth most others in both,
 ‘than easily to be discerned; for which he deserveth princ-
 ‘pal commendation.’ He had so far signalized himself by his valour and conduct, that on the Spanish invasion, in the latter end of the year 1600, he was in such esteem with the Lord Montjoy, Lord-deputy of Ireland, that he entrusted him with the command of his own brigade of horse, in the decisive battle between the Queen’s forces, and the Spaniards and rebels ^e, fought on Dec. 24, within a mile of Kinsale; which victory was principally owing to his gallant service, having broke through the whole body of Spaniards ^f, entirely routed them, taking their chief commander prisoner, whereupon the Irish immediately threw away their arms, and fled. In this action he was ^g slightly wounded in the thigh with a halbert; but in six days after was so well recovered of it, that when Don John d’Aquila, commander of the Spaniards in the town of Kinsale, offered a parley, desiring the Lord deputy, ^h that some gentlemen of special trust and sufficiency might be sent into the town to confer with him, and to receive his proposals, he was ⁱ employed in the negotiation (related verbatim by Stow, in his ^k annals) which was brought to a conclusion on Jan. 2, 1601, the Spaniards agreeing to quit all places in that kingdom.

Sir William Godolphin afterwards performed divers services against the rebels; and on March 20, 1601-2, for the great trust reposed in him ^l, and the good opinion had of his discreet judgment, he was specially appointed to confer with the Earl of Tyrone, and receive (according to his request) his humble submission to her Majesty. In the year 1603, he ^m commanded in the province of Leinster; and the rebels being subdued, he returned into England.

In the first parliament called by King James, he was unanimously elected one ⁿ of the Knights for the county of Cornwall, and departing this life, A. D. 1613, left issue, by Thomasin his wife, daughter and heir Thomas Sidney, of Wighton, in com’ Norf. Esq; one daughter, Penelope, baptised in the parish of St. Margaret’s Westminster, July 13, 1607, married to Sir Charles Berkeley, Lord Vis-

^d Survey, p. 62.

^e p. 799.
^f p. 902.
^g p. 248.

^h Ibid. p. 800.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 801, & seq.

^j Ibid. p. 297.

^k Cox’s Hist. Irel. p. 445.

^l Stow præd.

^m Morison’s itinerary, part 2.
ⁿ Willis p. 13.

^o Stow’s Annals,

^p Speed’s chron.

count Fitzharding; and three sons; Francis, Sidney, and William Godolphin, all eminent for their valour, conduct, and sobriety.

William^o, the youngest, had the command of a regiment, and performed many signal services for Charles I. in several remarkable actions in the West. And Sidney, the second son, lost his life in the royal cause at Chagford in Devonshire: 'A young gentleman of incomparable parts (as the Earl of Carendon relates^p) who being of a constitution and education more delicate and unacquainted with contentions, upon his observation of the wickedness of those men in the House of Commons, of which he was a member, out of the pure indignation of his soul against them, and conscience to his country, had, with the first, engaged himself with that party in the west: and though he thought not fit to take command in a profession he had not willingly chosen, yet as his advice was of great authority with all the commanders, being always one in the council of war, and whose notable abilities they had still use of in their civil transactions, so he exposed his person to all action, travel and hazard; and by too forward engaging himself (in this action at Chagford) received a mortal shot by a musket, a little above the knee, of which he died in the instant, leaving the misfortune of his death on a place, which could never otherwise have had a mention in the world.' He was buried^q in the chancel of the church of Okehampton, in Devonshire, on Feb. 10, 1642-3. In the year 1624, he became a student in Exeter college, Oxford, and by his incomparable wit, and exact judgment, gained the love and esteem of all the learned in the University. The famous Mr. Hobbes^r gives this shining character of him: 'There is not any virtue that disposeth a man either to the service of his God, or to the service of his country, to civil society, or to private friendship, that did not manifestly appear in his conversation; not as acquired by necessity, or affected upon occasion, but inherent and shining in a generous constitution of his nature.' And the same author, in another place, writes thus of him: 'I have known clearness of judgment, and largeness of fancy, strength of reason, and graceful elocution, a courage for the war, and fear for the laws, and all eminently in one man, and that was my most noble and honoured friend Mr. Sidney Godolphin, who hated no man, nor hated of any, was unfortunately slain in the beginning of the late civil war, in a public quarrel, by an undiscerning

^o Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, 8vo: vol. 3. p. 134, 269.

^p Ibid. p. 135.

^q Wood's Athenæ Oxon. p. 24.

^r In his preface to the

Leviathan.

‘hand.’ Yet Lord Clarendon observes^s, ‘That of all men living, there were no two more unlike that Mr. Godolphin and Mr. Hobbes, in the modesty of nature, or integrity of manners; but Mr. Godolphin deserved all the elogy he gives of him.’ He was one of the most eminent poets of his time, and among other his compositions, he translated, into English verse, *The Passion of Dido for Æneas*, as it is incomparably expressed in the fourth book of *Virgil*, printed at London, 1658, and published by the celebrated Edmund Waller, Esq;

FRANCIS Godolphin, Esq; the eldest son, succeeded to a great estate on the death of his grandfather Sir Francis; he was baptised in the parish of St. Margaret’s Westminster, Dec. 27, 1605, and returned to parliament for the county of Cornwall in the first of Charles I. and for the borough of St. Ive’s, in the third year of that King; ‘as also, to that parliament, which met at Westminster, Nov. 3, 1640; when discerning the artifices of some of the leading members of that house tending, to the ruin of the established government, both in church and state, he retired to his seat in Cornwall, secured the island of Scilly for the King, and raised a regiment of foot, the command whereof was given to his brother Colonel William Godolphin, before mentioned. He afterwards waited on his Majesty at Oxford, and was among those members^u, who met there by his royal appointment in Jan. 1643-4.

He was one of^w the 43 Noblemen and Gentlemen, who signed a declaration at Oxford, Jan 27, 1643-4, of such means as might most probably settle the peace of the kingdom.

The island of Scilly was under his command, till after the King was a prisoner to his rebellious subjects; and then, finding all places given up to the predominant party, and that it was impossible to maintain himself against their power, he surrendered on honourable conditions, Sept. 16, 1646. The Commons voted, on Jan. 4, 1646-7, ‘That Mr. Godolphin, Governor of Scilly^x, upon his surrender of that island, with all forts, &c. should enjoy his estate, and be free from arrests for any acts of war.’ His sequestration was taken off from the preceding Michaelmas; but was to sue out his pardon under the Great Seal, and take the negative oath and covenant^y.

For his known loyalty, he was created one of the Knights of the Bath, at the coronation of Charles II. and having married Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Henry Berkeley, of Yarlington, in com’ Somers. Knt. had issue by her sixteen chil-

^s In his brief view and survey of Mr. Hobbes’s *Leviathan*, p. 130.

^u *Annals of K. Charles*, p. 878.

^t Willis,

Collections, p. 3, & 566.

^x Whitlock’s *Memorials*, p. 237.

^w Rushworth’s *Hist. Journ.*

of *Parl.* vol. 5. p. 42.

dren, whereof William, his eldest son and heir, succeeded him in his estate.

Which WILLIAM Godolphin, of Godolphin, Esq; was created a Baronet, on April 29, 1661, and enjoying a great fortune, chose retirement from all public business, and celibacy, to the time of his death, which happened at his house in Suffolk-street, on Aug. 17, 1710; and was buried on Sept. 3 following, in the south isle of Westminster-abbey, leaving his estate to his nephew, Francis Earl of Godolphin.

Francis, second son, also died unmarried in 1675.

Of Sidney, third son, I am principally to treat.

Henry Godolphin, fourth son of Sir Francis, had his education in All-Souls college, in Oxford, and took his degree of Doctor of Divinity, on July 11, 1685. On Oct. 30, 1695, he was instituted Provost of Eton college; and on July 18, 1707, was installed Dean of the cathedral church of St. Paul. He died at Eton, near Windsor, Jan. 29, 1732-3, in the 84th year, of his age, and enjoyed the use of his faculties to the last. He was very exemplary for his piety and charity; a great encourager of learning and virtue, without distinction of party; and so careful in the choice of the persons he preferred, that he was hardly ever deceived in any instance. He has left many marks of his munificence at Eton-college, of which he was Provost 37 years; and was a great benefactor to the bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of small livings, to which he gave at one time 4000l. The corporation of the sons of the clergy likewise partook largely of his bounty, having given twice, within a few years, 500l. and to their collection, on Thursday before he died, 100l. besides great sums given in private charity, for the relief of poor families, and single persons in distress. As he was Dean of St. Paul's, in 1726, being desirous to retire, he resigned that dignity, in favour of Dr. Hare, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, and Chichester; so uncommon an instance of generosity and friendship, that nothing more need be added to compleat his character. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Sidney Godolphin, Governor of Scilly, and Auditor of Wales, before-mentioned: and left issue, Henry, who died on June 3, 1722; and Francis, who is now Lord Godolphin. He also left one daughter Mary, married in 1730, to William Owen, of Porkington, a gentleman of very considerable estate near Oswestry, in Shropshire.

Charles Godolphin, born 1651, fifth son, was chosen one of the members for Helston, in that parliament which assembled at Oxford on March 21, 1680-1, and served in every parliament after, both in the reigns of King James and King William. He was one of the Commissioners of the Customs for

for several years, in the reigns of K. William and Q. Anne, and was also Register-general of all trading-ships belonging to Great-Britain. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Godolphin, of Coulston, in Wilts, Esq; before-mentioned, by whom he had a daughter Anne, who died young, on Dec. 8, 1690, and is buried in Westminster-abbey. And against the wall, on the west side of the cloysters, in Westminster-abbey, is a large, neat marble monument erected to his memory, and, within the pediment, the arms of Godolphin, impaling Godolphin, below which is the following inscription:

Here, rest in hope of a blessed Resurrection, CHARLES GODOLPHIN, Esq; Brother to the Right Honourable SIDNEY Earl of GODOLPHIN,

Lord High-Treasurer of Great Britain, who died July 10, 1720, aged 69.

And Mrs. GODOLPHIN his Wife, who died July 29, 1726; aged 63.

Whose excellent Qualities and Endowments can never be forgotten.

Particularly the public-spirited Zeal with which he served his Country in parliament, and the indefatigable Application, Great Skill and nice Integrity, with which he discharg'd the Trust of a Commissioner of the Customs for many years.

Nor was she less eminent for her Ingenuity, Wit, sincere Love of her Friends, and Constancy in Religious Worship.

But as Charity and Benevolence were the distinguishing Parts of their Characters,

So were they most conspicuously display'd by the last Act of their Lives,

A pious and charitable Institution by him design'd and ordered,

And by her compleated to the Glory of God, and for a bright Example to Mankind.

The endowment whereof is a rent-charge of one hundred and eighty pounds a year, issuing out of lands in Somersetshire; and of which one hundred and sixty pounds a year are to be forever applied, from the 24th of June, 1726, to the educating eight young gentlewomen, who are so born, and whose parents are of the church of England; whose fortunes do not exceed three hundred pounds, and whose parents, or friends, will undertake to provide them with decent apparel; and after the death of the said Mrs. GODOLPHIN, and WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, Esq; her nephew, such as have neither father or mother; which same young gentlewomen are not to be admitted before

before they are eight years old, nor to be continued after the age of nineteen; and are to be brought up in the city of New Sarum; or some other town in the county of Wilts, under the care of some prudent governess, or school-mistress, a communicant of the church of England; and the overplus, after an allowance of five pounds a year, for collecting the said rent-charge, is to be applied to the binding out one or more poor children apprentices; whose parents are of the church of England.

In perpetual memory whereof, Mrs. FRANCES HALL, Executrix to her Aunt Mrs. GODOLPHIN, has, according to her Will, and by her Order, caus'd this Inscription to be engraven on their Monument, 1727.

I now return to SIDNEY Godolphin, third son of Sir Francis, who by his wisdom, unblemished integrity, and many rare accomplishments, rose to high honours; and left a shining example to posterity. He was from his youth in the service of Charles II. who, when Prince of Wales, coming into Cornwall, there took particular notice of him; and after his restoration, made him one of the Grooms of his bedchamber^z. In 1663, being in waiting on the King at Oxford, he had the degree of Master of Arts conferred on him. He was returned for Helfton, in Cornwall, in the long parliament, which began at Westminster, May 8, 1661, and served for that borough, and St. Maw's, in all parliaments whilst he continued a Commoner. In February, 1678, the French King having taken Ghent and Ypres, it gave such an alarm to Holland, as disposed them to a peace on any terms, whereof Charles II. having notice by his ministers, he^a dispatched Mr. Godolphin immediately into Holland, to bring the last and surest account he could get of the States resolution on that grand affair, and to return with the greatest speed he could. He performed this commission so much to the satisfaction of his Majesty, and his ministry, that the King seeming resolved to go into a war against France, he^b was again posted into Holland about the middle of April, to know the final resolutions of the States-general. He had been there but a very short time, before he wrote to court, that the Dutch absolutely desired the peace, even upon the terms proposed by France; and had resolved to send Monsieur Van Lewen to England, to dispose the King to be contented with them.

^z Wood's Fasti Oxon. p. 830. ^a Temple's Memoirs, part 2. p. 213.
^b Ibid. p. 315.

Soon after Mr. Godolphin's return, Sir William Temple was appointed to go into Holland, on the resolution of the King and council, to enter into a war against France, in case the French persisted in their refusal to evacuate the towns they were to deliver to the Spaniards by a time prefixed. And upon this dispatch, Sir William Temple remarks, 'That Mr. Godolphin, who had been so lately in Holland, told him, that if he brought the States to the treaty his Majesty proposed on this occasion, he would move the parliament to have his statue set up.' Thus heartily did Mr. Godolphin engage, to stop the growth of the power of France, which he then thought was dangerous to Europe. And Sir William Temple, in a letter to him from the Hague (July 29, N. S. 1678) after giving an account of his negotiation, makes this conclusion: 'In short, the King is once more at the head of all the affairs in Christendom: what use he will make of it, is in his own hands, and those of his ministers and servants that are about him. Among whom, as I know no man that wishes better at heart to his Majesty and his kingdoms than you do, so I am sure no man can wish better to you in all points than I do, nor more desire the occasions of expressing the sincere truth and passion, as well as esteem, where-with I am, and shall be always, &c.' He was constituted (March 26, 1679) one of the Commissioners of the Treasury; and by his notable dexterity in business, and assiduity, was soon after, considered as one of the ablest men belonging to the court, and sworn, Feb. 4, 1679-80, one of his Majesty's Privy-council.

When the house of Commons grew warm in the prosecution of the popish plot, and were often addressing the King, to bestow pensions on one or other of the evidences, without raising the necessary supplies for his Majesty's service, he thought it became him to take notice of it, and among other particulars said, 'That since they were so forward in their addresses to his Majesty, to give such pensions, he thought it would be necessary for them to consider of the means to enable him to do it.' By his prudent management, he gained a great ascendant in the council, and Sir William Temple informs us, 'That the Earl of Sunderland, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Godolphin, were esteemed to be alone in the secret management of the King's affairs, and looked upon as the ministry.'

c *Memoirs*, p. 330.

e *Memoirs*, part 5. p. 87.

d Bp. Burnet's *hist.* of his own times, p. 487.

In the year 1680, finding the parliament insisting on the exclusion of the Duke of York, he declared 'openly for it; as at that time the interest of England, and affairs of Europe, made a league against France indispensibly necessary, which could not be done, without a good understanding at home. And on the debate in council, concerning the Duke's stay, or going back into Scotland before the parliament met¹, he joined absolutely in the reasons and advices of his going away; and though the rest of the council were of the contrary opinion, yet the King fell in with his and Lord Sunderland's reasons. He^h excused himself from carrying his Majesty's message to the house (Jan. 4, 1680-1) 'That he could never consent to the exclusion of the 'Duke,' and thereupon Sir William Temple delivered it. But so far was it from giving satisfaction, that the house resolved and declared, 'That until a bill be passed, for the 'exclusion of the Duke of York, they cannot give any 'supply to his Majesty, without danger to his Majesty's 'person, extreme hazard of the Protestant Religion, and 'unfaithfulness to those by whom they were entrusted.'

On the resignation of Sir Leoline Jenkins, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, April 14, 1684, he was sworn into that office on the 17th of that month, in the council held at Hampton-court. But not liking his place of Secretary of State, and desiring to be again in the Treasury, where his management had given great satisfaction both to the King and people, he was, by his Majesty, declared first Commissioner of the Treasury, on August 24 following. And in consideration of his great merit and services, was, on Sept. 8, 1684, advanced to the dignity and title of a Baron of this kingdom, by the name and style of *Baron Godolphin*, of Rialton in the county of Cornwall.

On the accession of James II. to the throne, when the Earl of Rochester was constituted Lord High-treasurer of England, he was declared Lord-chamberlain to the Queen. But on the removal of the Earl of Rochester, his Lordship was again appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, Jan. 5, 1686-7.

On the landing of the Prince of Orange, and King James being resolved to go in person to the West, his Lordship was in the number of those, to whom he committed the administration of affairs in his absence. And on the King's return from Salisbury to London, the Marquis of Hallifax, the Earl of Nottingham, and the Lord Godolphin, were specially deputed by King James, to go to the Prince, and to ask

^f Burnet, p. 481.

^g Temple, part. 3, p. 115.

^h Ibid. p. 130.

him

him what it was that he demanded; whereupon waiting[†] on his Highness at Hungerford, after conferring with the Earls of Oxford, Shrewsbury, and Clarendon, they received the Prince's answer, on Sunday, December 8, 1688. On their coming to London, they were much surpris'd to hear of the sudden departure of his Majesty, who, after his return from Feverham to Whitehall, and missing of Mons. de Zulestein (who was sent to desire his stay at Rochester) he made choice of the Lord Godolphin to wait on his Highness, to propose his going back to Rochester.

In the debate on the vacancy of the throne, his Lordship, and many other noble Peers, out of their tender regard to the succession, voted for a Regency: Nevertheless, when their Majesties King William and Queen Mary were, on Ash-Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1688-9, proclaimed King and Queen of England, knowing his great abilities and integrity, they constituted him one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and the management thereof seem'd wholly to depend on his Lordship, having ever been employed in that intricate office before. He was also sworn of their Majesties Privy-council, Feb. 16, 1688-9; and in November, 1690, on an alteration in the commission of the Treasury, his Lordship was constituted first Lord Commissioner of it.

In the year 1695, his Lordship was declared one of the seven Lords Justices, for the administration of the government, during the King's absence beyond the seas; as he was the year following, as also in the year 1701, when he was again made first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, having been removed from that board in the year 1697.

On the accession of Queen Anne to the throne of these realms, he was constituted, on May 6, 1702, Lord High-Treasurer of England; and on the 12th went to Westminster-hall, where the usual oaths were administered to him, as well in the court of Chancery, as the Exchequer. Under his Lordship's administration in this high office, public credit revived, which before was in a sinking condition, and the war was carried on with success; and the nation entirely satisfied with his prudent management. He omitted nothing that could engage the subject to bear the burthen of the war with chearfulness. He was also one of those faithful and able counsellors, who advis'd her Majesty to declare in council, 'That she judg'd the selling of offices and places 'in her household, and family, to be highly dishonourable to 'her, prejudicial to her service, and a discouragement to 'virtue and true merit, which could and should recommend

‘ persons to her royal approbation ; and that her Majesty was resolved to prevent such selling of the same, &c.’ And so true a friend was his Lordship to the established church, that considering how contemptible some of its clergy were, by the poor allowance for their support, he likewise advised her Majesty to settle her revenue of the first-fruits and tenths of the clergy to augment small vicarages.

His Lordship was much concerned at the heats and animosities about the bill to prevent occasional conformity, thinking it an ill time for such disputes, when all parties ought to unite against the common enemy. At that time it was, that there rose to a great height the distinction of High and Low Church ; and though his Lordship voted for that bill, yet the party, that espoused it, gave out that he made interest against it. But the esteem, he had gained by his wisdom and counsels, was apparent in the addresses of congratulation to her Majesty on the glorious victory obtained at Hockley, August 13, 1704. In that from Fowey in Cornwall, presented by the honourable George Granville, Esq; after Lord Lansdown, complimenting his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, ‘ That he had not only retrieved the reputation of the English arms, but raised it to a degree of glory greater than ever, and has his veins full of the blood of their countrymen ;’ It is further added, ‘ Nor do we esteem it a less happiness, that the same Providence furnished your Majesty with a person from among us, to be entrusted with the management of the revenues, whose frugal and faithful administration has appeared to be such, both in that high station, and in your councils, that your people might almost believe themselves in full peace at home, were it not for the fame of the victories abroad.’

The Queen had so great a sense of his services, that at a chapter held on July 6, the same year, at St. James’s, her Majesty and twelve Knights companions being present, his Lordship was elected a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and on December 30, was installed in the chapel-royal of St. George, at Windsor, by George Duke of Northumberland, Constable of Windsor castle; and the Earl of Pembroke, Lord President of the council, commissioned by the Sovereign ; and a grand entertainment was made for the company in the guard chamber of the castle. On April 16, 1705, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall. And his Lordship so managed affairs before the end of the same year, that her Majesty was empowered by the parliaments both of England and Scotland, to appoint Commissioners to treat

about a Union. The commission for England bore date April 10, 1706, and his Lordship was the fourth nominated.

This grand affair was set on foot by James I. but no Prince before her Majesty, nor any councils but her's, could effect it: for by the assiduity and dexterity of the Lord Godolphin, all obstacles were removed and the long desired union of the two kingdoms happily brought to bear. It is to his Lordship's honour, that tho' he had a great share in the favours of four succeeding Princes, he never sought new titles: But having done great services, her Majesty now thought it highly necessary to advance such a faithful servant to the dignity of an Earl, by the style and title of Earl of Godolphin, and Viscount Rialton, by letters-patent, bearing date December 29, 1706.

On the incorporating of the two kingdoms, the treasury of Scotland being entirely determined, her Majesty was pleased to constitute the Earl of Godolphin, Lord High-treasurer of Great-Britain. Yet soon after, some persons having endeavoured to lessen his Lordship in her Majesty's esteem, the house of Commons in their address, of March 13, 1708, expressed themselves to this effect: 'That there could be nothing so dangerous and fatal to the safety of her Majesty's person, and the security of the present happy establishment, as those persons who endeavoured to create divisions and animosities among her faithful subjects; or by any artful methods lessen her just esteem for those who so eminently, and in so distinguishing a manner, commanded her armies, and managed her treasure, to the honour and glory of her Majesty abroad, and entire satisfaction of her people at home; and therefore they begged leave to beseech her Majesty to discountenance all such persons and designs, in the most remarkable manner.' To which address her Majesty made answer, 'That she thought all those, who endeavoured to make divisions among her faithful subjects, must be her's and the kingdom's enemies; and that she should never countenance any persons who should go about to lessen the just esteem which she had for those, who had done, and continued to do her the most eminent services.' And further to satisfy the nation, the Queen removed, from their offices, several persons, who at that time were thought to be forming a party in opposition to the Lord High-treasurer.

But such was the inveteracy of many of the clergy, on their mistaken notions of the church being in danger (by his Lordship's bringing some into offices, who were known friends

friends to the Protestant Religion and succession) that they continually maligned him; and Dr. Sacheverel's sermon and trial having spirited up the change among the people, her Majesty on Aug. 8, 1710, was persuaded to remove his Lordship from the office of Lord High-treasurer of Great-Britain, to the great regret of all her Majesty's allies.

His Lordship laboured under an indisposition of the stone and gravel for some years, the pains whereof growing more violent upon him, he departed this life, aged 67, at his Grace the Duke of Marlborough's house at St. Alban's, Sept. 15, 1712; and on the 8th of next month, was buried in Westminster-abbey, where his daughter-in-law, the late Duchess of Marlborough, erected a monument to his memory, against the south wall of the south isle, on which is his busto.

The character of this great man has been so fully described by several hands, that words can't be more properly adapted, to leave a greater reverence to his memory. He was a great encourager of literature, and a good judge of poetry. He promoted Dr. Davenant for his ingenious Essays on peace at home and war abroad: And having a sight of Mr. Addison's poem on the glorious campaign of the Duke of Marlborough, when it was carried on as far as the applauded simile of the angel, he so far approved of it, that he bestowed on the author, in a few days after, the place of Commissioner of the Appeals, vacant by the removal of the famous Mr. Locke to the Council of Trade, which was also done by his Lordship's interest.

He married Margaret, at that time maid of honour to Catharine Queen of England, fourth daughter and one of the coheirs of Thomas Blague, Esq; (Groom of the bed-chamber to Charles I. and Charles II. Colonel of a regiment of foot, and Governor of Wallingford during the civil war; Colonel of a regiment and Governor of Yarmouth and Landguard-fort, after the restoration) and by her had issue Francis, 2d Earl of Godolphin, of whom she died in child-bed, and was buried at Breage in com' Cornub. September 16, 1678. And his Lordship was so much affected with her death, that he ever after continued a widower.

Which FRANCIS, *second Earl of Godolphin*, was born on September 3, 1678, and in his younger years was bred at Eton school, and afterwards at King's-college in Cambridge. As soon as his Lordship came of age, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Helston, and was chose one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Oxford, in the parliament of the 7th year of Queen Anne. In the year 1702, he was made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

chequer. On January 6, 1704-5, at the splendid entertainment made by the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen, for the entertainment of John Duke of Marlborough, after his glorious success against the enemy at the battle of Hockstet, his Grace was accompanied in one of her Majesty's coaches by his Lordship, the Duke of Somerset, and the Prince of Hesse, followed by a great train of other coaches; and in 1705, was made Lord-warden of the Stannaries in Cornwall. On his Lordship's resignation of his place of one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, he was constituted Cofferer to Queen Anne, as he was likewise (on October 3, 1714) to King George I. who on October 14, 1715, appointed him Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Oxfordshire. On May 25, 1723, his Lordship was declared Groom of the Stole, and first Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty; who the next day making known his intentions to his Privy-council, that some affairs called him abroad for the summer, his Lordship was appointed one of the Lords-justices, and of the Privy-council, during his Majesty's absence: and was also one of the Lords-justices, when the King went abroad in the years 1725 and 1727. On the accession of our late Sovereign, he was again, July 24, 1727, appointed Groom of the Stole, and first Gentleman of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, and Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire; which honour he resigned in January, 1734-5. On July 7, 1733, his Lordship was appointed Governor of the islands of Scilly, and on January 23, 1734-5, (8 George II.) was created Baron of Hefston in the county of Cornwall, and to his heirs male, with remainder to the heirs male of Henry Godolphin, Doctor in Divinity, late Dean of St. Paul's, and Provost of Eton college, before-mentioned. Likewise on May 16, 1735, his Lordship was sworn Lord Privy-seal, which he afterwards resigned: however he was again admitted a member by his late Majesty; and at the accession of the present King, was continued at that board, and in the government of Scilly.

His Lordship married the Lady Henrietta, eldest daughter and coheir of his Grace, John, Duke of Marlborough, who for his unparelled services to the nation, and the confederated powers of Europe, had his honours entailed by act of parliament on his daughters, and their heirs male, by virtue whereof she was Duchess of Marlborough, on her father's decease; and was one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to her Majesty Queen Anne. Her Grace departed this life on October 24, 1733. His Lordship had issue by her,

1. William Marquis of Blandford, who had all the advantage of education at home, and travelled through most parts

parts of Europe for his greater accomplishment. He was one of the representatives for the borough of Woodstock in the parliament summoned to meet on November 18, 1727; and in the year 1730, was complimented by both the Universities of this kingdom, with the degree of Doctor of Laws; that of Cambridge was conferred on him at their public commencement. His Lordship on, April 25, 1729, married Maria Catharina daughter of Peter De Jonghe, of the province of Utrecht, and sister to the Countess of Denbigh, by whom he had no issue; and departed this life at Oxford, of an apoplectic fit, on August 24, 1731. And his Lady on June 1, 1734, was married to the late Sir William Wyndham, Bart.

Henry, second son, died young; as did a daughter, the Lady Margaret.

The Lady Henrietta, married to Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and died July 17, 1776. And

The Lady Mary, married to Thomas Duke of Leeds, and died August 3, 1764, in the 41st year of her age^k.

His Lordship departing this life on Jan. 17, 1766, was buried at Kensington, and succeeded as Baron Godolphin, of Helston, (pursuant to the afore-mentioned limitation) by his first cousin,

FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, only surviving son of Henry Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's. His Lordship was appointed Governor of the islands of Scilly in 1766. In February, 1733-4, he married Barbara, daughter of William Bentinck, Earl of Portland; but that Lady dying without issue, April 13, 1736, he married secondly, May 28, 1748, Lady Anne, daughter of John, Earl Fitz-william, but has no issue. He served in the four parliaments preceding his accession to the peerage, for the borough of Helston in Cornwall.

TITLE.] Francis Godolphin, Baron Godolphin, Baron of Helston.

CREATION.] Baron Godolphin, of Helston in the county of Cornwall, January 23 (1734-5) 8 George II.

ARMS.] Gules, a spread Eagle between three Fleurs de Lis, Argent.

CREST.] On a wreath Argent and Gules, a Dolphin naiant, embowed proper.

^k Inscription on her coffin plate.

X 3

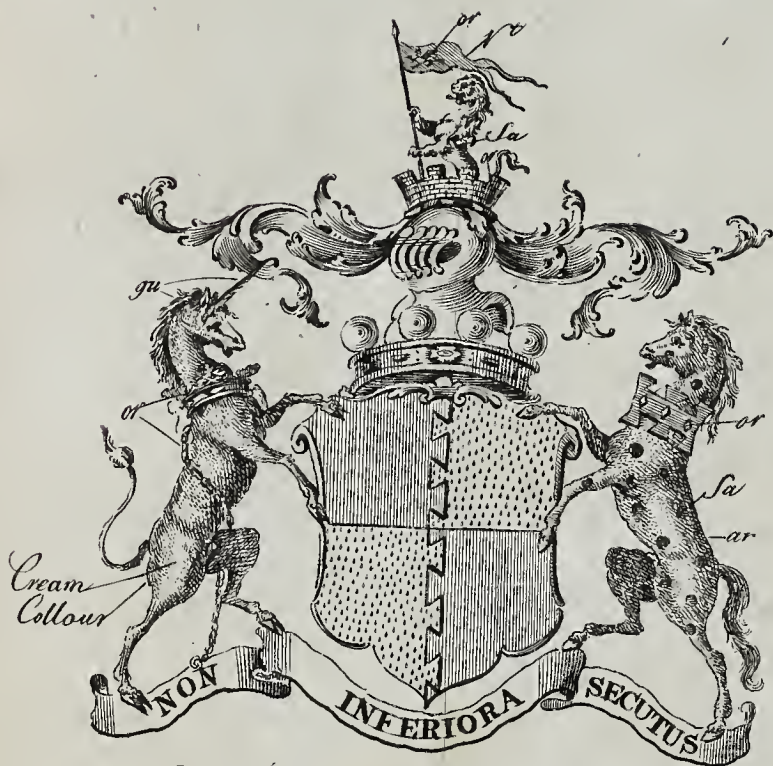
SUPPORTERS.]

SUPPORTERS.] Two Eagles reguardant, Argent, with their wings displayed.

MOTTO.] FRANCH HA LEAL ETO GE.

CHIEF SEATS.] Godolphin in Cornwall; Tilshead in Wilts; Hogmagog Hills near Cambridge; and Baylies in Bucks.





Bromley Lord Montfort

BROMLEY, Lord Montfort.

THE family of Bromley, anciently wrote Bromleghe, is descended from Sir ^a Walter Bromleghe, of Bromleghe, in the county of Stafford, Knt. who was living in the reign of King John, and whose issue (for many years) flourished in the counties of Stafford, Salop, and Chester. He married ^b Alice, eldest sister and one of the heirs of Roger de Burwardeslegh, son of Warin de Burwardeslegh, lord of the manor of Estelegh, in com. Stafford, in King John's time; whose second sister was married to John de Ipstones^c, whose son, John, died without issue in 21 Edw. I.

This Walter, by the said Alice, had issue Galfridus de Bromleghe, who was found to be heir to John, son of John de Ipstone, in 21 Edw. I.

Galfridus aforementioned, died 1 Edw. I. and left issue two sons, Richard de Bromlegh, and Robert de Bromlegh, who was knighted, and had the estate at Asteley. He died in 1 Edw. II. and had issue John de Bromlegh, of Asteley, who, dying in 1332, 6 Edw. III. left John, his son and heir. Which John died in 23 Edw. III. leaving Alice, his daughter and heir, wife of John de Frodesham, of Frodesham, in com. Cestr.

Richard de Bromlegh, the eldest son of Galfridus, inherited the estate at Bromlegh. He was living in 25 Edw. I. as appears by deed, dated at Knocton; on the feast of St. Gregory (March 12, 1296-7) whereby he conveyed lands in Knocton to Peter de Arderne, to which Sir Robert de Stawndon, and Sir Roger Swinerton, Knts. were witnesses. This Richard, by his wife, ———; daughter of Knocton, had issue Ranulph de Bromlegh, ^d who, in a deed, in 23 Edw. I. is called son of Richard; and left issue Richard, who is wrote ^e son of Ranulph, in 11 Edw. III. in a deed, whereby he granted to John de le Delves a third part of Burlemore, within the fee of Knocton; he had also issue three other sons, Walter, Sir Roger, Knt. who died 13 Edw. III. S. P. and John de Bromley, of Badynton, who by his wife Joan had issue Walter, William, and Roger.

^a Ex ejuss. Famil. Stem. per Sampson Erdswick, Rob. Cooke, Claren. & R. Glover, Somers.

of Arms, London.

^b Vincent's Salop, No. 134, p. 65, & seq. in College

^c Vincent ibid.

^d Ibid.

^e Ibid.

Walter de Bromley, the eldest son of John, left issue only a daughter and heir, Lettice, married to John Cholmondeley, of Chorley.

Roger Bromley, third son of John, was of Barksford, and by Letitia his wife, daughter of Hugh Cholmondeley, by Isabel his wife, daughter of Robert Harcourt, was ancestor to the Bromleys of Barksford.

William Bromley, second son of John, was of Badinton; and in 35 Edward III. ^f was summoned to be at Westminster, within three weeks of Easter, to attend Lionel Earl of Ulster, the King's son, into Ireland, who was appointed to repair thither with a great army, to oppose the incursions of his enemies in that kingdom; the King ordering all who had any estates in that realm, and resident in England, to go in company with his said son, Lionel Earl of Ulster. He married Annabella, sister and heir of William de Chettleton, son of Matthew; son of Sir William de Chettleton, son of Henry, son of Robert (called Shirrard) son of William de Chettleton: By which marriage he had two sons; John, of whom I shall further treat; Richard, who married Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Praers, of Badeleighe, in Cheshire, by Letitia his wife, one of the heirs of William Wettenhall, of Cholmeston, in the said county, by whom he had John, his son and heir, who married Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Mafsey, of Tatton, also in Cheshire, Knt. by whom he had issue Thomas, Edward, Ralph, who all died without issue, and William, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Ralph Manwaring, of Badilegh, and left issue Sir John de Bromley, Knt. who departed this life, in 3 Hen. VII. leaving, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of William Hexstall, three daughters his coheirs.

I now return to John Bromley, eldest son of Richard and Agnes; which ^g John rendering himself famous in the wars with France; and in 4 Hen. V. in that memorable battle of Le Corby, recovering the standard of Guienne, then gained by the French in a fierce charge on that wing, which Hugh Stafford, Lord Bouchier, his near kinsman, then commanded, had for that signal service, not only the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, but lands of great value in the dutchy of Normandy, with offices of special power and trust in those parts; as also ^h an augmentation to his arms, viz. the same standard of Guienne, for his crest,

^f Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 6. p. 318, 319, 320.
Inspex. And Hollinshed's Chron. p. 551, 363.
Archiv. Turr. Lond. & Vis. de com. Salop præd. p. 38.

^g Pat. 25 Eliz. per
^h Pat. 4 Hen. V. in

In the said year he had also a grant, dated at Madeley, on March 10, from Hugh de Stafford, Lord Bouchier, his kinsman, for his eminent service in defending and supporting the royal standard of Guienne, under the protection of the said Lord Bouchier, of 40*l.* *per annum*, during his life, payable out of that Lord's manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Stafford and Warwick, at the feast of Pentecost, and St. Martin, by equal portions. Also the ⁱ King, at Baieux, on April 18, 6 Hen. V. in consideration of the good services of his beloved servant, John Bromley, granted to him the hotel of Molay-Bacon, in the province of Baieux, and all tenements, rents, hereditaments, and possessions in the dutchy of Normandy, which were Allan de Beaumont's, a rebel; to hold to him and to his heirs male, of the King and his successors, by homage, &c. at the castle of Baieux, and giving every year a belt at that castle, on the feast of St. John the Baptist.

^k On August 12 following, 1418 (6 Hen. V.) writing himself John Bromley, Captain-general of Dampfronte, Steward and Great Constable of Bosse le Rossé, and of the marches there, he gave to Walter de Audeley, for his good services to him in England, and against the French, a yearly rent of 20*l.* issuing out of his manor of Bromley, and all other his lands in England, during the life of the said Walter, with a clause of distress, &c. To this deed was appendant his seal of arms, viz. Quarterly per fess indented, on an escutcheon of pretence, a Grifphon segreiant; and for his crest, a demi-lion issuing out of a coronet, holding the standard of Guienne and Aquitain between his fore feet.

I now return to

John de Bromley, son and heir of William, by Anabella de Chettelton, as mentioned before; which John having married Agnes, daughter of John Trentham, left issue by her,

Walter de Bromley, who took to wife Joan, daughter of Richard de Delves, by whom he had issue,

Roger Bromley, of Mitley, in right of Jane his wife, daughter and heir of Richard de Mitley, of the county of Salop, by Ellen, daughter and heir of Sir John Hawkeston, Knt. by Annabella, daughter and heir of Matthew de Chettelton. By this marriage he added to his possessions, and had issue two sons, Roger and Nicholas, whose posterity was of Hampton-Norbury in Cheshire.

Roger Bromley, eldest son and heir, by ——— his wife, daughter and heir of David Broe, of Malpas in Cheshire, had issue three sons, 1. William; 2. John, who left a daughter,

ⁱ Pat. 6 Hen. V. inter Archiv. Turr. Lond. & Vis. de com. Salop. præd.

^k Ibid.

^l Dugd. Chronica Series, p. 88.

Anne, that died without issue; 3. Roger, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Jennings, and had issue William Bromley, of Stoke, and Thomas Bromley, second son, who was constituted Lord Chief Justice of England in the first year of Queen Mary, and left issue Margaret, his daughter and heir, wife of Sir Richard Newport, Knt. who by her was ancestor to the late Earls of Bradford.

William Bromley, Esq; eldest son of Roger aforesaid, was seated at Mitley, and married Beatrice, daughter of Humphrey Hill, of Blore and Buntingdale; and by her had issue a son, George, and three daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Rowland Janens; Joan, married to Richard Sandford; and Dorothy to William Leighton.

George Bromley, Esq; son and heir, was seated at Hodnet in Shropshire, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon, of Willey, in the same county, Knt. by whom he had issue, 1. Sir George Bromley, Knt. appointed Justice of Chester, in 1581, 23 Eliz. and had a daughter, Mary, married to George Cotton, Esq; ancestor to the Cottons of Cumbermere, whose son Sir Edward Bromley of Shifnal-grange, in com. Salop, Knt. was constituted one ^m of the Barons of the Exchequer in 7 Jac. I. 2. Thomas.

Sir Thomas, the second son of George Bromley, Esq; and Elizabeth Lacon, rose to high advancement by the study of the laws. He was of the society of the Inner Temple ⁿ, of which he was chosen Autumn reader, in 8 Eliz. being then Recorder of the city of London. Also, on June 12, 1566, 8 Eliz. ^o he was commissioned, with William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and others of the court, to hear and determine all treasons, felonies, riots, &c. committed within the verge of the court. On March 14, 1568-9, 11 Eliz. he ^p was constituted Solicitor-general. In 16 Eliz. ^q he was chosen Treasurer of the society of the Inner Temple; and in that year the great carved skreen in the hall was put up by his order. And continuing Solicitor-general, he was ^r, on April 25, 1579, 21 Eliz. constituted Chancellor of England, in which high post he died, on April 12, 1587, 29 Eliz. He lies buried in Westminster-abbey, under a very magnificent monument of alabaster, with pillars of marble and lydian, gilt; between which is his effigy, in a chancellor's gown, lying on his back, his head resting on a pillow, his hands conjoined in prayer, and at his feet a cock; underneath are the figures of his four sons, and four

^m Pat. 7 Jac. I. p. 32.
Fœdera. vol. 15. p. 660.
p. 146, 170.

ⁿ Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. p. 165.
^p Pat. 11 Eliz. p. 6.
^r Claus. 21 Eliz. p. 4. in dorso.

^o Rymer's
^q Dugdale's Orig.

daughters; on the cornice is, 'Justicia & Æquitate;' on a compartment is a Latin inscription^s:

Consilio pietate, ac juris prudentia insignis, Thomas
Bromley miles, a Serenissima Elizabetha Angliæ Regina
in secretius consilium, ac summu cancellerij, &c.

Which has been thus translated :

' Thomas Bromley, Knt. remarkable for his wisdom, piety,
' and knowledge of the law, Privy-counsellor to Queen Eli-
' zabeth, and Lord Chancellor; when he had for eight years
' delivered equity with singular integrity and temper of mind,
' being snatched away, to the grief of all good men, was
' here buried. He lived 57 years, and died on the 12th of
' April, 1587. He left by his Lady Elizabeth, of the family
' of the Fortescues, eight children. Henry his son has, to the
' best of fathers, erected this monument.'

On one pedestal, 'Labore et Justitia.' On the other pedestal,
' Studio et Diligentia.'

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, Knight of the Bath: and by her had issue four sons, Sir Henry Bromley, Thomas, Gerard (who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Darell, and left issue two sons, Thomas and Alexander) and Edward; also four daughters, Anne, wife of Richard Corbet, of Stoke, in Shropshire; Muriel, married to John Littleton, of Frankley, in com. Wigorn, Esq; Jane, wife of Edward Grevill, of Milcote in com. Warwick, and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbroke-castle in Huntingdonshire, Knight of the Bath, uncle to the Protector.

Sir Henry Bromley, his eldest son, was^t knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1592, and chosen one^u of the representatives of the county of Worcester the same year; and that parliament being dissolved on April 10, 1593, and a new one summoned to meet on October 24, 1597, he^x was then returned one of the Knights for the county of Salop. On the accession of James I, a new parliament being called, which began March 19, 1603-4, he was^y again returned one of the representatives of the county of Worcester, being seated at Holt-castle in that county. He had three wives. His first was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Pelham, Knt. and by her (who was buried at Holt, on Aug. 21, 1589) he had issue Sir Thomas Bromley, and four daughters; Elizabeth, married at Holt, on Oct. 6, 1604, to Thomas Scriven, Esq; Eleanor; Mary, baptized at Holt, on

^s Dart's Westmonasterium, vol. 2. p. 180.

^t Catal. Knts. MS. penes

meipf. ^u Willis's Not. Parl. p. 127, 135.

^x Ibid. p. 141.

^y Ibid. p. 156, 165.

Sept. 5, 1588, wife of John Prynne, Esq; and Catharine, who died young. He next married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Verney, of Somersethire, and by her (who was buried at Holt, on March 17, 1592) had issue one son, John, who was born on March 12, 1592, and of whom she died on the 15th of the same month. He thereupon had to his third wife, Anne, daughter of William Beswick, Esq; alderman of London, widow of William Offeley, merchant of London^z, and by her was father of three sons, Henry, baptized at Holt, on May 9, 1596; Philip, baptized on Feb. 4, 1598; and Robert, born on April 20, 1600, and buried on Aug. 14, 1604: and the said Anne, surviving him, was married on Feb. 10, 1622, to Dr. John Thornborough, Bishop of Worcester, and was buried at Holt, on Jan. 2, 1628. The said Sir Henry Bromley died at Holt-castle, and, on May 15, 1615, was buried in the chancel of that parish-church.

Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. the eldest son by his first wife, was also seated at Holt-castle; and, by Anne his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Welshe, of Shelderley Welshe, in the county of Worcester, Knt. had issue two daughters, Muriel, married to ——— Bastard; and Joyce, to William Cotton, of Bellaport in Shropshire, Esq; also two sons, Henry his heir, and John Bromley, of the College of Worcester, Esq; who died October 27, 1674, aged 63, and is buried in Worcester-cathedral^a; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Longueville, of Wolverton in Buckinghamshire, Knt. and father of Edward Longueville, created Baronet of Nova Scotia, by King Charles I. in 1638; and by her left only a daughter. Sir Thomas was knighted by King James I. and in the 12th of his reign^b was chosen member of parliament for Bridgnorth. He was also one of the^c representatives for the county of Worcester in the 3d. of Charles I. and dying at Holt-castle, was buried on Sept. 10, 1641, in a chapel adjoining to the church there.

His eldest son, Henry, succeeded to his estate; and, taking to wife Beatrice, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, of High Ercol, in com. Salop, Knt. had by her (who survived him) three sons, Thomas, who died an infant; Henry; and Francis, born Jan. 5, 1643; he died July 14, 1703, and is buried in Worcester cathedral, having married Anne, daughter of Joseph Walsh, of Abberley, in the county of Worcester, Esq; by whom he had three sons and six daughters^d: from him the Bromleys of Abberley are descended; and one daughter,

^z Visit. of Surrey, anno 1623, MS. penes J. Heard, Arm. Norroy Rex Armor.

^a Abingdon's Worcester, p. 53.

^b Willis præd. p. 172.

^c Ibid. p. 226.

^d Inscrip. tamuli.

Diana, born on Dec. 16, 1646. This Henry deceased at Holt-castle, and was buried in the chapel there, on Dec. 3, 1652.

Henry, his eldest surviving son, succeeded him at Holt-castle; and on May 16, 1654, married Mercy, daughter of Edward Pytts, of Keyer, in the county of Worcester, Esq; by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley, in the said county, Knt. By her he had two sons, Henry, buried at Holt, on May 6, 1658, *Æt.* 3 years; and William, his successor. His wife survived him, and, having married a second husband, George Walth, second brother to Joseph Walth, of Abberley, in the county of Worcester, Esq; was buried at Holt, on Aug. 26, 1699, having lived to a great age. The said Henry Bromley, Esq; represented the county of Worcester in the parliament of 12 Charles II. 1660; and, departing this life at Holt-castle, on Sept. 30, 1670, was buried, on Oct. 6 following, in the chapel, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

M. S.

Near this place lies interred the body of Henry Bromley, Esq; late lord of this manor. He was a person eminent both for his natural and acquired qualifications; for his great proficiency in the learned languages; for his compassionate humanity to the distressed; for his obliging affability in his conversation; and for his unspotted loyalty towards his Prince.

He married Mercy, daughter of Edward Pytts, of Kyer-Wyard, in this county, who (as a testimony of that tender affection she did bear to her deceased husband) erected this monument, in the year of our Lord, 1683. He changed this life for a better, the 30th of September, anno salutis 1670, *ætatis* 38.

William, his only surviving son, born on June 26, 1656, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Rowland Berkeley, of Cotheridge, in the county of Worcester, Knt. by whom he had two daughters, Mercy and Dorothy. He represented the city of Worcester in the reign of King James II. and part of the reign of King William; and served for the county of Worcester the remainder of King William's, and of Queen Anne's reign to his death, being elected in the parliament that concluded the union of Great Britain. He departed this

life at Horseheath, on Aug. 13, aged 50, the same year, and was buried at Holt, on the 23d.

Mercy, his eldest daughter, was married, on Aug. 10, 1704, to John Bromley, eldest son and heir of John Bromley, of Horseheath-hall, in the county of Cambridge, Esq; then representative of that county; Dorothy, the youngest daughter, was married to John Jennings, of Hayes, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; and died without issue; whereby the whole inheritance in Worcester-shire, &c. devolved on the said John Bromley, and Mercy his wife, who had issue by her a son, Henry, born August 20, 1705, of whom she died in childbed at Holt-castle, Aug. 29, and was buried there September 1, following.

The said John Bromley, the son, succeeded his father (who died at Horseheath, on Oct. 7, 1707, and was buried there) as one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Cambridge, and was elected for that county in four other parliaments, which met in 1708, 1710, 1713, 1715, to the time of his decease.

He died of the small-pox at the age of 36 years, and was buried on Nov. 1, 1718, at Horseheath, leaving Henry, his only son, who was heir to his estate at Horseheath, &c. and, in right of his mother, possessed the estates of the Bromleys of Holt-castle, in the counties of Worcester and Salop.

The said Henry married Frances, daughter of Thomas Wyndham, Esq; and sister and sole heir of Sir Francis Wyndham, of Trent, in the county of Somerset, Bart. by whom he had issue Thomas, his son and heir, of whom she died in childbed Feb. 11, 1733, and was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster; and a daughter, Frances, married, on May 28, 1747, to the Honourable Charles-Sloar Cadogan, Esq; now Lord Cadogan, she died in May 1768, and was buried at Caversham, near Reading. The said Henry was chosen one of the Knights for the county of Cambridge, to the parliament summoned to meet in 1727, and 1734; and, at the expiration thereof, he was, on May 9, 1741, created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Montfort, Baron of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge. His Lordship deceased on January 1, 1755, and was buried in Trinity chapel, South Audley-street, London, being then High Steward of the town of Cambridge; and was succeeded in honour and estate, by

THOMAS, his only son and heir, *now Lord Montfort*, who was then on his travels, and had been elected member for the town of Cambridge, in room of his father; and is also Colonel of the Cambridgeshire militia. His Lordship was married at Mary-le-bone, on March 1, 1772, to Mary-Anne,
sister

sister of Sir Patrick Blake, of Langham, in the county of Suffolk, Bart. by whom he has a son, Henry, born May 14, and baptized June 12, 1773.

TITLE.] Thomas Bromley, Lord Montfort, Baron of Horseheath.

CREATION.] Lord Montfort, Baron of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, May 9, 1741, 14 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Quarterly, per pale, Dovetail, Gules and Or.

CREST.] Upon a wreath, a Demi-lion rampant, Sable, issuing out of a mural crown, Or, holding a Standard, Vert, charged with a Grifphon passant, Or, the Staff proper, headed Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side an Unicorn, cream-coloured, gorged with a ducal Coronet, thereto a chain, reflexed over his back, horned and unguled, Or. On the sinister side an Horse, Argent, pelleted, (or spotted Sable) collared Dove-tail Azure, thereon three Lozenges, Or.

MOTTO.] NON INFERIORA SECUTUS.

CHIEF SEATS.] Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge; Holt-castle, in Worcestershire; and Drayton, in Middlesex.

HOW, Lord Chedworth.

THIS family has been long seated in Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire, but the first I meet with is John How, who, writing himself of Stanlighth, in the diocese of Bath and Wells^a, made his will on March 26, 1529, 20 Hen. VIII. wherein he ordered his body to be buried within the tower and church of Stanlighth. He bequeathed to the mother church of St. Andrew of Wells, 3s. 4d. and to Sir William Crofs, his curate, for tythes forgotten, 6s. 8d. Also 18d. a year for ever, to the wardens of the church of Stanlighth, to maintain a taper of wax, to burn, during all manner of divine service, before our Lady in the north part of the said church; likewise the same sum for another taper, to burn within the church of Luxborowe, to be maintained as before rehearsed; and to be paid by his next heir for ever. He likewise bequeathed 6s. 8d. to every church where he had lands, except two, viz. to the churches of Ashbritell, Kyttisford, Romyngton, Buckland, Bursecomb, Wellington, Bady-Alton, Clayhanger, Thorne, Hewys-Chance-Flower, Luxborowe, Ilferons, Redington, and Teverton; and to the churches of Samford-Peverel, and Samford Arundell, 3s. 4d. each. He bequeathed all his goods, chattels; &c. to Agnes his wife, and made her sole executrix; and ordains overseers of his will, Sir Adam Lewys, and John Budd the elder. None of his relations are mentioned in the will; but among the witnesses are John Budd the younger, Henry How, and Richard How; and the probate shews that he died the same year.

Henry How, I take to be the same person who^b had issue John How, his son and heir, Thomas How, second son, and a daughter, wife of John Walsh; this appears by comparing an old manuscript pedigree with the will of the eldest son,

John Howe, which bears date on January 24, 1573-4^c, and the preamble shews he had a good judgment, and vir-

^a Ex Regist. Thower, quire 2. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar. Escaetr. lib. 5. p. 382. in Bibl. Harley.
in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

^b Cole's
^c Ex Regist. Martyn, qu. 30.



Hon Lord Chedworth

tuous mind. He leaves charities to the poor of St. Helen's parish, London, wherein he dwelt; and to twenty poor people, present at his burial, each of them a gown, to be chose by his executor; and also to such poor as shall resort to his burial, 4d. each, as far as 4l. would extend. To the poor children of Christ's hospital, 40s. and the two Compters, and the prison of Newgate, Ludgate, King's Bench, and Marshalsea, to every of them 20s.

He bequeaths to his son, John Howe, his best chain of gold, weighing 16 ounces; to his brother, Thomas Howe, 20l. and to Humphrey, his son, 10l. He bequeaths to his son, John Howe, and to his daughters, Susan and Judith, and to his daughter Hilliard, and her husband; to his cousin Mr. Alderman Bond, and his wife; to his brother Sharrington, and his wife; to John Lowen, and his wife; and to his cousin George Bond, and his wife; and to every of them, a black gown of cloth, of 17 or 18s. a yard. To his cousin William Bowreman, of Wells, he bequeaths a black gown of like value, if he fortune to be in London at his burial; or, if he be absent, a ring of gold with a death's head, price 40s. desiring him to receive his yearly rents from HunsPELL, and transmit to London, as heretofore he hath friendly done. He bequeaths mourning to every of his servants, dwelling with him at his decease; and ordains, that his executor reward every of them somewhat besides, according to his discretion, and their diligent service. Moreover, he charges his executor, that all his debts, in right or conscience, be truly paid and satisfied.

He further bequeaths to the poor of the parish of Usculme, where he was born, 6l. 13s. 4d. within six months after his decease, by the discretion of the vicar and church-wardens there, for the time being, and of his brother Thomas, and brother-in-law John Walshe.

To his son-in-law, William Hilliard, Gent. and Anne his daughter, his wife, each of them a ring of gold with a death's head, price 50s.

The residue of all his goods, &c. not bequeathed, he divides among his children, John How, Susan, and Judith.

He ordains John Howe, his son, sole executor; and overseers, Mr. Alderman Bond, and his cousin William Walshe, and leaves to each of them a ring of gold with a death's head therein, of the value of 3l. each, with these words, *Memento mori*; desiring them to be aiding and assisting to his executor, more for old love and acquaintance, than for reward.

Scaled and delivered as aforesaid, and the seal annexed : A Fess ingrailed, between three Wolves heads, as now borne by his descendants.

As to the disposition of all and singular his lands, &c. in the counties of Somerset, Devon, Essex, and city of London, and in the suburbs of the same, or elsewhere within the realm of England, he disposes of them as follows. He settles on his son and heir apparent, John Howe, his heirs and assigns, for ever, all that his messuage, called the Rose in Smithfield, and all other his messuages in the parishes of St. Sepulchre, London, St. Giles without Cripplegate, St. Thomas the Apostle, and St. Stephen, in Coleman-street, London : To his daughter Susan, and the heirs of her body, his two messuages, with the appurtenances, situate in St. Helen's-close, in the parish of St. Helen, within Bishopsgate ; in default, to his right heirs for ever : To Judith, his daughter, and the heirs of her body, his messuage in the said close of St. Helen, late in the tenure of Edmund Martyn, Esq; deceased ; remainder to his right heirs, as aforesaid : To Anne Hilliard, his daughter, now the wife of William Hilliard, Gent. his messuage, garden, and appurtenances, in the tenure of John Butler, Gent. in the said close of St. Helen ; the remainder as aforesaid.

To his son and heir, John Howe, he bequeaths all that his manor and lordship of Hunspel de la Heies, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, in the county of Somerset ; and all those messuages, lands, &c. in South-Wokingdon, in Essex ; and also those messuages, and tenements, in the parish St. John Zachary, in Foster-lane, London, to him and the heirs of his body ; in default, to his said three daughters, Anne, Susan, and Judith, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten ; in default, to his nephew, William Walshe, and the heirs male of his body ; in default, to his brother, John Walshe, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten ; the remainder to his right heirs. Also to his said son, John Howe, he bequeaths all his lands and tenements in Kyttlesford, in com' Somerset, and in Washfelde, in Devon ; and, in default of issue, to his brother, Thomas Howe, and the heirs of his body ; in default, to his right heirs. In witness whereof, he sets his hand and seal, on May 14, 1574.

He died on ^d the 27th of that month, leaving issue John Howe, his son and heir, 18 years of age at the time of his death, as appears by inquisition taken at Taunton, on May 5, 1576.

Which John took to wife Jane, daughter of Nicholas Grubham, of Bishop's-Lidiard, in com' Somerset. * grand-son and heir of Robert Grubham, of the same place. And the said Jane, by the death of her brother, Sir Richard Grubham, of Wishford, in com' Wilts, Knt. who married Margaret, daughter of William Whitmore, alderman of London, and died without issue, in 1629, brought a very large fortune to her husband and children. Also George Grubham, brother to the said Sir Richard, dying without issue in 1596, left legacies by his will, bearing date ' on April 30, 1596, to his sister How, the wife of John How, as also to every of her children; and the residue of his estate to his brother, Richard Grubham, and appoints him sole executor.

The said John How, Esq; by Jane his wife before-mentioned, had issue * three sons, John, George, and Laurence; also one daughter, * Elizabeth, married to John Bainton, Esq;

George, second son, was seated at Cold-Berwick, in com' Wilts; and, was created a Baronet, on June 20, 1660, but his son, Sir James, dying without issue, that branch became extinct.

John, the eldest son, had the manor of Compton in Gloucestershire; as also Wishford, and other estates, in Wiltshire, by the gift of his uncle, Sir Richard Grubham. He was created a Baronet, on September 22, 1660, and, by his wife, Bridget, daughter of Thomas Rich, of North-Cerney, in com' Gloucester, Master in Chancery, had issue three sons, Sir Richard-Grubham How, John, ancestor to the present Lord Chedworth, and Sir Thomas How, who married Hester, daughter of Sir William Manwaring, and died without issue.

Sir Richard-Grubham How, succeeded his father in honour, and in the estate at Wishford, &c. He married Anne, daughter of John King, Bishop of London, and widow of John Dutton, of Sherborn, in com' Gloucester, Esq; and by her had issue one son, Richard, his heir, and a daughter ^b, Lucy, married to Edmund Waller, of Gregories in Buckinghamshire, Esq;

Which Sir Richard Howe, of Compton, in com' Gloucester, and Wishford, in com' Wilts, was Knight of the county in nine parliaments for Wiltshire. He married

e Vis. de com' Wilts, Dorset. & Somerset. c. 22. p. 14. in Offic. Arm. Registr. Drake, quire 76.
g Vis. de com' Wilts, &c. præd.

f Ex
h Le

Neve's Monumenta Anglic. vol. 3. p. 88.

Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, Esq; of Kempsford, in com' Gloucester, Bart. and dying without issue, on July 3, 1730, his title of Baronet became extinct, and his estates descended to the heirs of his uncle, John How, Esq; second son of Sir John How, and brother to Sir Richard-Grubham How, the father of the said Sir Richard, who died in 1730.

Which John How, Esq; taking to wife Annabella, third daughter of Emanuel Scrope, Lord Scrope, and Earl of Sunderlandⁱ, had, in her right, the manor and seat of Langar in Nottinghamshire, with other estates. To this Lady, King Charles II. by his letters registered in the office of arms, bearing date June 1, 1663, in consideration of the good and acceptable service done and performed by John Howe, of Langar, Esq; her husband; and for a mark of his special grace and royal favour, granted and ordained, that she, the said Annabella, should be had, taken, and esteemed, as the daughter of an Earl of this kingdom of England; and that for and during her natural life, she have, hold, use, take, and enjoy, the stile, place, degree, precedency, and privileges thereof, in as full and ample manner, as if she had been the legitimate daughter of Emanuel, late Earl of Sunderland; with a precept of obedience to all and every of his Majesty's subjects.

She survived him, and died on ^k March 21, 1703-4, in the 74th year of her age, and lies buried at Stowell under a handsome marble monument; having had issue by her said husband five daughters; whereof Bridget was married to John Bennet, Lord Ossulston, ather, by her, of Charles Earl of Tankerville; Elizabeth, to Sir John Guise, of Rendcomb, and Elmore, in com' Gloucester, Bart. and Diana, to Sir Francis Molineux, of Tiverfall, in com' Nottingham, Bart.

They had also four sons:

1. Scrope Howe, (from whom the Viscounts Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, are descended) and educated in Christchurch college in Oxford, where he took the degree of Master of Arts, on Sept. 8. 1665. He was knighted by King Charles II. and was chosen one of the knights for the county of Nottingham, in 31 Car. II. ^l also in the next parliament called the same year; and in the parliament held at Oxford in 32 Car. II. Before the arrival of the Prince of Orange, the Earl of Devonshire (after Duke of Devonshire) concerted with him ^m the

ⁱ Thoroton's Nottinghamsh. p. 104, 105.
Anglic. vol. 4. p. 72.

^l Wilk's Lists of Parliaments, MS.
Memoirs of the Family of Cavendish,

^k Le Neve's Monumenta
^m Kennet's

means for inviting him to England; and on the Prince's landing in the West, he joined the Earl of Nottingham, and united with him in a declaration of their sense and resolution, on November 22, 1688, which was unanimously subscribed on this principle: "We own it rebellion to resist a King that governs by law; but he was always accounted a tyrant that made his will the law; and to resist such a one, we justly esteem no rebellion, but a necessary and just defence." And when her Royal Highness the Princess Anne left London, and determined to go directly to Nottingham, he accompanied the Earl with a good body of horse, who marched some miles from the town, to conduct her royal Highness thither. In the convention-parliament, he was one of the knights for the county of Nottingham, and voted for supplying the vacancy of the throne with the Prince and Princess of Orange. Upon their being declared King and Queen, he was made one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to the Kingⁿ, and held that place to the time of his Majesty's decease. He was created Baron of Crenawly, in the county of Fermanagh, and Lord Viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, by letters patent bearing date May 6, 1701, 13 Will. III. He^o was chosen, in all the parliaments of King William, one of the Knights for the county of Nottingham, and in two parliaments in the reign of Queen Anne. Which Queen, in 1711, constituted his Lordship Comptroller of the Excise; in which post he died^p, at his seat at Langar in Nottinghamshire, on Jan. 16, 1712-13, and was there buried. He^q married in the year 1674, Lady Anne, daughter of John 8th Earl of Rutland, by Frances, his wife, daughter to Edward Lord Montague, of Boughton; and by her had issue only two daughters and one son, John-Scrope How, who was born on October 5, 1675, and died young. By his second wife, Juliana, daughter of William Lord Allington, by Juliana, who was daughter of Baptist Noel, Lord Viscount Camden, and died on Sept. 10, 1747, he had Emanuel-Scrope Lord Viscount Howe; and three daughters, Mary, who was one of the maids of honour to Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales, and in 1725, was married to Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; after which she was one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to the Queen; and was secondly married, in 1735, to the honourable John Mordaunt, brother to Charles, the present Earl of Peterborough: Judith, second daughter, was married to Thomas

ⁿ Chamberlain's State of England.
Neve's Monumenta Anglic, vol. 4. p. 251.
p. 105.

^o Will's Life, MS..

^q Thoroton's Nottinghamshire,

Page, of Battleſden, in com' Bedford, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Sir Gregory Page, of Greenwich in Kent, Bart. Anne, third daughter, married on May 8, 1728, to Colonel John Mor-daunt. Their brother, Emanuel Lord Viſcount How, was returned one of the Knights for the county of Nottingham, in the parliament ſummoned to meet on May 10, 1722; alſo in the parliament ſummoned to meet on November 8, 1727; and, being on May 13, 1732, appointed Governor of Barbadoes, died there on March 29, 1735. On April 25, 1719, his Lordſhip married Mary - Sophia - Charlot, daughter to the Baron Kilmanſegg, and left iſſue by her, George-Auguſtus Howe, Richard Howe, and Sir William Howe, Knight of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, Commander in Chief of His Maſteſty's army in North-America, Lieutenant-General of His Maſteſty's forces, Colonel of the 23^d regiment of foot, Lieutenant-Governor of the iſle of Wight, joint Commiſſioner with his brother Lord Viſcount Howe, &c. to treat, conſult, and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders ſubſiſting in certain of his Maſteſty's colonies, plantations, and provinces in North-America; beſides ſix daughters. George-Auguſtus, the eldeſt, ſucceeded his father, but being killed, on July 6, 1758, near Ticonderoga, in North-America, the honours and eſtate devolved upon his brother Richard, now a Lord of the Admiralty, and late Commander in Chief of His Maſteſty's fleets on the American ſtation.

2. John, of whom I ſhall hereafter treat.

3. Charles, born in 1661, was ſeated at Gritworth, in the county of Northampton, and by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William Pargiter, of Gritworth, Knt. widow of Sir Henry Dering, Knt. had iſſue three ſons and three daughters. The ſons and two daughters died young, and are buried at Gritworth, with their mother, who died July 25, 1696; Leonora-Maria, their only ſurviving daughter and heir, married Peter Bathurſt, of Clarendon Park, in Wiltſhire, Eſq;

4. Emanuel, took to a military-life, and roſe gradually, by his merit, to be a Colonel of a regiment of foot, and was one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to King William, who conferred on him a grant of Lieutenant of Alice-Holt and Wolmer foreſts in Hampſhire, after the term of Colonel William Legge's grant of forty-five years, which he had ſurrendered to him for a valuable conſideration. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was, on March 9, 1703, pro-

moted to the rank of Brigadier-general; and in 1705, was sent her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of Hanover, afterwards King George I. He arrived at the Hague, and set out from thence on his journey to Hanover, on Oct. 17, 1705, where he arrived on the 25th of the same month. On May 10, 1707, he was promoted to be Major-general of her Majesty's forces; and was afterwards Lieutenant-general of her forces. He died on September 26, 1709; and by Ruperta his wife^s, natural daughter of Prince Rupert, third son of Frederick, titular King of Bohemia, by the Princess Elizabeth, only daughter of King James I. had issue three sons, William, Emanuel, and James; also a daughter, Sophia, who was maid of honour to her late Majesty Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales, and died on April 4, 1726.

I now return to John How, Esq; the second son of the before-mentioned John How, and Lady Annabella. Which John remarkably distinguished himself by his speeches on several weighty affairs in the house of commons, whereof he was a member, till within a few years of his decease. In the convention-parliament, which met at Westminster, on January 22, 1688-9, he served for Cirencester, and was constantly chose for that borough; as^t also Knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester in the three last parliaments of King William, and in the first, fourth, and seventh years of Queen Anne. When King William and Queen Mary were proclaimed King and Queen of England, on the establishment of their court^u, he was made Vice-chamberlain to Queen Mary. In 1696, he was a strenuous advocate for Sir John Fenwicke, and his pleading in behalf of that unfortunate gentleman shews his extensive knowledge of the laws, and aversion to unconstitutional measures. In 1699, when the army was reduced, it was^x principally owing to Mr. How, that the house of commons agreed to allow half-pay to the disbanded officers: and when the partition-treaty was afterwards under the consideration of that house, he expressed his sentiments of it in such terms, that King William declared, that if it were not for the disparity of their rank, he would demand satisfaction with the sword. At the accession of her Majesty Queen Anne^y, he was sworn of her Privy-council, on April 21, 1702; and, on June 7 following^z, constituted Vice-admiral of the county of Gloucester. Also, before the end of that year^a, he was

^s Sandford's Genealogical Hist. of the Royal Family.

of Parl. MS.

^u Kenner's Hist. of Engl. vol. 3. p. 350.

p. 772.

^y Pointer's Chron. Hist. p. 471.

^t Willis's Lists

^x Ibid,

^z Ibid, p. 473.

^a Ibid.

.482.

constituted Paymaster-general of her Majesty's guards and garrisons, viz. on January 4, 1702-3. ^a And a new Privy-council being settled, on May 10, 1708 ^b, according to act of parliament, relating to the union of the two kingdoms, he was, among other the great officers, sworn thereof. He continued Paymaster of the guards and garrisons till after the accession of King George I. ^c who appointed Robert Walpole, Esq; to succeed him, on September 23, 1714; and the Privy-council being dissolved, and a new one appointed to meet on October 1 following, he was also left out of the list. Whereupon, retiring to his seat at Stowell in Gloucestershire, he there died in the year 1721, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Stowell. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Humphry Baskerville, of Pentryllos in Herefordshire, Esq; widow and relict of Sir Edward Morgan, of Lanternam in Monmouthshire, Bart. by whom he left issue John, his son and heir.

Which John How, of Stowell, Esq; on the decease of Sir Richard How, of Compton in Gloucestershire, and Wistford in Wiltshire, Bart. in 1730, without issue, succeeded to those estates; and was likewise elected, in his place, one of the Knights for Wiltshire. Also, on a new parliament being summoned to meet on June 17, 1734, he was re-elected. And his Majesty was pleased to create him Lord Chedworth, Baron of Chedworth, in the county of Gloucester, by letters patent, bearing date May 12, 1741, 14 Geo. II. His Lordship married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry-Frederick Thynne, Esq; grandfather of Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, by which Lady, (who died at her house in Leicester-square, London, on Feb. 14, 1777) he had issue eight sons and five daughters; Richard, who died young; John-Thynne How, his successor; Frederick-Henry, now Lord Chedworth; Thomas, who was in holy orders, and married to Frances, daughter of Thomas White, of Tattington-place in Suffolk, and had issue two sons, both of the name of John. The first died an infant, and the youngest born August 22, 1754. He died June 3, 1776; Charles, who died unmarried; Scroop, who died young; James, who, on July 5, 1755, married Susanna, daughter and heir of Sir Humphrey Howarth, of Maselwyck in Radnorshire, Knt. which Lady died April 1, 1758, and her husband on June 24, 1772; and William. The daughters were, Mary, wedded, in 1751, to Alexander Wright, of Bath, Esq; Ann, who died young; another Ann, who married Rode-

^b Pointer's Chron. Hist. p. 593.

^c Supplement to Pointer's Hist.

rick Gwynne, of Brecknockshire, and died June 9, 1764; Dorothy; and Lucy.

His Lordship departed this life in April, 1742, and was succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son,

JOHN-THYNNE HOW, *second Lord Chedworth*, who, on Nov. 14, 1758, was declared Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Gloucester, and Constable of St. Briavel's castle in the forest of Deane, upon the resignation of Matthew, Lord Ducie. His Lordship married on September 23, 1751, Martha, daughter and coheir of Sir Philip-Parker Long, of Arwarton in Suffolk, Bart. but died without issue, on May 10, 1762, and his Lady survived till November 30, 1775.

His Lordship was succeeded in title and estate by his next brother,

FREDERICK-HENRY, *now third Lord Chedworth*, who is unmarried.

TITLES.] FREDERICK-HENRY HOW, Lord Chedworth, Baron of Chedworth, in the county of Gloucester.

CREATION.] Lord Chedworth, Baron of Chedworth, May 12, 1741, 14 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Or, a Fess, between three Wolves heads couped, Sable; a crescent for difference.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Dexter Arm in armour, erazed below the elbow, lying fess-ways, and holding in the hand a scimitar erected, all proper, hilted and pomelled, Or, pierced through a boar's head couped, Sable.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Lion, Argent, pelleted, armed and langued, Gules; and on the sinister side, an Angel proper, the face profile, with brownish hair, habited crimson, the under garment, Azure, the wings, Argent, pinion'd of the fourth, and supporting the shield with both hands.

MOTTO.] JUSTUS ET PROPOSITI TENAX.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Wishford in Wiltshire, and Stowell in Gloucestershire.

EDGCUMBE, Lord Edgcumbe.

THIS family, denominated from the manor of Eggecomb, Egecomb, and Edgecomb (as it has been variously written in former records) in the parish of Cheriton Fitz-Pain, near Crediton, has been of great antiquity in Devonshire; and in that ^a church is Edgecomb's isle, adorned with divers coats of arms belonging to the family. But in the reign of King Edward III. WILLIAM de Eggecomb ^b taking to wife Hillaria, daughter and heir of William de Cotehele, of Cotehele, in the county of Cornwall, chiefly resided there. It is now wrote Cuttail, and is separated from Devonshire only by the breadth of the river Tamer. In 1378, the said William de Eggecomb, writing himself of Cotehele in Cornwall ^c, granted lands in Middleton to the convent of Tavistock in Devonshire. He died 1380, and left issue by her WILLIAM Edgecomb, Esq; who married the daughter and heir of — Denfet; he had a grant, in 6 Hen. V. with Robert Hethe ^d, of the custody of the lead-mines, with the silver ore therein, which were in Devonshire. He left issue PETER Edgecomb, Esq; who in ^e 12 Hen. VI. was returned among the chief of the county of Devon, who made oath for themselves, and retainers, to observe the laws then existing. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Holland, Esq; he was father of Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt.

Which Sir RICHARD was a person of great note in the reigns of King Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. In 7 Edw. IV. ^f he served in parliament for Tavistock in Devonshire; and in the same year ^g was escheator of the county of Cornwall; an office in those times of great trust. But when Richard III. had (as is generally supposed) put to death his nephews, King Edward V. and the Duke of York, he, detesting his tyranny and cruelty, appeared in arms on that rising of Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham, who, not being able to join his friends in the West (where an army was raised to assist him) and being forced to fly, was taken and beheaded. After which,

^a Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 281.

Dom. Edgcumbe.

Fig. 6 H. V. m. 6.

Not. Parl. vol. 2. p. 352.

^c Deeds, &c. in Collect. Guil. Pole

^e Fuller's Worthies, p. 267.

^g Rot. Fin. 7 Edw. IV. m. .

^b MS. de Cornub. penes Ric.

^d Rot.

^f Willis's



Edgcumbe Lord Edgcumbe

those forces in Devonshire and Cornwall dispersed; and King Richard^h causing divers to be apprehended (some whereof were executed at Exeter) this Sir Richard Edgecomb very narrowly escaped. He concealedⁱ himself for some time in those woods that overlook the river Tamer, which belonged to his house at Cuttall; and being hotly pursued, and narrowly searched for, extremity taught him a sudden policy to deceive his pursuers. He put stones in his cap, and tumbling them into the water, those who were at his heels hearing the noise, and seeing the cap swimming, supposed he had desperately drowned himself, and gave over the pursuit. He had the good fortune soon after to get into Britany, to the Earl of Richmond^k, with Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, Sir Edward Courtenay, his brother, and others; and was among the chief of those, which the Earl of Richmond consulted with, in order to his expedition into England: and behaving himself with great valour and intrepidity at Bosworth, on August 22, 1485, where Richard III. was slain^l, he was knighted in the field of battle.

When the said Earl of Richmond, by that decisive victory at Bosworth, became King by the name of Henry VII. he was not unmindful of Sir Richard Edgecomb, who had ventured his life and fortune in his service. He immediately made him Comptroller of his household, and a member of his privy-council. Also on June 7, 1486, the first year of his reign, 'in^m consideration (as expressed in the patent) of the good and acceptable services of his beloved and faithful servant, Sir Richard Eggecombe, Knt. heretofore performed, as well in foreign parts as in England, and which he still continues to perform,' he grants to him and his heirs, the castle, honour, lordship, and the manor of Totness; and the lordship and manor of Cornworthy; the manors of Huishe, and Lodeswelle, with their members and appurtenances; together with all rents, which were John Lord Zouch's in Huishe, and Lodeswelle; and all the messuages, lands, &c. which were the said John's in Totness, Cornworthy, Huishe, and Lodeswelle, aforesaid; and in North-Moulton, in com' Devon; together with the knights fees, advowson, &c. And further grants to the said Sir Richard the manor of Ridlington, in Rutlandshire, which was Francis Viscount Lovel's, &c.

These accessions to his estate brought to his remembrance the providence of God, in his happy deliverance from the tyranny of Richard III. and therefore he was so piously disposed, that he built a chapel in the same placeⁿ where he concealed

h Stow's Annals, p. 466, 467. i Prince's Worthies, præd. k Stow, p. 466. l Ibid. p. 471. & MS. sub Effig. Claudius, c. 3. p. 10. in Bibl. Cotton. m Pat. 1 Hen. VII. p. 3. n Sir William Pole's Cat. of famous Statesmen, MS.

himself; the ruins whereof still remained, as is observed by Sir William Pole, a curious antiquary in Devonshire.

On December 5, 1485, ° the King, most fully confident in the loyalty, care, and industry, of Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt. Comptroller of his household, and one of his Privy-Council, appoints him, with John Arundel, dean of St. Peter's church, in Exeter, and of his Privy-Council, and John Badiswell, LL. D. Clerk of the Council, to meet and treat with all captains, lieutenants, officers, persons paying tribute, or inhabitants, in the town of Calais, tower of Rifebank, tower and castle of Guynes, castle of Hammes, and marches thereof, relating to all matters, concerning the crown of England, in the said places, and to admit all persons therein to their allegiance.

In the statute of resumpcions, made in the first year of King Henry VII. there is an exception, that the same shall not extend to Sir Richard Eggecomb, Knt. ‘ for the offices of feodary ‘ of the dutchy of Cornwall, the constablership of the castle of ‘ Launceston in Cornwall, and of the castle of Hertford, and ‘ manor of Bushey, in the county of Hertford.’

In 1487, p he was Sheriff of Devonshire; and that year brought aid to the King at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, on June 16, where John Earl of Lincoln, the Lord Lovel, and their adherents, were vanquished. After which the King, removing to Lincoln, and from thence into Yorkshire, came about the middle of August to Newcastlle upon Tyne; where, as Stow writes q, he sent Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester (Lord Privy-seal) and Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt. Comptroller of his house, ambassadors into Scotland, to conclude a peace, or truce, with James III. King of that realm. The English ambassadors were honourably received by the Scottish Monarch, but as the Scots were averse to the proposed terms of peace, could only obtain a truce for seven years; and the King staid at Newcastlle till their return.

He was afterwards sent into Ireland, ‘ being a person of singular prudence’ (as Sir James Ware observes, in his annals of Ireland, p. 10.) to administer the oaths of allegiance and obedience, as well to the nobility, gentry, and prime officers, as to the commonalty of the realm; and brought over with him 500 armed men.

Among the manuscripts in the Cotton Library, is a journal of his expedition, containing many particulars, unobserved by our historians, both of England and Ireland. Therefore I shall recite the most material parts of the said journal, which Mr.

o Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 12, p. 279.
q *Annals*, p. 273. a and b.

p Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 270.

Anstis, late Garter King of Arms, believed to be wrote by himself.

On June 23, 1488, Sir Richard Eggecomb, Knt. took shipping at Mount's-bay in Cornwall, in the Anne of Foway, and arrived at Kingfale the 27th. He landed there 28 June, at the request of the Lord Courcy, and of the portreve, who delivered him the keys of the town in the King's name, and he then gave them the King's pardon, and also took the oaths of allegiance and fealty of the Lord Thomas Parry. The same night he embarked and sailed towards Develyn [Dublin] and the 29th crossed the seas, the wind being contrary.

30 June, at six in the morning, He arrived at Waterford, and landed in the afternoon, where the mayor and worshipful men honourably received him; and he lodged at the mayor's house.

1 July, The mayor had him about the city, shewed him the walls and reparations, and then went to the Guild-hall, where the council was assembled; and there the mayor shewed him the state of the city, and the disposition of divers great men, and of the common people; telling him, he understood that he had brought with him the King's pardon for the Earl of Kildare, always an enemy to their city. At night he went on board, and put to sea, July 2, sailing towards Develyn, the wind contrary.

3 July, with great difficulty, and tempestuous sea, he made Lambay island, on the coast of Develyn, and sent a man on shore, to enquire for the Bishop of Clocornen, or Thomas Dartas, or Richard the King's porter, with an intent to notify his arrival, and to have knowledge of the disposition of the country, and of his sure coming to land.

4 July, Thomas Dartas came on board Sir Richard, and told him the Earl of Kildare was gone on pilgrimage, but that he would be there in four or five days, and desired him to stay at Develyn in the mean season, to take his ease.

5 July, Sir Richard landed at Malehide, where he was received by Mr. Talbot, who made him good cheer; and in the afternoon, the Bishop of Meath, and others, came to him, and accompanied him to Develyn, where the mayor, and principal persons of the city, received him at the Black-Friers gate, and they lodged him in the said Friers.

6 July, Sir Richard waited for the Earl of Kildare, and other Lords of Ireland, coming to him.

7 and 8 July, He continued there, preparing matters he had to deliver to the Lords; and the Archbishop of Develyn came to him.

9. The Bishop of Clocornen, and the Treasurer of Ireland, came to him to his lodgings.

10 July,

10 July, He still waited for the Earl of Kildare's arrival there, as he did the 11th to his great costs.

12 July, The Earl of Kildare came to St. Thomas's convent, within the walls of Develyn, with 200 horses, and sent the Bishop of Meath, and the Baron of Slaa, with divers others, to Sir Richard, who conveyed him to the Earl, where in a great chamber, he received and welcomed him. Howbeit, Sir Richard made not reverence to him, and the Lords there assembled; but openly delivered the Earl the King's letters, which being read, they all went to a privy chamber, where he declared his message from the King, and the cause of his coming; but divers of the Lords being absent, they took five days to answer; and that night the Earl went to his place called Mayoneth, 12 miles from Develyn; and Sir Richard continued in his lodgings.

13 July, Sir Richard went to Christ-church, and there caused the Bishop of Meath to declare, as well the Pope's bull of accursing, and the absolution for the same, as the King's pardon to such as would do their duty; and that day the Archbishop of Develyn, Bishop of Meath, and divers great men, dined with Sir Richard at his lodgings.

Monday, 14 July, Sir Richard, at the request of the Earl of Kildare, went to Mayoneth, where the Earl entertained him with good cheer, promising to conform in all things to the King's pleasure, so as to content the mind of Sir Richard.

15 July, He continued with the Earl, where came the chief of the Lords, and others of the council, and had great communications, but nothing was done that day, and Sir Richard was put off till the next day.

Wednesday, 16 July, Sir Richard expected that the Earl would have done as was agreed over night; but he the said Earl, and his council, made unreasonable delays, which displeased Sir Richard, who plainly and sharply told them of their unfitting demeanor. And that day the Earl, with the Lords and council, and Sir Richard, came again to Develyn.

Thursday, 17 July, the Earl and other Lords, held a great council at St. Thomas's convent, where they agreed to become the King's true subjects, as they said; and would give sureties, as could be devised by the King's laws, but would not assent to the bond of Nisi; and certain of the said council came three or four times that day to Sir Richard, and required him to leave off calling for the bond; with which he not complying, and giving short answers, angry words arose that day, so no conclusion was taken. The same day, the Lord Gormanston dined with Sir Richard at his lodgings.

Friday, 18 July, the Earl of Kildare, and council, assembled, and in the afternoon gave Sir Richard for answer, that they would in no wise be bound in the said bond of Nisi, and rather than do it, they would become Yrythe every of them.

The

The said Sir Richard, hearing that the common voice in Develyn, and all the country, was, that the King of Scots was dead; and considering the danger of leaving them in their erroneous opinion, he at last condescended, that the Earl of Kildare, and all the Lords of the land, should be sworn on the sacrament, for their assurance unto the King, in such form as should be devised by the said Sir Richard; and that night Sir Richard devised as sure an oath as he could.

Saturday, 10 July, Sir Richard sent to the said Earl, and council, the oath; who made great questions and doubts thereon. So in the afternoon Sir Richard went in person to them, but, they making great delays, came to no conclusion.

Sunday, 20 July, the Earl, and council, agreed to be sworn upon the holy sacrament, to be the King's true liegemen, from thenceforth, according to the oath agreed on between them and Sir Richard, which was to be certified to the King, under their seals; and offered to be sworn in the afternoon; to which Sir Richard would not consent, but would have them be sworn in the forenoon, and that a chaplain of his own should consecrate the host, as they should be sworn upon; and so deferred it to the next day. At night the Treasurer of Ireland, and Lord Gormanston, supped with Sir Richard.

Monday, 21 July, Sir Richard went, at the desire of the Earl of Kildare, to the monastery of St. Thomas the Martyr, where the Lords and council were assembled; and in the great chamber, called the King's chamber, Sir Richard took first homage of the said Earl, and of other lords. After which the said Earl went into another chamber, where Sir Richard's chaplain was at mass; and in mass time the said Earl was shriven, and absolved, from the curse he stood in by virtue of the Pope's bull, and, before the agnes of the said mass, the host was divided in three parts; and the priest turning about, holding the three parts upon the patten, in the presence of many, the Earl, holding his right hand over the host, made his solemn oath of allegiance to King Henry the Seventh; and likewise the Bishops, and Lords. All which being done, the Earl, with the said Sir Richard, Bishops, and Lords, went into the church of the said monastery, and in the choir the Archbishop of Develyn began *Te Deum*, and the choir, with the organs, sung it up solemnly; and all the bells in the church did ring; which done, the Earl, and greatest part of the Lords, went with Sir Richard, and dined with him, and had much good cheer. Sir Richard, at the said Earl's homage, put a collar of the King's livery about his neck, which he wore throughout the said city of Develyn.

Tuesday, 22 July, Sir Richard went, about nine of the bell in the morning, to the Guild-hall within the city, where the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, were assembled: and they
were

were sworn to the King, according to such form as they have certified under their common seal.

Wednesday, 23 July, Sir Richard, about eight of the bell, went to the Earl of Kildare, to a place of canons, called All-Hallows, within Develyn; and there had a long communication with him and his council; and after dinner Sir Richard rode 24 miles, thence to Drogheda.

Thursday, 24 July, Sir Richard took fealty of the mayor and town of Drogheda, in the Guildhall, and took sureties for their good abiding towards the King; and delivered to them the King's pardon; and lay all that day in the town, and had good cheer.

Friday, 25 July, Sir Richard rode to Trymme, and took fealty of the portrevc, burgessees, and commonalty of the same.

Saturday, 26 July, Sir Richard returned to his lodgings, in the Black-Friers in Develyn.

Sunday, 27 July, He dined with the Recorder of Develyn, and had a great dinner; at which was present the Archbishop of Develyn.

Monday, 28 July, He continued at Develyn, waiting the coming of the Earl of Kildare, and of the Lords, to have their letters, and certificates, to the King: for Sir Richard would in no wise deliver to the Earl the pardon, till he had delivered the aforefaid certificate, and obligation.

Tuesday, 29 July, The Earl of Kildare, and Lords spiritual and temporal, come to All-Hallows priory within Develyn; to whom Sir Richard came, and had with them long communication; and understanding that certain persons, noted to be the chief causers of the great rebellion lately in Ireland, and Justice Plunket, and the Prior of Kilmaynam, to be among the chiefs; thereupon great instances were made by the said Earl, and Lords, to receive them to the King's grace, which Sir Richard refused. And that day the Earl, and Sir Richard, and many other Lords, dined with Walter Yvers, and in the afternoon they met at St. Mary's abbey, without Develyn; where Sir Richard took the fealty and homage of many gentlemen; and the Archbishop of Armagh came to Sir Richard's lodging, and made both his fealty and homage.

Wednesday, 30 July, The said Earl, Sir Richard, and the Lords spiritual and temporal, met at our Lady church of the Daines, in Develyn; and great instance was made to Sir Richard, to accept of Justice Plunket and the Prior of Kilmaynam's submission to the King's grace: The said Sir Richard answered sharply, that he knew better the King's commands and instructions, than they; and gave the Justice, and Prior, fearful and terrible words, insomuch that the said Earl, and Lords, would give

give no reply, but kept their peace: And after the great ire past, the said Earl and Lords laboured, with such fair means and proffers, as Sir Richard agreed to admit Justice Plunket to the King's grace, and took his homage and fealty; but refused the Prior of Kilmaynam unto the King's grace. And then departing unto his lodging, he took with him divers judges, and other noblemen, and went to the castle of Develyn, and there put in possession Richard Archibell, the King's servant, into the office of constable of the said castle; which the King's grace had given unto him by his letters patents; from the which office, the said Prior of Kilmaynam had wrongfully kept the said Richard, by the space of two years, and more. And before he departed out of the said church of Daines, the said Earl of Kildare delivered to the said Sir Richard, both his certificate, upon his oath, under the seal of his arms, as also the obligation of his sureties. And there the said Sir Richard, in the presence of all the Lords, delivered unto him the King's pardon, under his great seal, in the presence of all the Lords; and there took his leave of the said Earl, and Lords spiritual and temporal. And that day, after dinner, the said Sir Richard departed out of Develyn, to a place called Dalcay, six miles from Develyn, where his ships lay. And the Archbishop of Develyn, Justice Bermyngham, and the Recorder of Develyn, with many other nobles, brought him thither; and that night he took his ship, and lay at Rode all that night, the wind being contrarious unto him; and the ships so lay, that he could not get into them without peril.

Thursday, the last day of July, The ships were gotten out of the said road; and because the wind was contrarious, he could make no sail; and that night lay beside a place called Houthe.

Friday, the first day of August, The wind being still contrarious, the said Sir Richard caused the master and mariners to take sail, and traversed in the sea, till it was about four of the clock at afternoon; and the wind began to rise, being still contrarious, so that he was fain to return again to a road called Lambrye, an island about ten miles from Develyn, and there lay all night.

Saturday, the second day of August, Such an huge and great tempest arose, that no sail might be made, the wind being still contrarious.

Sunday, the third day of August, The aforesaid tempest endured still, and the aforesaid Sir Richard lay that day about the aforesaid isle; and there he and his company avowed great pilgrimages, that God would cease the tempest, and send a fair and a large wind.

Monday, the fourth day of August, The aforefaid tempeft endured ftill; and at afternoon, that day, the wind began to come large; but it blew fo much, and the coafts were fo jeopardous of fands and rocks, that the fame night the mariners durft not jeopard to take the fea, but lay ftill at anchor about the faid ifle.

Tuefday, in the morning, the fifth day of August, The faid Sir Richard made fail, and failed a kenning, and more, into the fea; and the wind began to come fo contrarious, and fo many great damages were on every fide, that he was fain to go again to the faid ifle of Lambrye. And that day, at afternoon, the wind began to come large, and incontinent; the faid Sir Richard caufed fail to be made, and all that afternoon failed on his way; and at night the wind calmed, and came again contrarious, and therefore came to an anchor in the open fea, and there lay all night.

Wednefday, the fixth day of August, The wind being contrarious, the faid Sir Richard caufed the mafter, and mariners, to traverfe in the fea homeward; and with great pain that day came againft a rock, called Tufkard, and there lay at anchor all that night in the open fea; and the wind blew right fore, and was right troublefome weather.

Thurfdays, the feventh of August, The wind came reasonably large, and that day the faid Sir Richard failed, till he came open upon Seynt Yves in Cornwall; and becaufe the wind fell, the mafter, and mariners, durft not venture to pafs by the great fea, and perilous jeopardies, at the Land's End. And therefore, all the night they traverfed in the fea; and that night many fudden fhowers and winds fell.

Friday, the eighth day of August, The wind and the fea being troublous, the faid Sir Richard and his fhips came into the haven of Fowey, and there he landed, and went a pilgrimage to a chapel of Seynt Savyour; and that night all his company landed.

The title of the manuſcript (Titus, b. 11, in the Cotton Library) from whence this was taken, is, ‘Original Letters and ‘Papers concerning Ireland, until the end of Edward VI. and ‘Queen Mary.’ Sir Richard Edgcumb is ſtiled Privy-counſellor, and Comptroller of the houſhold, to the King. In the ſame manuſcript a farther account is given of the names of thoſe in Ireland, who took the oath; the recognizances of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal; the certificates; the oath of fidelity and allegiance; the oath deviſed by the Lord Chancellor for the Earl of Kildare; the homage they performed; the Lords of Ireland certificates to the King of their taking the oaths, and doing allegiance and homage; the recognizance, in a large penalty, to obſerve their oath of fealty and allegiance; the
bond

bond and condition; the condition for towns corporate; the bond Nisi; and the oath that at last the Earl of Kildare, and the other Lords spiritual and temporal, took.

And so parsimonious was the King, that Sir Richard Edgcumbe had only 300*l.* sterling allowed him for his costs and expences into and from the said kingdom.

On November 16, 1488, 4 Hen. VII. at a chapter held in the palace of Westminster, he was in nomination for a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and had the suffrages of the Duke of Bedford, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Dawbeny, and the Lord Denham; but Sir John Sayage was chosen. The same year he was, by commission bearing date December 11, 4 Hen. VII. in consideration of his loyalty, industry, foresight, and care, appointed, with Henry Aynsworth, LL. D. secondary in the office of privy seal, to treat with Anne Dutches of Britanny, about a truce, cessation of arms, alliance, and trade. Also, on December 23 following, the King reciting, that by advice of his council, he was sending an army into Britanny for its relief, he therefore, in full confidence of Sir Richard's loyalty and care, was commanded, with Edward Earl of Devonshire, Lord Willoughby of Broke, and Thomas Greenvile, Esq; to summon and examine what number of archers, armed and arrayed at the King's expence, the county of Cornwall could provide; and to article with them for the service, and to review them, and to commit to writing the names of the said noblemen, knights, and others, and the number of the archers they are to find, and to certify the King thereof before the Quindenes of Hilary next.

It is certain that he went over into Britanny, and before his voyage made his last will and testament, which bears date at Penryn, the Friday before St. John Baptist's day, in the fourth year of King Henry the Seventh; the preamble whereof I shall recite literatim: 'First, I bequeath my soule to almighty God, beseeching the blessedfull Virgin Mary, his moder, to be a meane unto his moost benygn grace, to shew his moest petyfull grace and mercy to my soule. And myn in especiall good maister, Seint Thomas of Caunterbury, to be a rememberer unto hir for the same.' He bequeaths to his cousin Bowley's daughter and heir, in his keeping, an hundred marks to her marriage, in recompence of what he had of her father's; and forty marks to his sister, Elizabeth Tre-mayne: to every of his household servants, forty shillings;

r Anstis's Regist. of the Order of the Garter, vol. 1. p. 364.

s Ibid.

vol. 2. p. 231, 232.

t Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 12. p. 348.

u Ibid.

p. 355, 356, 357.

x Ex Regist. vocat. Dogget, fol. 82. in Cur. Prærog.

Canuar.

and enjoins that a priest be found to pray for him for the space of five years, in the church of Calstock.

The residue of his goods, chattels, &c. he bequeaths to Joan his wife, Sir Reynold Bray, Roger Holland, and Fulk Prideaux, Esqrs. for his children; at the will and pleasure of his said wife, by the oversight of the Bishop of Exeter, and John Arundel, Dean of Exeter.

The probate of his will bears date April 29, 1492, the seventh of King Henry VII. but he died *y* on September 8, 1489, in Brittany.

Stow recites, that Sir Richard Edgcumb^z was also sent, with John, Abbot of Abington, and Christopher Urswick, to Charles VIII. King of France, to offer King Henry's mediation to compose the differences between Francis II. Duke of Brittany, and that monarch. They went first to the French King, and after to the Duke of Brittany; in which service Sir Richard Edgcumb departed this life at Morlaix, in that province.

It appears from writings in the custody of the present Lord Edgcumbe, that John, the Provost-prior of the Friars-preachers of Morlaix, in Brittany, and the convent there, agreed with Joan, late the wife of Sir Richard Edgcumb, and Roger Holland, Esq; his executors, for his burial in the church of the convent of the said Friars-preachers, before the high altar, in an honourable manner. Accordingly a monument is erected there to his memory, under the high altar, shewing a man in armour, kneeling upon a tomb, praying at a desk. And before him stands a Prior, in his proper habit, holding in his left hand his staff, and the two fore fingers of his right hand held up, as rebuking the said Sir Richard. At the feet of the pedestal, or bracket, on which he stands, are the arms and crest of Edgcumb, viz. On a bend, between two cottises, three boars heads couped: Crest, on a helmet, a boar's head couped: On a label, between the figures of a Knight and the Prior, is this inscription, 'Tho. ora pro me Richardo.' Behind the figure of the Knight, and the aforesaid arms of Edgcumb, impaling, a cheveron between three escallops; and under the said arms, on a scroll, is this inscription:

Memoriæ Richardi Eggecumb, militis, quondam
contrarotulatoris, honorabilis hospitij, illustrissimi
Principis Henrici Septimi, Regis Angliæ, cujus cor-
pus restat humatum hic, coram alteri autentico,
qui obiit octavo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini
mill^{mo} CCCC^{mo} III^{xx} nono.

y Inscript. tumuli apud Morlaix.

z Annals, p. 474.

On the tomb is a cross; and round it this inscription, beginning at the head:

Ante hujus ecclesie sacratissime autentici altaris medium constat humatum corpus Richardi Eggecumbe, militis, potentis ac honorabilis hospitii illustrissimi Principis Henrici, Regis Anglie, contrarotulatoris, qui anno Domini millesimo CCCCLIII^{xx} nono, et mensis Septembris die VIII^o, fide plena ab hac luce migravit.

He had to wife ^a Joan, daughter of Thomas Tremayne, of Collacomb, Esq; by whom he left issue Peirs (or Peter) Edgecomb, his son and heir; and three daughters, Margaret, married to Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham-castle in Devonshire, Knt. ancestor to the present Viscount Courtenay; Agnes, wife of William Trevanion, of the county of Cornwall, Esq; and Elizabeth, to Weymond Raleigh, of Raleigh, in the same county, Esq;

Which PEIRS Edgecomb was ^b made one of the twenty Knights of the Bath, at the creation of Prince Arthur, on the eve of St. Andrew, 5 Hen. VII. He ^c was Sheriff of Devonshire, in 9, 10, and 13 of Hen. VII. And in 2 Hen. VIII. this Sir Piers Edgecomb, with Robert Willoughby de Broke, Knt. John Arundel, Knt. and Richard Carew, Knt. they ^d, or any three of them, were impowered to array and review all men at arms, archers, and others, who were to accompany Sir Thomas Darcy, Knt. Captain of the castle of Berwick, in his expedition against the Moors and other infidels; and to certify to the King, and his council, the number of men at arms, archers, and others. In 5 Hen. VIII. he was in the expedition against France ^e, and was there made a Knight Banneret, for his gallant behaviour at the sieges of Therouene, and Tournay, and the battle that ensued, called by our historians, 'The battle of the Spurs,' from the swiftness of the French in running away.

He married, first, Jane, daughter and heir of Stephen Durnford, of East-Stonehouse, in com. Devon, Esq; and of his wife, ———, daughter and heir of ——— Rame, of Rame, Esq; and secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Bletshoe, Knight of the Bath, and widow of Sir Griffith Ryce, Knt. but by her left no issue; as is evident from her will ^f, which bears date at Cuthele (or Cuttail) in the county of Corn-

^a Ex Stemmate penes Rich. Dom. Edgcumbe.

p. 34. in Bibl. Cotton.

p. 260.

Tash. num. 36. qu. 22.

^c Fuller in com. Devon.

^e MS. in Bibl. Cot. Claudius, c. 3. p. 81.

^b MS. Claudius, c. 3.

^d Rymer, vol. 13.

^f Ex Regist.

wall, on December 4, 1553, 1 Q. Mary. She orders her executors to distribute several sums, therein mentioned, to the poor of the parishes of Calstocke, Tavistock, Launceston, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Dominick, and several other parishes. She bequeaths to her daughter, Mary Luterel, all her household goods, that she hath of hers at Dunster, in the county of Somerset, which some time was Sir Griffith Ryce's, her husband; and also bequeaths to her chaplains, and servants, each a black gown, and their whole year's wages. The residue of her goods, chattles, &c. her tin works in Cornwall, &c. after her funeral is delayed, and her legacies paid, she bequeaths to her executors, her trusty and loving brother, Sir John St. John, Knt. and her trusty nephew, Sir Thomas Stradling, Knt, and if they be sued, or molested, concerning her will; or for any matter or cause concerning her late husbands, Sir Griffith Ryce, or Sir Peirs Edgecomb, Knts. or either of them, they repay themselves. The probate bears date December 12, 1553, which shews she died in the same month and year she made her will.

Sir Peirs Edgecomb, with Jane his first wife, before mentioned, had the town of East-Stonehouse, and the village of West-Stonehouse, in Devonshire, on the other side the river Tamer &, which was the dwelling of Joel de Stonehouse, in 27 Henry III. The said Sir Peirs had issue by her three sons, Richard, John, and James, who are mentioned in his will; also three daughters, Elizabeth, wife of John Arundel, of Lanhern, in com. Cornub. Esq; Jane, the wife of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, of Sandridge in Devonshire, Knt. and Agnes, who was unmarried when her father made his will, who therein gave her a legacy of 300*l*. Which will being remarkable, I shall give an extract of it ^h.

It bears date March 3, 1530, 21 Hen. VIII. wherein he orders his body to be buried, where it shall please God to dispose of it. He bequeaths to the parish church of Plymouth, 3*l*. praying the curate thereof to pray for his soul; and in like manner, 3*l*. to each of the churches of Calstocke, and of Bodmin; and to every chaplain present at his exequies, and there doing service for his soul, at the time of his obit and burial, 12*d*. He enjoins his executors to cause, incontinently after his decease, a trental of masses to be said for his soul, in such convenient place and time, as to them shall be thought most expedient; and that they provide an honest priest to sing mass daily for his soul, in the parish church of Mewye, in the county of Devon, for the space of five years, to whom he be-

^g Sir William Pole's Descript. of Devon. in East-Stonehouse, MS.
 Regist. Dingley, num. 27. 9*v*. 33. in Prærog. Cant.

^h Ex

queaths, for his salary and wages, 50 marks. He likewise wills, that another honest priest sing for his soul in the parish church of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, for the space of five years, with like salary and wages. He further orders his executors to distribute 10 l. in penny-dole to poor folks; and cause an obite, or anniversary, yearly to be holden for his soul, in the parish church of Plymouth, during ten years after his decease, expending on every such obite 20s.

He bequeaths to every of his household servants a year's wages. And whereas Sir John Arundel, and Sir William Courteney, Knts. were infeoffed, by the name of Esquires, with Andrew Hillersdon, John Wise, Thomas Tremayne, Esqrs. and Stephen Trevyllian, to the use of him, and the performance of his last will, and of his heirs, in the honour and borough of Totness, and in the manor of Corneworth, in Devonshire, dated May 3, 12 Hen. VIII. also, whereas he had infeoffed Andrew Hillersdon, John Wise, Thomas Tremayne, Esqrs. George Tanner, and Stephen Trevyllian, in the manors of Bodrugan, and Wother, in Cornwall, April 24, 12 Hen. VIII. for the performance of his will, he now bequeaths to them the tin works in the said manors, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, as also all his plate, &c. for the performance of his said will, and for the payment of his debts. And after his will and testament is fully performed, his debts truly paid, and restitution made of wrongs by him done, or by his commandment, if any such be, and can be proved; then he wills, that his said feoffees shall release all their right and title to the heirs male of his body, and that his tin works in Devonshire shall wholly remain to his son John, and the heirs of his body; and his tin works in the county of Cornwall to his son James, and the heirs of his body.

He bequeaths to Dame Catherine his wife, for her own use and behoof, all that plate in her keeping, which was Sir Griffith Rice's, her late husband, with all her other apparel, and stuff of household, left her by him. And in case his son and heir do trouble, or take from her any parcel of lands he has given her in jointure, or attempt to procure to be done any thing to the least breach, or accomplishment of this his will, or any part thereof; or disallow any grants, passed by him, either of Dame Jane his mother's inheritance, or of his own by indentures, copies, &c. for which, upon their oaths, they may prove I have made grants, and am paid fines; and in case it may, by any manner of due proof, appear that he had taken fines of any of his tenants of his own inheritance, or of the inheritance of Dame Jane, sometime his wife, and the parties have no their writing, according to his promise, he wills and requires his son and heir, for that time being, to make them

grants according to his promise, as his said heir will answer to God, to both their discharges. And for this he requires him on his blessing, and for the contrary at his peril, and never to have any part of his goods. All this, he says, his son, Richard, had bound himself, by his writing and seal of arms in his lifetime, to do and perform. He thus proceeds: Also I will, that my daughter, Anne Edgecomb, have 300*l.* towards her living, and marriage; and the residue of all my goods, moveable, &c. after my debts paid, my burial done, and this my testament, and last will, entirely fulfilled, I give to Dame Catharine my wife, during her natural life; and, after her decease, to Richard Edgecomb, my son and heir, or any other being my heir, if God call him to his mercy from this world: So as the said Richard, or other, being my heir, be conformable to every article of my will, as far as in him may lie, &c. And I make and ordain my executors, Dame Catharine my wife, and Richard Edgecomb, my son. The probate bears date September 15, 1539, and the ⁱ inquisition taken after his death, shews that he died on August 14, 31 Hen. VIII. leaving Richard, his son and heir, 40 years of age.

Which RICHARD Edgecomb ^k was knighted at the creation of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, on October 18, 1537, 29 Hen. VIII. He was Sheriff of Devonshire in 35 Hen. VIII. ^l and in the first year of Queen Mary. He built that stately house, at East-Stonehouse, called from him Mount-Edgecomb, the most beautiful seat in those parts, as Mr. Carew has observed ^m, who gives this account of it. ‘ Upon the South shore, somewhat within the land, standeth Mount-Edgecomb, a house builded and named by Sir Richard Edgecomb. It is built square, with a round turret at each end, garreted on the top; and the hall rising in the midst, above the rest, yieldeth a stately sound, as you enter it. The parlour and dining-room give you large and diversified prospect of land; and overlooks St. Nicholas island (lying in the mouth of the harbour) the royal citadel, Plymouth town, Stonchouse, Milbrook, and Saltash. It is supplied with a never-failing spring of water, stored with timber, wood, fruit, deer, and conies. A little below the house, in the summer evenings, sail-boats come and draw their nets for fish. Both sides of the aforementioned narrow entrance, with the passage between the whole town of Stonehouse, and a great circuit of the land adjoining, appertain to this inheritance. The sides are fenced with blockhouses, and that next to Mount-Edge-

ⁱ Euseb. 31 Hen. VIII.
Cotton.

^l Fuller's Worthies in Devon,

^k MS. Sub effig. Claudius, c. 3. p. 131. in Bibl.

^m Survey of Cornwall,

p. 96, 100.

comb was formerly planted with ordnance, which, at coming and parting, greeted such guests as visited the house. This curious and noble mansionⁿ so affected the Duke of Medina Sidonia, Admiral of the Spanish armada in 1588; (though beholding it at a distance of the sea) as to reserve it for his own possession, in the partage of this kingdom; which, in hopes and expectation, they had already conquered. This stately house is within the compass of the county of Devon; as is all that tract, anciently called West-Stonehouse, although it be in the parish of Maker, which lieth in the county of Cornwall.

Richard Carew, Esq; who wrote the survey of Cornwall, was the son of Thomas Carew, of Anthony in that county, Esq; by Elizabeth, daughter of this Sir Richard Edgcomb; and from his knowledge of him, has left his character in manuscript, intituled, "A Friendly Remembrance of Sir Richard Edgcomb."

"Among many his virtues (saith he) I will rehearse only these, namely, his knowledge, courtesy, and liberality.

"His knowledge consisted in learning and wisdom. Touching his religion, his upright dealing bears witness, "That he had the fruits of a good conscience." Besides, in his life-time he kept a chaplain in his house, who daily and duly said service; and, at his death, he had the grace to call upon God.

"His learning in the arts he attained by his study in the University of Oxford, where he spent some part of his youth; not idly, nor only whilst he bated his horse (as the scholarly minister answered the bishop's ordinary) but both orderly and profitably, for he could tell what any man's errand was, that came to him. And in inditing of letters was so skilful, that being on a time at the quarter sessions, where was some difference about the form of one to be sent up to the Lords of the Council, he stepped down from the bench, and at a sudden penned it so well, and to all their likings, as, without farther amendment, they allowed, and sent it forth. Yea, the Lord Cromwell, in this point, gave him especial commendations. He had also a very good grace in making English verses, such as in those days passed for current; which flowing easily from his pen, did much delight his readers. The sharpness of his wit was also seen in his apophthegms; of which, though I have heard many, I only remember two; the one, "That Ingratus was Latin for a priest," (understand him, reader of them of those times) and the other,

ⁿ Fuller's Worthies in Cornwall, p. 166.

“ That where the good man did beat his wife, there Cupid
 “ would shake his wings, and fly out of doors.”

“ For his wisdom, I will only give a taste or essay thereof,
 “ that by some parts the whole may be guessed : for he that
 “ would take upon him to discourse of every point, must needs
 “ be a wise man himself. He used, what occasion soever he
 “ had of expences, to keep always one hundred pounds in his
 “ chests untouched [a good sum in those days] and yet he
 “ would never be long indebted to any man, neither break
 “ promise of payment. He was also very careful to have pro-
 “ vision made beforehand, of all things belonging to the house-
 “ hold, for two years at least ; and would very willingly bestow
 “ his money that way, whensoever any good pennyworths were
 “ to be had, though he did not presently need it. Besides, he
 “ was so careful for his posterity, as, at his death, he left 400l.
 “ of old gold in his chest, for the suing of his son’s livery.

“ It was moreover noted in him, that whatsoever he did,
 “ he would be always girt with a sword, at least with a
 “ hanger. His reason thereof was, as I have heard, that
 “ some part of his oath of knighthood did bind him there-
 “ unto. Another point of his wisdom was, that he conti-
 “ nually maintained one in London, to be a solicitor of his
 “ causes ; and to send him advertisement, with the soonest,
 “ of all occurrences from the court, and elsewhere ; wherein,
 “ if orders were given him of any business, concerning the
 “ service of his Prince or country, or that his help were
 “ craved in behalf of his friend, he would not slack any time
 “ nor overslip any fit occasion for dispatch thereof. For his
 “ friend, he would deal as advisedly, and follow it as effec-
 “ tually, as if the matter were his own. In his Princess’s
 “ service, he was ready with the foremost to execute her
 “ commandments ; and prepared with the soonest, to return
 “ answer. And whensoever he was to meet at any place,
 “ for his country’s affairs, he would always come with the
 “ first, and part with the last, saying, “ It were better that
 “ one man should tarry for many, than many for one.”

“ He was in speech very fair, and in council very secret ;
 “ and yet was not his secretness towards his friends so close,
 “ but that he would lovingly impart to them whatsoever was
 “ convenient ; nor his silence in speech so great, but that he
 “ could entertain every one with courteous words, accord-
 “ ing to their calling ; using to his betters reverence ; to his
 “ equals kindness ; and to the meaner sort, affability. And
 “ as he was naturally given to believe the best of every one,
 “ so could he scarcely be drawn to dislike any, of whom he
 “ had once been well persuaded.

‘ Yea even to such as were his enemies, being in distress,
‘ he rather lent a hand to take them up, than a foot to tread
‘ them down, as by this story following may plainly appear.
‘ There was a Knight (Travanion) dwelling in the same
‘ shire, with whom, for divers causes in King Edward’s
‘ days, he had sundry quarrels; which, as at first they bred
‘ inward misliking between them, so at last they break forth
‘ into open hatred. This Knight, in the troublesome change
‘ in Queen Mary’s reign, partly for religion, and partly for
‘ other causes, was clapped into prison; and though the
‘ matters discovered against him were heinous, and his
‘ enemies (at that time bearing great sway) very grievous,
‘ yet he obtained so much favour, as to be tried by certi-
‘ ficate, from the gentlemen of the chiefest authority in his
‘ country, for his behaviour therein. According to whose
‘ report to the council, he was either to be delivered, or
‘ more strictly to be dealt with. This granted, he con-
‘ ceived very good hope of every other’s friendly advertise-
‘ ment; and feared only the hard favour of our Sir Richard
‘ Edgecomb, who he doubted would use the sword of re-
‘ venge, (then put in his hand) to his enemy’s destruction.
‘ It happened, that upon return of their answer he was de-
‘ livered; and being at liberty, to the end he might know
‘ how his countrymen’s minds were affected towards him,
‘ he, by means, procured a copy of all these advertive
‘ letters; in perusing of which, he found that such as bore
‘ him fairest countenance, wrote most against him; and that
‘ Sir Richard Edgecomb’s certificate made most for him:
‘ so as in all likelihood, his greatest enemy, in shew, was
‘ the chiefest cause of his deliverance in deed.

‘ I would stay here, in praise of his noble mind, who
‘ shewed his valour, in conquering his own affections; his
‘ virtue, in abstaining from revenge, being offered; and his
‘ christianity, in doing good for evil; but that I am carried
‘ forth with no less wonder at this Knight’s thankfulness;
‘ who pretending, as though he wist not of his courtesy, to
‘ the outward shew, continued his wonted enmity, until the
‘ next Christmas after. At which time, on a night, word
‘ was brought to Mount-Edgecomb, that a company of
‘ armed men were lately landed from Plymouth, marching
‘ up to the house. Sir Richard having heard before, that
‘ this Knight was in that town, and mistrusting he had
‘ picked out this time to come and set upon him unawares,
‘ resolved to shew himself neither discourteous to them he
‘ knew not, through fear; nor yet to lie open to his ene-
‘ mies, if they pretended any such practice, through heedless-
‘ ness; he therefore caused his gates to be set wide open,
‘ and

and placed his servants on both sides the gate, and hall, where they must pass, with swords and bucklers; but they coming in, turned this doubt into pastime, for their armour and weapons were only painted paper, as by nearer approaching was perceived; and instead of trying their force, with blows in fighting with men, they fell to make proof of the ladies skill in dancing.

These pastimes at last being ended, they were led into another room to be banqueted, where this Knight taking off his vizard, and disclosing himself to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, uttered, "That having the great courtesy shewn him in his trouble, besides his looking, and contrary to his deserving, he was come thither to yield him his most due thanks for the same; assuring him, that he would from thenceforth rest as faithfully his friend, as ever before he had shewed himself a professed enemy." In witness of which his true meaning, and to strengthen the friendship, so newly begun in good will, into a fast knot of alliance, he there presented him a young gentleman, his nephew, a ward, and the heir of his house (who being of fair possessions, came amongst the other company, masked in a nymph's attire) to match with one of his daughters; which marriage afterwards came to pass. And here I should also run out into commendation of this rare thankfulness, save that this Knight's many other shews of his right noble mind are so well known, that they need not; and so great, that they be praised enough. I will therefore let them pass, and shut up this part of Sir Richard's courtesy, when I have spoken a word or two of his soft nature; the rather, because I have heard some discommend this his mildness, who were themselves sooner to be pitied for their ignorance, than to be answered for any weight of their frivolous reasons.

His liberality rested chiefly in housekeeping, and gifts. What provision he made for housekeeping, is before shewed; which being carefully procured, was both orderly and bountifully spent: and as he wanted not store of meat, so had he a sufficient company of servants to attend him at his table; the most part gentlemen by birth, and all of them both trained in service, and courteous to such strangers as haunted the house; who, when they came, found themselves so well entertained, that this good Knight was seldom or never unvisited. Yea, if he understood of any strangers come into the country, of any calling, either by sea or land, he would freely invite them home. And these, by reason of Plymouth, his neighbour town, were not a few; so that at one time, besides many other great personages,

‘ personages, he received into his house the Admirals of
‘ England, Spain, and Flanders. And this he did for some
‘ good space. A passage the more remarkable, for that
‘ the Admirals of those nations never met before so ami-
‘ cably at one table.

‘ Neither could these great guests cause him to forget the
‘ poor, who were daily as duly served as himself. More-
‘ over, whosoever (either servant or otherwise) had brought
‘ him word of any thing to be bought at a reasonable price,
‘ or had done any errand or service for him, was sure of a
‘ liberal reward. Strangers, arriving in the haven, were
‘ presented with such things as he had, and the poor, whom
‘ he met, received whatsoever came first to hand. It hap-
‘ pened once, that a beggar craved an alms of him, to
‘ whom, instead of a shilling, he gave a piece of gold of
‘ ten; the beggar perceiving that he was mistaken, and
‘ doubting his displeasure, came crouching, and began to
‘ tell how he was deceived, offering him the gold again.
‘ But Sir Richard, loth to have his alms known, said to
‘ him, ‘ Away, knave, and if I catch thee any more here,
‘ &c.’ So the poor fellow, shrewdly hurt by this repulse,
‘ quietly departed.

‘ But to draw this discourse to an end, he resembled the
‘ Emperor Titus, called, for his good disposition, ‘ The
‘ Delight of the World;’ who sitting on a night at supper
‘ with his acquaintance, and remembering he had bestowed
‘ nothing on any man that day, cried out on a sudden,
‘ Friends, I have lost a day.’ Sir Richard’s virtues pro-
‘ cured him the favour of his Prince and the council, who,
‘ in times of danger, chiefly committed to him; and a very
‘ few others, the government of the shire where he dwelt.
‘ They got him love among his neighbours, who counted
‘ nothing too dear for him; and coming home in their ship-
‘ ping from far countries, would hale his house with two
‘ or three pieces of ordnance; and present him with the
‘ best things they had. And lastly, they purchased him
‘ credit among strangers, who would commonly call him,
‘ The good old Knight of the Castle.” These few things
‘ I have touched, among many, which in him were worthy
‘ the noting.’ Thus far that worthy author.

His last will bears date July 1, 1560, the second of Queen
Elizabeth; and he departed this life on February 1, 1561-2,
the fourth year of her reign, as appears by inquisition taken
at Plimpton, on May 30, 4 Eliz. ¹ which shews that he

¹ 6 Survey of Cornwall, p. 100.
a. 13, in Bibl. Harley.

p Cole’s Escæet. 1. b. 2, p. 33, not.

died possessed, in Devonshire, of the castle and honour of Totnefs, and 28 Knights fees, anciently belonging to that castle and honour, which descended to him from his grandfather, Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt. who had a grant thereof, on June 7, 1486, 1 Hen. VII. to hold of the King in capite by Knight's service. It also shews, that he died possessed of the manor of Corneworth, with the appurtenances, and the manor of Drews-Taynton, and the advowson of the church; and that Peter Edgecomb was his son and heir, and of the age of 26; and that he had three other sons, Richard, Henry, and Edward; also daughters, Catharine, wife of Henry Champernon, of Modbury-court in Devonshire, Esq; Anne, married to William Trevanion, Esq; Honor; and Elizabeth, wedded to Thomas Carew, of Anthony in com' Cornwall, Esq; before mentioned, which 4 children he had by his second Lady, Winifred, daughter of William Essex, of the county of Berks, Esq; but by his first wife Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Arundell, Knight-Banneret, he had no issue. Sir Richard lies buried in Maker church, under a gravestone, with this inscription, which differs from the inquisition, as to the time of his death:

Hic jacet Richardus Edgcumbe, miles, filius Petri
Edgcumbe, militis, obiit primo die Decembris,
1561^o.

His eldest son, PETER Edgcumbe, Esq; succeeded to the estate, and was Sheriff of Devonshire in the 9th of Queen Elizabeth. He served in the same reign, in four several parliaments, for the county of Cornwall, viz. ^s in 14, 28, 31, and 35 Eliz. and for Devonshire in 13 Eliz. In the other parliaments of that Queen he served for Lestwithiel, and Leskard, in Cornwall. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Lutterell, of Dunster-castle, in com' Somerset, Knt. and by her had issue four sons, Sir Richard Edgcumbe, Knt. Peirs, who died July 8, 1628, and was buried at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, London; and a monument erected there to his memory; Edward, ^u of Bodrygan in Cornwall; and Andrew ^x, buried in the church of Maker, on March 17, 1640; also four daughters, 1. Margaret ^y, who was one of the maids of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and wife of

q Edmondson's Baronagium Genealogicum.
Devon.

p. 34. and 40.
Regist. Eccles.

s Wiltis's Notitia Parl. vol. 2. p. 12, and 254.

u Vis. de com. Cornub. 66. p. 17. in Bibl. Harley.

y Inscript. tumuli apud Waltham.

r Fuller's Worthies in
t Ibid.

x Ex

Sir Edward Denny, of Waltham-abbey in Essex, Knt. 2. Catharine, of Sir Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton in Devonshire, Bart. (and by him mother of two sons, 1. Sir Peter, ancestor to the present Baronet, seated there, and 2. Edmund, of Ford-abbey in Devonshire, whose grand-daughter, Margaret, carried that estate, with other lands, in marriage to Francis Gwyn, of Lansanor in Glamorganshire, Esq;) 3. Elizabeth, of Sir John Speccot, of Speccot com^{ty} Devon, Knt. and, 4. Anne, of Richard Trefusis, of Trefusis in Cornwall, Esq;

Peter Edgcumbe, their father, died on January 4, 1607, aged 70, and was buried in Maker church, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Hic jacet Petrus Edgcumbe, armiger, Richardi equitis filius et pater, qui vixit annos LXX, obiit 4^{to} die Jan. MDCVII.

Lief Tenant to my Queen long Time,

And often for my Shire a Knighte;

My Merit did to Credit clime,

Still biddinge in my Calling righte;

By Loyalty my Faith was tryede,

Peacefull I liv'd, hopeful I diede.

Sir RICHARD Edgcumbe, eldest son, knighted by King James I. served ² in parliament for Totness, in 31 Eliz. and for Grampound in Cornwall, in 35 Eliz. also in the reign of King James I. ^a and for Boffiney, in the reign of King Charles I. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Cottle, of London, Knt. She died eighteen years before him, and was buried at Maker, where remains this inscription to her memory:

Hic jacet Domina Maria uxor Richardi Edgcumbe, militis; filia et hæres Thomæ Coteele, de civitate Londini, militis; quæ sepulta fuit 25^o die Julii, anno Domini 1620^o.

He had issue by her three sons, Peirs, Richard, who died unmarried, Nov. 5, 1656, and was buried in St. Gorran's church; and Thomas ^b, who died an infant, May 22, 1614, and was buried at Bishop Stortford in Hertfordshire; their father died in the 74th year of his age, on March 23, 1638 ^c,

^z Willis's Not. Parl. vol. 2. p. 98, & 284.

^a Ibid. p. 122.

^b Chauncy's history of Hertfordshire.

^c Ex Regist. Eccles. de Maker.

and was buried at Maker; April 11, 1639. Mr. Edmondson, in his *Baronagium Genealogicum*, mentions a former wife, the daughter of George Cary, of Cockington in Devonshire, Esq; but no issue by her.

PEIRS Edgcumbe, of Mount-Edgcumbe, Esq; ^d the eldest son and heir, served in parliament for Newport, and Camelford in Cornwall, in the reign of King Charles I. He was, as the inscription on his monument (hereafter mentioned) sets forth, a pattern to posterity, and an honour to the age. ‘A master of languages and sciences; a lover of the King and church, which he endeavoured to support in the time of the civil wars, to the utmost of his power and fortune.’ Sir Alexander Carew, of Anthony in Cornwall, Bart. was tried at Guildhall in London, by a court martial, for holding intelligence with Colonel Edgcumbe, and Major Scawen, of the King’s party, not only by letters, but by personal conference several times, at midnight, in their own quarters; for which he was beheaded on Monday, December 23, 1644, on Tower-hill, the day before the parliament voted that the clause, ‘For the preservation of his Majesty’s person, should be left out of Sir Thomas Fairfax’s commission.

The said Peirs Edgcumbe married Mary, daughter of Sir John Glanvil, of Broad-Hinton in com’ Wilts, Knt. and died in the 56th year of his age, on January 6, 1660, leaving two daughters ———, wife of Sir Baynham Throckmorton, of Tortworth, Gloucestershire, Bart. and Winifred, married to Thomas first Earl of Coventry; also two sons, Sir Richard Edgcumbe, and Francis Edgcumbe, Esq; who lies buried at Calstock, with this inscription to his memory:

Hic repositum est corpus Francisci Edgcumbe, armigeri, filii junioris Pearsei Edgcumbe, de Monte-Edgcumbe, armigeri, qui obiit 27^o die Aprilis, anno Domini 1668, ætatis suæ 21^o.

The said Peirs Edgcumbe, Esq; was buried at Calstock, where a monument is erected, with this inscription:

Exemplum posteris, et præsentis ævi decus, scientiarum qui fuit et linguarum magister, Regis et ecclesiæ cultor, quorum causam (heu nimis civili bello labentem) summis viribus et proprioq; sumptu fulcire conatus est Pearseus Edgcumbe de Monte-Edgcumbe, armiger, filius Richardi Edgcumbe, militis (claro

^d Willis’s Not. Parl. vol. 2. p. 86, and 164.
vol. 5. p. 472.

^e Rushworth’s Collections,

admodum flemmate) qui Mariam uxorem duxit filiam
Johannis Glanville, militis, de Broad-Hinton, in
comit. Wilts. Ex qua binos filios et totide natas
genuit relicto hærede Richardo milite Balnei, animam
Deo resignavit (depositis hic prope exuviis) 6^o die
Jan. An. Dom. 1660^o. Et ætatis suæ 56^o.

His eldest son, Sir RICHARD Edgcumbe, was made one of
the Knights of the Bath^f, on April 19, 1661, four days be-
fore the coronation of King Charles II. They attended the
grand solemnity, in their purple robes, from the court of re-
quests to the abbey-church, where they sat, to see the cere-
mony, &c. He was born at Mount-Edgcumbe^g, where he
was baptized on February 13, 1639; and was chosen for the
borough of Launceston (alias Dunhivid) in the first parliament
of King Charles II. and in the three next parliaments served
as^h one of the Knights for the county of Cornwall. He mar-
ried the Lady Anne Montagu, second surviving daughter of
Edward Earl of Sandwich; and by her had issue three sons;
John, who died an infant; and was buried at Maker, on April
9, 1674; Piers, who died at the University of Cambridge,
aged 18; and Richard, created Lord Edgcumbe; also five
daughters, Anne, baptized on April 16, 1672, and buried at
Maker, on May 26, 1674; Mary, baptized on Jan. 29, 1673,
and buried at Maker, on July 3, 1674; Elizabeth, baptized
on April 22, 1675, married to ——— Atkins, Esq; of Glou-
cestershire; Catharine, baptized on Jan. 25, 1677, and buried
at Maker, on May 9, 1681; Anne, who was baptized on
June 11, 1679, and died unmarried; Margaret, baptized on
May 26, 1681, married to ——— Pine, Esq; son to the Lord
Chief Justice Pine of Ireland.

This Sir Richard was buried at Maker, on April 3, 1688,
his Lady surviving him, till March 14, 1729, when she died,
and was buried by him; but had been secondly married to
Christopher Montagu, elder brother to Charles Earl of Halifax.

Their only surviving son, RICHARD, *the first Lord
Edgcumbe*, was born at Mount-Edgcumbe, and baptized on
April 23, 1680. Soon after he came of age, he was chosen
one of the representatives of the county of Cornwall. In the
next parliament, 13 Will. III. he served for the town of St.
Germans; and for Plympton, in the first year of Queen Anne;
and was constantly elected to every parliament, whilst he was
a commoner. His Lordship was constituted one of the Lords
Commissioners of the Treasury, on June 22, 1716; also on

^f Antis's Observat. on Knighthood of the Bath, 4to, p. 81, to 89.
Regist. Eccles. de Maker.

^h Willis, ut antea. p. 14, 25.

^g Ex
ⁱ Willis,

vol. 2. p. 154.

June 11, 1720; and on April 3, 1724, with Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth, had the offices of Vice-treasurer, Receiver-general, Treasurer of War, and Paymaster-general of his Majesty's revenues in Ireland. He was created Lord Edgcumbe, on April 20, 1742; and on December 22, 1743, he was constituted Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. On Jan. 5, 1743-4, he was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council; and was also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall. On the rebellion in 1745, he was one of the twelve noblemen, who were commissioned to raise a regiment of foot, each, at the public expence; and on January 24, 1758, having resigned the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was declared Warden and Chief-justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, chaces, and warrens, beyond Trent. His Lordship departed this life on November 22, 1758; and by Matilda his wife, (who died March, 1721, and was buried at Waldershare) daughter of Sir Henry Furnese, of Waldershare in Kent, Bart. left issue two sons, Richard and George, successively Lords Edgcumbe.

RICHARD, the eldest son, and *second Lord Edgcumbe*, represented the borough of Lestwithiel in the 10th parliament of Great-Britain, and in the next, which met on May 31, 1754, sat for the borough of Penryn, until he succeeded to the peerage. In December, 1755, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty; but resigned his seat at that board in November, 1756, on being constituted Comptroller of his Majesty's household, and admitted to the Privy-Council. His Lordship, on February 23, 1759, was constituted Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall: but dying a bachelor on May 10, 1761, when he was also a Major-general, the peerage and estate devolved upon his brother,

GEORGE, the *present and third Lord Edgcumbe*, who was then Clerk of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, but resigned that office in June, 1762. When a commoner, he was returned for Plympton and Fowey, to the parliament which met first for the dispatch of business on November 12, 1747, but took his seat for Fowey; for which he was also chosen in 1754; and likewise at the general election in 1761, but was entitled to a seat in the house of Peers, before the parliament met. His Lordship, being bred to a maritime life, was, after going through the inferior stations of midshipman, &c. made a Captain in his Majesty's navy, on August 19, 1744, and on all occasions displayed the spirit of a brave and judicious officer. On June 18, 1761, his Lordship, as Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall, took the oaths appointed to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; and in November, 1762, was constituted Rear-admiral

admiral of the Blue. His Lordship is now Admiral of the Blue, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and L. L. D.

On August 6, 1761, his Lordship wedded Emma, only child of Dr. John Gilbert, Archbishop of York, (who died a few days afterwards :) and, by her Ladyship, has a son, Richard, born on September 13, 1764.

TITLES.] George Edgcumbe, Lord Edgcumbe, Baron of Mount-Edgcumbe.

CREATION.] Baron Edgcumbe, of Mount-Edgcumbe, in the county of Devon, April 20, 1742, 15 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Gules, on a Bend, Ermines, cottised, Or, three Boars heads coup'd, Argent.

CREST.] On a wreath, Or and Gules, a Boar passant, Argent; about the neck a chaplet of oak leaves, Vert, fructed proper.

SUPPORTERS.] On each side, a Greyhound, Argent, guttée de poix, collar'd dovetail double, Gules.

MOTTO.] AU PLAYSIRE FORT DE DIEU.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Mount-Edgcumbe, near Plymouth in Devonshire.

SANDYS, Lord Sandys.

THE family of Sandys, or Sandes, of Omberfley, in the county of Worcester, was more anciently seated at St. Bees in Cumberland, as appears by a certificate given by Hervey, Clarenceux King of arms^a, to Edwin Sandys, Bishop of Worcester (and afterwards Archbishop of York) and by him laid before the Privy Council, in a dispute between him and Sir John Bourne, High Steward of the church of Worcester, and a beneficiary there.

In 1377, 1 Rich. II.^b Richard del Sandes, and Robert Moubray, Chevalier, were returned Knights of the shire for Cumberland, and 28l. were levied by the sheriff for their expences, in attending 70 days in parliament at Westminster.

In 14 Rich. II.^c Thomas del Sandes and William de Stapleton served in parliament, as Knights of the shire for Cumberland, and had 14l. 18s. for 36 days attendance at Westminster.

In 18 Richard II. they^d were again returned Knights for Cumberland, and had the like sum for their expences, in attending 36 days.

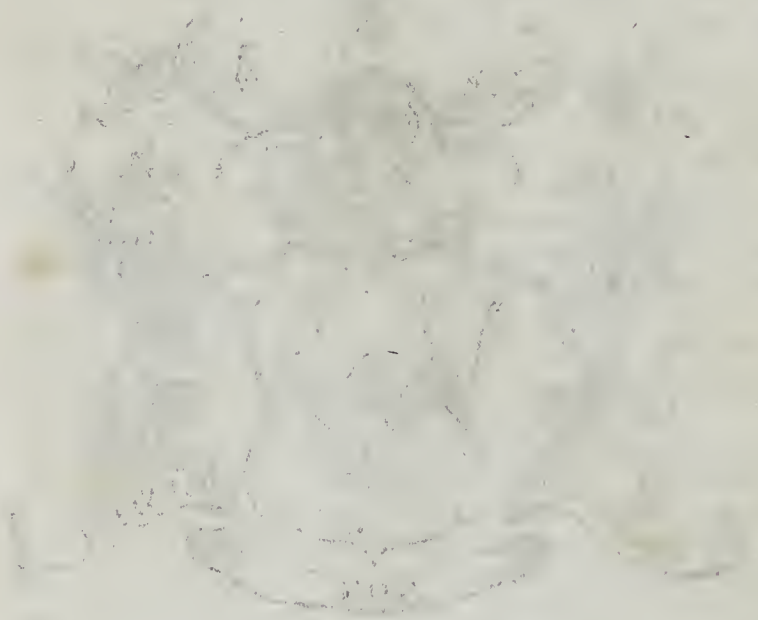
The pedigree of this family, as recorded in the Heralds visitations of Lancaster, Cambridge, and Bucks, made in the years 1567, 1619, and 1634, begins with ROBERT Sandes, of St. Bees in Cumberland, who had two sons, John, of Furnes Fells in Lancashire, of whom presently; and Thomas, the father of Roger; whose son William, had Robert, and William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Orford, by whom he had a son Robert, who married Eleanor, daughter of John Skelton; and four daughters, Jonnet, Elizabeth, Mabell, and Joan.

JOHN Sandes, of Furnes Fells above-mentioned, married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Rawson of Yorkshire, by whom he had a daughter Margaret, married to Sir Richard Bray, Knt. (by whom she was mother to Sir Reginald Bray, Knight of the Garter) and a son WILLIAM Sandes of Cumber-

^a Vide Strype's History Reformation, ch. 35, p. 362. Printed 1709.
^b Pryn's 4th part of a Brief Register, p. 323, 324. ^c Ibid. p. 410, 411.
^d Ibid. p. 429.



Sandys Lord Sandys



land, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Gerard, of Turvey in the county of Bedford, and had six sons, of whom GEORGE, (according to the said Visitations) resided in London, and had to wife Margaret, daughter of John Dixon, of London, by whom he had a numerous issue.

This George Sandes (who in the former editions of this work is erroneously called William) writes himself of Estwaite Furnese, in the county of Lancaster, in his last will and testament, which bears date April 23, 1548, 2 Edw. VI. And by the preamble, he appears to be a protestant; his words are, 'Considering the uncertainty of my life, I commit my soul in-
' to the custody and hand of our Saviour Jesus Christ, trusting
' surely, that through the sprinkling of his blood, I shall be
' partaker of the inheritance prepared for the faithful.'

The rest of his will shews him to be a person of sound reasoning and judgment; and he made an equal disposition of his estate among his children, of whom, as therein appears, was George Sandes, who died in his life-time, and left a son, Roger Sandes, to whom he bequeathed half of Watfide-park, &c, which George was slain at Muselborough-field, on Sept. 10, 1547, in battle against the Scots.

To his son Christopher he left his estate at Garthwaite, in Lancashire, with other lands, after the death of his mother. He died without issue male, leaving only two daughters.

To William his son, jointly with his brother Christopher, he bequeaths his lease of Hawkshead-church, and three bloom smiddyes, with all the ore which he had in Mithland and Low-Furnese, paying to Miles and Anthony, his sons, and their brothers, a hundred pounds. This William died without issue.

He further wills to his said sons, Miles and Anthony, equally and jointly, all his rights in Louson-park, Parkamore, and the one half of Watfide-park; also divers other lands and leases to William and Christopher before-mentioned; and legacies to his daughter Anne; and to his grand-daughters, Agnes, Margaret, and Elizabeth, daughters of George Sandes. Then follows:

' I will also, that my son, Edwin Sandes, vicar of Haver-
' sham, shall have of my goods, &c. 20l. desiring him heartily;
' upon my blessing, to see this my last will and testament ful-
' filled, and good rule and loving order to be had among his
' mother's brethren, and sisters, and children of my said son
' George. Moreover it is my will and mind, that in case any
' of my sons, or others, be not contented, lovingly and jointly,
' to fulfill this my last will, that then they, which offend and
' break this my said will and testament, shall forfeit all such
' possessions, &c. bequeathed to them; and the same to be at

' the fight of John Preston, Esq; and other supervisors of this
' my said last will and testament.'

He constitutes his sons, William, Christopher, Miles, and Anthony, his executors; and John Preston, Esq; his son, Edwin Sandes, vicar of Havertham, William Dixon, Miles Dixon, Thomas Benson, Richard Mackerith, William Sawrey, Miles Sawrey, and Richard Sandes, of Lancaster, supervisors; appointing, that if his estate be not sufficient to discharge the legacies, that they should then be lessened, at the discretion of Mr. Preston, and Edwin Sandes, his son, vicar of Havertham.

From Anthony Sandes, the third son, descended Myles Sandys, of Garthwaite-hall, in the parish of Hawkshead in Lancashire. Of Edwin, the fourth son, I am principally to treat.

Miles Sandys, the fifth son, being bred to the law, was one of the society of the Middle-Temple, Clerk of the Crown, and Master of the King's Bench office. He left issue by Hester his wife, daughter of William Clifton, of Brimpton, in com' Somers. four sons^e, Sir Edwin Sandys, of Latimers in Buckinghamshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length sole heir, of William Lord Sandys, of the Vine, in com' Hants, by Catharine his wife, daughter of Edward Lord Chandos, and had issue by her Colonel Henry Sandys, who was killed in the service of Charles I. 1644, and had^f by Jane, daughter of Sir William Sandys, of Missenden in Gloucestershire, Knt. four sons, William, Henry, Miles, and Edwin; also six daughters, Hester, married to Humphry Noy, of Carnon-tor in Cornwall, Esq; son to William Noy, Attorney-general to Charles I. Alathea, to Francis Goston, Esq; Mary, to Dr. Henry Savage, principal of Baliol-college, Oxon; Jane, to John Harris, of Woodstock in Oxfordshire, Esq; Margaret, to Sir John Mill, of Tachbury, in com' Southampton, Bart. and Margery, to Sir Edmund Fortescue, of Fallow-Pit, in com' Devon, Bart.

William, eldest son (on the death of his uncle, William Lord Sandys, only son of William Lord Sandys, by Catharine, daughter of Edward Lord Chandos, who died without issue on November 12, 1629^g) inherited the title of Lord Sandys, in right of his grandmother, Elizabeth, before-mentioned, and had summons to parliament accordingly. He married Mary, youngest daughter of William Earl of Salisbury, and dying without issue in 1668, was succeeded in the honour by Henry Sandys, his brother and heir, who dying unmarried, as did also his brothers, the title lies dormant.

^e Visit. de com' Buck. præd.
fol. 22. in Offic. Armor.

^f Ex Stemmate.

^g MS. I. 8.

The second son of Sir Miles Sandys, before-mentioned, was ^h Sir William Sandys, of Flatbury in Worcestershire, and of Missenden in Gloucestershire, from whom the family at Missenden, and Brimsfield in Gloucestershire, descend. Sir George, the third son, died without issue; but from Henry, the fourth son, who was of Harwood, in com' Bucks, and married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Conquest, of Houghton-Conquest, in com' Bedf. Knt. a progeny is yet remaining.

I now return to EDWIN Sandys (the fourth son of George) of whom, and his descendants, I am principally to treat. As he was distinguished for his great learning and eminent abilities and one of the first reformers of our religion from Popery, divers authors have given some account of him, without a due consideration or examination of facts, particularly as to the place of his birth: It is said by some to be at London; by others, at Conisby in Yorkshire; but ⁱ by the famous Mr. Dodsworth, the antiquary, it is positively asserted to be at Hawkshead, within the liberty of Furness in Lancashire; who alledges, that in token thereof, he built a free school there, and endowed it with 30l. per annum, for a master and usher, out of lands in Hawkshead, and several tenements in Yorkshire. It is governed by trustees, according to statutes given them by the said Archbishop; and over the door of the school is placed a fine stone, on which is engraved his arms, and the following inscription:

Memoriæ reverendissimi doctoris divinitatis Edwini Sandys, eboraci olim archiepiscopi, Scholæ hujus fundatoris, Daniel Rawlinson, civis Londini, Graisdale com' Lancastriæ oriundus, posuit anno Domini 1675.

He was one of the first who conformed to the protestant religion, and for the constant profession of that faith, chose a voluntary exile in Germany, during all the reign of Queen Mary. His troubles and imprisonment are reported at large by Mr. Fox, in his book of martyrs, out of which I shall recite some particulars, which shew him to be a person of courage, honour, and integrity. He was educated in St. John's college in Cambridge, and took his degree of Doctor of Divinity in that university ^k, before the month of September, 1552, when he had a grant of a prebend within the church of Carlisle, vacant by the death of Bellas.

^h Visit. of Gloucestersh. 1683. not. K. 5. fol. 212, 213, in Offic. Arm.
ⁱ Ex Collect. Rad. Thoresby de Leeds, F. R. S. in MS. Scriptores Ebor.
^k Strype's Memorials, Eccl. & Civil. vol. 2. p. 531.

In 1549, 3 Edward VI. he^l was Master of Catharine-hall, and Vice-Chancellor of the university of Cambridge; and so truly zealous for the reformation, that fearing^m an alteration in religion, he shewed himself of the party of the Lady Jane. Francis, Bishop of Herefordⁿ, give this account of him: 'Having, by Northumberland's command, in the pulpit impugned Queen Mary's cause, and defended that of the Lady Jane, he behaved himself with such wisdom and moderation, although upon the short warning of some few hours, that he abundantly satisfied the Duke, and yet did not so deeply incur the displeasure of the adverse party, but that his friends prevailed with the Queen for his pardon; so that after a year's imprisonment he was set at liberty, and presently fled over into Germany. After the death of Queen Mary, returning from voluntary exile, he was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, from which see he was translated to London, and thence again to the Archbishoprick of York. A man for his learning, virtue, wisdom, and extract, very famous; but more especially happy in his issue, whereof many were admirable for their endowments, both internal and external, and of whom we have, in our age, seen three honoured with knight-hood.'

July 25, being St. James's day, 1553, he^o was brought prisoner from Cambridge, and committed to the Tower, with the Duke of Northumberland, and others of quality. Queen Mary, before King Edward's laws were repealed, and particularly that act for the communion service^p, procured Dr. John Young, Master of Pembroke-hall (who had made himself famous for contesting with Martin Bucer, in Edward VI's time) to be chosen Vice-Chancellor of the university of Cambridge; and the noted Stephen Gardiner, the restored Bishop of Winchester, and Chancellor of the university, having wrote to the society of Catharine-hall, recommending Mr. Cosin to be chosen their master, in the room of Dr. Sandys, because he was married, they, for their own safety, thought it convenient to comply.

The same author observes^q, that after about a year's imprisonment he was discharged, and observing the fury coming on all that were resolved to stick to the true religion, and would not comply with the newly restored papal superstitions, he made his escape out of England, and took up his residence at Strasburgh, where the gospel was professed, and where he openly declared himself a protestant. He had for his companions, John

^l LeNeve's *Fasti Eccl. Anglicanæ*, p. 395.

vol. 3. p. 11.

nals, vol. 3. p. 15.

ⁿ *Annals of England*, p. 272.

p Ibid. p. 52.

^m Strype's *Memorials*,

^o Strype's *Memo-*

^q Ibid. p. 146, 147.

Poynet, Bishop of Winchester, Edmund Grindal, afterwards Archbishop of York, and Canterbury, successively, with others of the clergy; and these learned Knights, Sir John Cheeke, Sir Richard Morrifon, Sir Anthony Cooke, Sir Peter Carew, Sir Thomas Wroth, and many more, mentioned by Bayle. But I shall now recite some particulars of his troubles.

The Duke of Northumberland, after he came to Cambridge with his army, sent for Dr. Sandys, the Vice-Chancellor; Dr. Parker, Dr. Bill, and Mr. Leaver, to sup with him; and among other speeches, said, ‘Masters, pray for us, that we speed well,’ &c. and required Dr. Sandys to preach on the morrow. The warning was short for such an auditory, yet he did not refuse, but went into his chamber, and so to bed. He rose at three of the clock in the morning, took his bible in his hand, and earnestly prayed to God that it might fall open where a most fit text should be for him to treat of. The bible fell open upon the first chapter of Joshua, where he found a text for that time, the most convenient he could have chosen. *Responderuntque Josuæ atque dixerunt, omnia, quæ præcepisti nobis, faciemus, et quocunque miseris ibimus: sicut obedivimus in cunctis Mose, ita obedimus et tibi, tantum sit Dominus Deus tuus tecum, sicut fuit cum Mose, qui contradixerit ori tuo, et non obedierit cunctis sermonibus quos præceperis ei, moriatur, tu tantum confortare, et viriliter age.* This text most fitly served for the purpose; and as God gave the text, so (saith my author) gave he such order and utterance, as drew many tears from the audience.

In the time of his sermon, one of the guard listied unto him, in the pulpit, a mass book, and a grail, taken the night before by Sir George Haward, with certain of the guard, out of Mr. Hurleston’s house, where Lady Mary heard mass, and had not been long gone. The Duke, with the rest of the nobility, required Dr. Sandys to put his sermon in writing, and appointed Mr. Leaver to go to London, and get it printed. Dr. Sandys required one day and a half for writing it, and at the day appointed, Mr. Leaver came ready booted to receive it of him. As he was delivering of it, Mr. Adams, one of the beadles, came weeping, and prayed him to shift for himself, the Duke being retired, and Queen Mary proclaimed. Dr. Sandys shewed no concern at what was said, but delivered the sermon written. The Duke of Northumberland that night sent for Dr. Sandys, to proclaim Queen Mary in the market-place at Cambridge; and told him she was a merciful woman, and that he had sent to know her pleasure, and looked for a general pardon. The Doctor replied, ‘My life is not dear unto me, neither

‘ have I said or done any thing that urgeth my conscience ; for
 ‘ what I have spoke of the state, I have instructions warranted
 ‘ by the subscriptions of sixteen counsellors ; neither yet have I
 ‘ spoke further than the word of God and the laws of the
 ‘ realm do warrant me ; come of me what God will ; but be
 ‘ you assured you shall never escape death, for if she should save
 ‘ you, those that now rule will kill you.’

That night the guard apprehended the Duke, and certain grooms of the stable were as busy with Dr. Sandys ; but Sir John Gates, laying in his house, sharply rebuked them, and drove them away. The next day he advised the Doctor to walk in the fields ; and in the mean time, the university, contrary to all order, had met together in consultation, and ordered Dr. Mause, and Dr. Hatcher, to repair to Dr. Sandys’s apartments, and fetch away the statute book of the university, the keys, and such other things as were in his keeping, which they did. Dr. Mause had been an earnest protestant the day before, but was now turned papist ; and though Dr. Sandys had done much for him, he was now his great enemy. The bell ringing for their meeting, Dr. Sandys returned out of the fields, and sending for the beadles, required them to wait on him to the schools, according to their duty. No sooner was the Doctor (the beadles going before him) come into the regent house, and had taken his chair, but Dr. Mause, with a rabble of unlearned papists, went into a by-school, and conspired to pull him out of his chair.

Dr. Sandys began his oration,—expostulating with the university, charging them with great ingratitude ; declaring he had said nothing in his sermon, but what he was ready to justify ; and their case was the same with his, they having not only concealed, but consented to that which he had spoken. And as he was remembering them how beneficial he had been to their university, and their unthankfulness to him, Dr. Mause came in again with his conspirators, about twenty in number. One laid hand on the chair, to pull it from him ; another told him that was not his place ; and another called him traitor : But being of great courage, and perceiving they used violence, he drew a dagger, and had dispatched some of them, if Dr. Bill, and Dr. Bliith, had not fallen upon him, and prayed him for God’s sake to hold his hands, and patiently bear that great offered wrong. By their persuasions he was contented, and the tumult ceasing, he ended his oration ; and having monies of the university’s, he there delivered the utmost farthing. He gave up the books, reckonings, and keys, and surrendered his office, ‘ praying God to give the university a better officer, and ‘ to give them more thankful hearts,’ and so repaired to his own college.

The day after there came to him Mr. Jerningham, and Mr. Thomas Mildmay; Jerningham told him it was the Queen's pleasure that two of the guards should attend on him, and that he must be carried prisoner to the Tower of London, with the Duke of Northumberland. Mr. Mildmay said, he marvelled, that a learned man would speak so unadvisedly against so good a Princess, and wilfully run into such danger. Dr. Sandys replied, 'I shall not be ashamed of bonds, but if I could do as Mr. Mildmay can, I need not to fear bonds: for you came down against Queen Mary, and armed in the field, and now return for Queen Mary; before a traitor, and now a great friend. I cannot, with one mouth, blow hot and cold after this sort.'

On this, his stable was robbed of four excellent geldings, and an inventory taken of all his goods by Mr. Moor, beadle of the university. He was set on a lame horse, that halted to the ground, which a friend of his perceiving, prayed that he might lend him a nag, to which the yeoman of the guard consented. At the end of the town some papists resorted thither to jeer him; and some of his friends, who mourned for him, to take their leave of him.

He was guarded, with the Duke, and others to London, and coming in at Bishopsgate, one, like a milk-wife, hurled a stone at him, which hit him on the breast, so as like to have made him fall from his horse; to whom he mildly said, 'Wc-man, God forgive it thee.' As he came through Towerhill-street, another woman, standing in her door, cried, 'Fie on thee, thou knave, thou knave, thou traitor, thou heretic! whereat he smiling, she said, Look, the desperate heretic laughs at this jeer. On which a woman on the other side of the street, answered, Fie on thee, neighbour, thou art not worthy to be called woman, railing upon this gentleman, whom thou knowest not, neither yet the cause why he is thus treated. Then she said, Good gentleman, God be thy comfort, and give thee strength to stand in God's cause, even to the end. Thus he passed into the Tower, the first prisoner, on St. James's day. The yeomen of the guard took from him his borrowed nag, and what else soever he had. His man, Quinting Swainton, brought after him a bible, and some shirts, and such like things; the bible was sent in to him, but the shirts, &c. the yeomen of the guard kept.

After he had been in the Tower three weeks, in a bad prison, he was put into Nun's-bower, a better prison, and with him Mr. John Bradford. On October 1, 1553, the day of Queen Mary's coronation, their prison door was set open (ever shut before) and Mr. Mitchel, his old acquaintance, who had been a prisoner in the same place, came in to him, and said, 'There

‘ is such a stir in the Tower, that neither gates, or prisoners, are look’d to this day. Take my cloak, my hat, and my rapier; you may go out of the gates, without being questioned; save yourself, and let me do as I may.’ A rare friendship: but he replied, ‘ I know no just cause why I should be in prison, and thus to do, were to make myself guilty; I will expect God’s will; yet must I think myself most bounden to you.’ On which Mr. Mitchel, finding him resolute, departed.

Whilst Dr. Sandys, and Mr. Bradford, were in close prison twenty-nine weeks, Mr. John Bowler, a very perverse Papist, was their keeper; yet, by often conference with him, at length began to dislike popery, and to favour the gospel; so that on a Sunday, when they had mass in the chapel, he brought the service-book, a manchette, and a glass of wine; and Dr. Sandys ministered the communion, according to the reformed religion, to Bradford, and to Bowler.

When Wyat was in arms against Queen Mary, Dr. Cranmer, Dr. Ridley, and Mr. Bradford, were cast into one prison; and Dr. Sandys, with others, were sent to the Marshalsea: and Wyat coming into Southwark with his army, he sent two gentlemen into the Marshalsea to Dr. Sandys, to let him know he should be glad of his company and advice, and that the gates should be set open to all the prisoners; but the Doctor desired him to tell Wyat, ‘ If this rising be of God, it will take place; if not, it will fall: for his part, he was committed by order, and would be discharged by the like order, or would never depart.’

Thomas Way, the keeper of the Marshalsea, appointed unto every preacher a man to lead him in the street for the air, but he himself walked with Dr. Sandys; and discoursing very familiarly with him, the people took notice of him, and prayed to God to comfort him, and strengthen him in the truth; on which the keeper said to the Doctor, ‘ I perceive the vain people would set you forward to the fire; you are as vain as they, if you, being a young man, will stand in your own conceits, and prefer your own knowledge before the judgment of so many worthy prelates, ancient, learned, and grave men, as be in this realm; if you so do, you shall find me as strait a keeper, as one that utterly disliketh your religion.’ Dr. Sandys replied, ‘ I know my years young, and my learning small; it is enough to know Christ crucified; and he hath learned nothing, that seeth not the great blasphemy that is in Popery. I will yield unto God, and not unto man. I have read in the scriptures of many godly and courteous keepers; God may make you one; if not, I trust he will give me strength and patience to bear your hard dealing with me.’ On which

which the keeper said, 'Do ye then mind to stand to your religion.' 'Yea (said the Doctor) by God's grace.' 'Truly (saith the keeper) I love you the better; I did but tempt you. What favours I can shew you, ye shall be sure of, and I shall think myself happy if I may die at the stake with you.' And he ever after shewed Dr. Sandys all friendship. He laid him in the best chamber in the house, and would not suffer the Marshal's men to lay fetters on him, as others had. He sundry times suffered him to walk alone in the fields; and permitted his wife, Mr. Sandys's daughter of Essex, a gentlewoman beautiful both in body and mind, to resort to him; they had the communion there three or four times, and a great resort of communicants, who offered Dr. Sandys money, but he would receive none. He was then in the prime of life, and admired for his learning, eloquence, sobriety, and other virtuous morals. His exhortations to the people were delivered with that energy, as drew tears from many, and made them abhor the mass.

After he had been nine weeks prisoner in the Marshalsea, he was set at liberty, by the mediation of Sir Thomas Holcroft, the Knight Marshal. Sir Thomas sued earnestly to Dr. Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, for his deliverance, but could not prevail, except Dr. Sandys would be one of their sect; and then, he said, he should want nothing. He wrung at last out of the Bishop, that if the Queen could like of his deliverance, he would not be against it; which was Sir Thomas's last request. Thereupon he made interest with two ladies of the privy chamber to move the Queen to it, who was contented, if the Bishop of Winchester approved of it. Sir Thomas watched his going to speak with the Queen, and followed him with a warrant for setting him at liberty; and prayed the two ladies to put the Queen in mind of Dr. Sandys. On which she said, 'Winchester, what think you of Dr. Sandys? is he not sufficiently punished?' And Gardiner, remembering his promise, said he was not against it, if her Majesty liked to discharge him. Saith the Queen, 'Then truly we would he were set at liberty.' On which Sir Thomas Holcroft immediately offered the Queen the warrant, who signed the same, and caused Winchester to subscribe his name thereto. The warrant was given to the Knight Marshal again; but as the Bishop went out from the Queen, he called to Holcroft, commanding him not to set Dr. Sandys at liberty, till he had taken sureties of two gentlemen, bound in a bond of 500l. each, that he should not depart the realm without licence.

Holcroft also made it his business to find sureties for him; and having discoursed with two gentlemen of the North, friends and cousins of Dr. Sandys, they agreed to be bound in body, goods,

goods, and lands, for him. He then sent for the Doctor to his apartments at Westminster, requiring the keeper to accompany him. He came accordingly, and found Sir Thomas Holcroft in his garden alone, who immediately imparted to him his long suit, with the proceeding, and of what effect it had; much rejoicing he was so fortunate to procure him his liberty; and that nothing remained for him to do, but to enter into bonds, with his two sureties, not to depart the realm. The Doctor answered, ‘I give God thanks, who hath moved your heart to
 ‘mind me so well, and I think myself most bound to you; I
 ‘hope God will requite you, and I never shall be found un-
 ‘thankful; but as you have dealt friendly with me, I will also
 ‘deal plainly with you. I came a freeman into prison, I
 ‘will not go forth a bondman. As I cannot benefit my friends,
 ‘I will not hurt them; for if I am set at liberty, I shall not
 ‘stay six days in this realm, if I may get out. If therefore I
 ‘may not get forth free, send me to the Marshalsea again, and
 ‘there you shall be sure of me.’

Holcroft was much displeased with his answer, and told him a change would shortly come; the state was but a cloud, and would soon shake away; that his cousin, Sir Edward Bray, and his wife, would gladly receive him into his house, where he never need come at church; and that Lady Bray hated Popery; adding, that he would not so deal with him, to lose all his labour. But no persuasions could prevail with him to enter into bonds; which Holcroft perceiving, generously said, ‘Seeing you cannot be altered, I will change my purpose, and
 ‘yield unto you. Come of it what will, I will set you at liberty; and seeing you mind to go over sea, get you gone quickly
 ‘as you can. One thing I require of you, that while you are
 ‘there, you write nothing to come hither, for you may undo
 ‘me.’ He friendly kissed Dr. Sandys, bid him farewell, let me answer Winchester as I may; and commanded the keeper to take no fees of him.

Returning with the keeper to the Marshalsea, he staid there that night, and the next day gave a dinner to all the prisoners, taking his farewell of them with many tears, particularly of Mr. Saunders, who, at his own request, was permitted by the keeper to be his bed-fellow. Their parting was very sorrowful, with many tears, the one falling on the other’s neck; and so he departed, clearly delivered, without examination or bond. From thence he went to the King’s-bench, and there talked with Mr. Bradford, and Robert Farrer, Bishop of St. David’s, then prisoners. He comforted them, and they praised God for his happy deliverance. He went by Winchester’s house, and there took boat, and came to William Banks, his friend in London, with whom he remained one night, and the next night shifted

shifted to another friend's house; and there he learned that search was made for him.

Dr. Watson, and Mr. Christopherson, coming to the Bishop of Winchester's, Chancellor of England; told him, he had set at liberty the greatest heretick in England, and one who, of all others, had most corrupted the university of Cambridge. Whereupon the Bishop sent for all the constables of London, commanding them to watch for Dr. Sandys, then in the city; and whoever of them should bring him to him, should have five pounds for his labour. The Doctor, on knowledge of this, for greater safety, conveyed himself by night to Mr. Bertie's house, a stranger, who had been a little time in the Marshalsea prison with him, and was a good Protestant, and dwelt in Mark-lane. There he was six days, and one or two of his friends repaired to him. He afterwards went to Mr. Hurleston, a skinner, dwelling in Cornhill; where he caused his man Quinting, to provide two geldings for him, in order to ride into Essex, to Mr. Sandys, his father-in-law, where his wife was.

At his going to bed in Hurleston's house, he observed a pair of hose too long for him, made whilst he was in the Tower, by one Benjamin, a Protestant; dwelling in Birching-lane. He was not permitted to speak to him, or take any measure of him; but only look on his legs, whereby they were not made fit for him: these hose he prayed the mistress of the house to send to some taylor to cut them two inches shorter. She sent them by her boy to the next taylor, who chanced to go to Benjamin that made them, and was then a constable, and acquainted with the Lord Chancellor's orders. The boy required him to cut the hose; on which he said, 'I am not thy master's taylor.' Whereunto the boy replied, 'My master's taylor dwelling far off, I came to you, as our next neighbour; for it is far night, and he wants them early in the morning.' Benjamin knew his own work, and said, 'These are not thy master's hose, but Dr. Sandys's, which I made for him in the Tower.' Saith he, Go to thy mistress, pray her to sit up till twelve of the clock, and then I will bring the hose, and speak with the Doctor to his good.

At midnight, the mistress of the house, and Benjamin the taylor, went into Dr. Sandys's chamber, but prayed him not to be afraid of their coming. He answered, 'Nothing can be amiss; what God will, that shall be done.' On which Benjamin told him, 'he made his hose, and by what chance they came into his hands; God used the means, that he might admonish him of his peril, and advise him how to escape it.' He then acquainted him, that all the constables of London, whereof he was one, had orders to watch for him;

and

and some were so greedily set, that they prayed, if he took him, to let them have his carriage to the Bishop of Winchester, and he should have the five pounds. He further told him, that it was known his man had provided two geldings, and his intentions to ride out at Aldgate in the morning, where he would surely be taken. ‘Follow my advice (said he) and, by God’s grace, you shall escape their hands. Let your man walk all the day in the street where your horses stand, booted and ready to ride; the good man’s servant of the house shall take the horses, and carry them to Bethnal-green, and his master shall be booted, and follow after, as if he would ride. I will be here with you to-morrow, about eight of the clock. It is both term and parliament-time; and when the streets are full, we will go forth, look wildly, and if we meet your brother in the streets, know him not.’

Accordingly Dr. Sandys, clothed like a gentleman, in all respects, looking as one who had been long kept in prison, was conducted by Benjamin through Birching lane, and from one lane to another, till he came to Moor-gate, and from thence to Bethnal-green. He there found the horses were ready, and Mr. Hurlestone ready to ride with him as his man. The Doctor pulled on his boots, and taking his leave of Benjamin, would have given him great part of that little he had, but he refused it. However, Dr. Sandys, on his return to England, remembered him thankfully. He rode the same night to his father-in-law’s Mr. Sandys, where his wife was; but he had not been two hours there, before Mr. Sandys was acquainted that two of the guards would that night apprehend his son-in-law. Thereupon he was immediately guided to an honest farmer near the sea, and took up his abode with him two days and two nights in a chamber, without stirring out of it; after which he shifted to one James Mower, a ship-master, who dwelt on Milton shore, and was to sail with the first fair wind to Flanders. Whilst he staid in expectation of a fair wind, Mower brought to him forty or fifty mariners, to whom he gave an exhortation, which they liked so well, that they promised to die for it, ere he should be apprehended.

On May 6, being Sunday, the wind served, and at the shore Dr. Sandys met Mr. Isaac, of Kent, with his eldest son, who from the good opinion he had of the Doctor sent his son with him; and Dr. Cox also embarked in the same ship, Cockerill commander. They were within sight, when two of the guard came thither to apprehend Dr. Sandys; but they happily arrived at Antwerp, and were immediately invited to dinner by the famous Mr. Locke. Before they had dined, George Gilpin, secretary of the English house, and kinsman to Dr. Sandys, came and whispered in his ear, ‘That King Philip had ordered search to be made for him, and to apprehend him.’ Hereupon they
rose

rose from dinner in a very great shower, and went out of the gate toward the land of Cleve: they had the good luck to light on a waggon, and hasting away, came safe to Aufburgh, in Cleveland, where Dr. Sandys staid fourteen days, and then set out for Strasburgh; where, after he had lived one year, his wife came to him. During his abode in that city, he fell sick of a flux, which kept on him nine months, so that his recovery was doubtful. He had a child, which died there of the plague; and his wife, after some time, fell sick of a consumption, and died in his arms.

After this, two of his friends left him, Edmund Grindal (afterwards made Archbishop of Canterbury by Queen Elizabeth) who went into the country to learn the Dutch tongue, and Sampson, who went to attain the Hebrew language. Dr. Sandys continued still at Strasburgh, supported by Mr. Isaac, who passionately esteemed him, and was ever more ready to give, than he to take. The Doctor had of him above 100 marks, which he paid again; and by his other gifts and friendship to him, shewed himself a grateful man. His wife (as was said before) being dead, he went to Zurike, and for the space of five weeks was in Peter Martyr's house. As they sat one day at dinner, the news of Queen Mary's death was brought, and Dr. Sandys was sent for by his friends at Strasburgh. Mr. Martyr and Mr. Jarratt were very joyful, but Dr. Sandys was very grave; 'it smote into his heart (as Fox writes) that he should be called to misery;' but it is more rational to believe, he was thoughtful of the almighty power of God, in so wonderfully delivering him, and bringing about the means of returning to his native country. Bullinger, and other ministers, entreated him, before he took his leave, to return to Strasburgh, where he preached. He and Dr. Grindal came to London the same day Queen Elizabeth was crowned.

Soon after, he was one appointed by Queen Elizabeth, and her council, to manage a conference before the Lords and Commons at Westminster, against the Popish Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln, &c. on these three propositions: 'First, It is against the word of God, and the custom of the ancient church, to use a tongue unknown to the people, in common prayer, and administration of the sacraments.

'Secondly, Every church hath authority to appoint, take away, and change ceremonies, and ecclesiastical rights, so the same be to edification.

s Hollinshed's Chronicle, p. 1182, 1183.

t Ibid.

‘ Thirdly, It cannot be proved by the word of God, that
 ‘ there is in the masse offered up a sacrifice propitiatory for
 ‘ the quick and the dead.’

On the conference it was agreed to put all questions and answers in writing; but the Popish Bishops (Winchester and Lincoln) departing (as Hollinshed recites) from all order, and manifestly varying from their own, were committed to the Tower; and the conference came to no effect.

Camden, in his history of Queen Elizabeth, has ^u observed, that on the deprivation of the Popish Bishops, in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, the most learned, that could be found among the Protestant divines, were recommended to the vacant sees, and that Richard Pate, Bishop of Worcester, having left the kingdom of his own accord, Archbishop Parker, consecrated Edwin Sandys, a fluent and eloquent preacher, Bishop of Worcester.

His *congé d’elire* bears date November 12, 1559 ^x, and he was elected the 25th of the same month. On the 17th of December, 1559, 2 Eliz. the Queen signified to Matthew [Parker] Archbishop of Canterbury ^y, that having granted her *congé d’elire* to the dean and chapter of Worcester, they had elected Edwin Sandys, D. D. to the said see; she therefore commands him to consecrate him, which he did accordingly on the 21st of the same month, in the Archbishop’s chapel at Lambeth. And by another commission ^z, she commands the escheators of the counties of Worcester and Salop, and marches of the said counties; Sir William Hewytt, Lord Mayor of London, and her escheator there; as also her escheator of the county of Middlesex, to restore the temporalities of the said see to Edwin Sandes, D. D. elected Bishop of that see, by the deprivation of Richard Pate, the late Bishop.

On June 2, 1570, he ^a was elected to the see of London; and the Queen, on July 1, 1570, strictly commands Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, to confirm him; and likewise ^b her escheators in the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Hertford, Suffex, Worcester, Huntingdon; and Sir Alexander Avenon, her escheator in the city of London, and Mayor thereof, to restore the temporalities in the said counties to Edwin Sandes, elect-bishop.

The same year, he ^c was in commission to inquire, by a jury, into all treasons, misprisions of treason, insurrections, murders, felonies, burglaries, manslaughter, riots, escapes,

^u Hist. of Engl. vol. 2. p. 376, 377.

^y Rymer’s *Fœdera*. vol. 15. p. 550.

p. 180.

^b Rymer, vol. 15. p. 683, 684.

^x Le Neve’s *Fasti Eccl. Ang.* p. 299.

^z *Ibid.* p. 553.

^a Le Neve,

^c Rymer, vol. 15.

p. 724, 725.

contempts, unlawful assemblies, and oppressions ; but more especially into all conspiracies, confederacies, meetings, &c. contrary to an act of parliament, passed in the first year of the Queen's reign, intituled, " An act for the uniformity " of common prayer and service in the church, and adm- " nistration of the sacrament ;" and to hear and determine the same, according to the laws of the land.

The Queen, on Feb. 14, 1576, commissions ^d Edwin Bishop of London, Robert Bishop of Winchester, and other Bishops, to confirm Edmund, Archbishop of York, in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury, to which he had been elected by the Dean and Chapter of the said see.

On January 19, 1577, the Queen ^e granted her congé d'elire to the Dean and Chapter of York to elect an Archbishop to the said see, vacant by the translation of Edmund Grindall to Canterbury ; who ^f thereupon, January 25, elected Edwin Sandys, Bishop of London, to that see : and the Queen, March 8, 1577, ^g commissioned Edmund Archbishop of Canterbury, and other Bishops, to confirm Edwin Archbishop of York. Also, on March 16 following ^h, the Queen commanded her escheators in the counties of York, Lincoln, Surry, Middlesex, Northumberland, Gloucester, and marches of Wales, Nottingham, and the Mayor of the town of Nottingham, her escheator in the said town ; her escheators in Westmoreland, Cumberland ; her Chancellor in the county palatine of Lancaster, to command the escheator in that county ; the Mayor of the city of York ; the Mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull, her escheators there ; to restore the temporalities of the see of York to Edwin Sandes, elect-archbishop.

On May 14, 1578, 20 Eliz. he was in commission ⁱ, with Henry Earl of Huntingdon, President in the North, Richard Bishop of Durham, and others, to visit the church of Durham, which had undergone great damages, by the insolency, neglect, and injuries done by the Dean, Canons, and other officers of the said church ; and they were impowered to inquire into the management of the revenues thereunto belonging, &c.

This good prelate continued Archbishop of York about twelve years, and, as Bishop Godwin relates ^k, departed this life Aug. 8, 1588, and was buried at Southwell. But Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has left an account of the funerals of those persons of quality that he buried ; wherein he recites ^l,

^d Rymer, p. 752, 767.

^e Ibid. p. 768.

^f Le Neve, p. 311.

^g Rymer, vol. 15. p. 768.

^h Ibid. p. 771.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 785. : ^k Catal.

of the Bishops of Engl. p. 492.

^l Funerals, MS. not. A. 3. in Bibl. Joh.

Antis, arm.

that Edwyn Sandys, Archbishop of York, late Bishop of London, and before Bishop of Worcester, died at Southwell, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, Wednesday, July 10, 1588, and was buried there the 15th of August following, with great solemnity.

The antiquities of Worcester, printed in 1717, p. 107, recite, that though Godwin, and others, assert he was buried at Southwell, they are mistaken; whereas he lies buried at Hawkeshed in Lancashire, among his ancestors; and has, in honour of him, in the North isle, appropriated to his family, an inscription to his memory, the same as was at Southwell. But this is an error, for he was indisputably buried in the collegiate church of Southwell^m; where is a curious monument, on the North-side of the choir, with his effigies lying at length, with a book in his hand, and his children kneeling on one side; and round the verge is this inscription:

Edwinus Sandes, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, postquam Wigorniensem Episcopatum annos X, totidemque, tribus demptis, Londinensem gessisset; Eboracensis sui Archi-Episcopatus annos XII. vitæ autem. LXIX obiit Julij x. An. Dom. 1588.

At the head of the monument is this epitaph:

Cujus hic reconditum Cadaver jacet, genere non humilis, vixit dignitate, locoque magnus; exemplo major; duplici functus Episcopatu, Archiepiscopali tandem amplitudine etiam illustris: honores hosce mercatus, grandipretio, meritis Virtutibusque. Homo Hominum a malitia & vindicta innocentissimus: magnanimus, apertus, & tantum nescius adulari; summe liberalis, atque misericors, Hospitalissimus, Optimus, Facilis, & in sola Vitia superbus: scilicet, haud minora, quam locutus est, vixit & fuit. In evangelij prædicandi laboribus ad extremum usque halitum mirabiliter assiduus; A Sermonibus ejus nunquam non melior discederes, Facundus volebat esse & videbatur. Ignavos, sedulitatis suæ conscius, oderat. Bonas Literas auxit pro facultatibus; Ecclesiæ patrimonium, veluti rem Deo consecratam, intactum defendit. Gratiâ, qua floruit apud Illustrissimam mortalium Elizabetham, effecit,

^m Dugdale's Hist. of the Church of Southwell, p. 50.

ne hanc, in qua jacet, ecclesiam tu jacentum cernerēs,
 Venerande Præsul, utriusque memorandum fortunæ
 exemplar, qui tanta cum gesseris multo his
 majora, animo ad omnia semper impavido perpeffus
 es: Carceres, exilia, ampliffimarum facultatum
 amiſſiones, quodque omnium difficillime, innocens
 præferre animos conſuevit, immanes contumelias.
 Et hac re una votis tuis minor, quod Chriſto
 teſtimonium, etiam ſanguine, non præbueris;
 Attamen qui in proſperis tantos fluctus, & poſt
 agonium tot adverſa, tandem quietis ſempiternæ
 portum, feſſus mundi, Deique ſitiens, reperiffi.
 Æternum lætare: vice Sanguinis ſunt ſudores tui:
 Abi lector, nec iſta ſcias, tantum ut ſciveris,
 ſed ut imiteris.

At his feet under his arms:

Verbum Domini manet in æternum.

Which inſcription is recited in Sir William Dugdale's
 hiſtory of the collegiate church of Southwell, p. 50; and
 there never was any monument for Archbiſhop Sandys, at
 Hawkſhead, in Furnes, in the county of Lancaſter.

He made his laſt will and teſtament a year before his
 death, when he was in ſound health and perfect memory, as
 he expreſſes himſelf. And the preamble being ſo very re-
 markable, and ſhewing his rare virtues and wiſdom, I ſhall,
 for the ſatiſfaction of the curious, inſert it, as truly wor-
 thy of being knownⁿ.

IN DEI NOMINE, AMEN.

I Edwin Sandes, miniſter of God's holy word and ſacra-
 ments, Archbiſhop of York, although moſt unworthy; often
 minding the frailty and uncertainty of man's life in general,
 and withal, feeling mine own manifold infirmities in parti-
 cular, both by my years, and for my ſins; and alſo remem-
 bering, that when the Lord God ſhall ſay, *Redde rationem*
villicationis tuæ, I, amongſt others, ſhall appear before the
 tribunal ſeat of Chriſt, to receive in this body according to
 that I have done, be it good or evil. I reckon that in my-
 ſelf a Chriſtian duty, with Ezechias, *Diſponere mea*. And
 conſidering, that as I brought nothing into this world (for
 naked I came out of my mother's womb) ſo can I carry

ⁿ Ex Regiſtr. vocat. Drury, Quire 30. not. 75. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

nothing thereout, but naked I must return again, even earth to earth, and carcase to worms, the way of all flesh. While the Lord God hath lent me the leisure, being presently in sound health of body, and of perfect memory, I humbly thank him for both; even thus I discharge myself of those talents which the Lord hath committed unto my charge, and make my last will and testament in such sort as followeth: First, and above all, my soul and spirit I commend, with David and Stephen, into the merciful hands of my gracious God, and loving father; assuredly believing, by faith, and certainly trusting, by hope, that he, in the fullness of his good time, best known unto him, and least unto me, will receive the same unto himself; not in respect of any my deserts, for my righteousness is but a very dunghill, and defiled cloth, but of his own free mercies, and for the alone merits of his only son, mine only Saviour, Jesus Christ; who being without any sin, was made a curse and sacrifice for all my sins, that I might be made the righteousness of God in him; who, in his own body, bare all my transgressions upon the tree, that by smart of his stripes, and blood of his wounds, I might be healed; who hath cancelled upon the cross the whole hand-writing that was against me, that I might not only be entertained as a servant, or reconciled as a friend, but adopted as a son, and accepted as an heir, with God the Father; and an heir together with Jesus Christ, who is also made unto me wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption. And as in this faith, and full assurance of my perfect redemption, by the death and only deserts of Jesus Christ, the true lamb of God, and very lion of the tribe of Juda, I have and do live; so in the same firm and stedfast faith and hope I end my sinful life, and gladly yield up, with all immortal and mortal bodies. Secondly, Although this body of mine is but a clod of clay, a prison of my soul, my will is, that it shall be buried, neither in superstitious nor superfluous manner; yet for that it hath been, and, as I trust, not only a vessel of the gospel, but likewise a temple of the Holy Ghost, I require, that the same be so decently and conveniently brought to ground, as appertaineth to a Christian, a servant of Almighty God, and a man of my calling; putting no doubt, but that I shall see my Redeemer with mine own eyes, and be covered with mine own skin, and that the Lord Jesus shall make this my vile body like unto his glorious body, whereby he is able to subdue all things unto himself, *Reposita est hæc mihi spes in sinu meo.* Thirdly, Because I have lived an old man in the ministry of Christ, a faithful disposer of the mysteries of God, and, to my power, an earnest labourer in the vineyard

vineyard of the Lord, I testify before God and his angels, and men of this world, I rest resolute, and yield up my spirit in that doctrine, which I have privately studied, and publickly preached, and which is this day maintained in the church of England; both taking the same to be the whole council of God, the word and bread of eternal life, the fountain of living water, the power of God unto salvation, to all them that do believe; and he seeking the Lord besides, to turn us unto him, that we might be turned, lest, if we repent not, the candlestick be moved out of his place, and the gospel to a nation that shall bring forth the fruits thereof: and further protest, in an upright conscience of mine own, and in the knowledge of his Majesty, before whom I stand, that in the preaching of the truth of Christ, I have not laboured to please man, but studied to serve my master, who sent me; not to flatter either prince or people; but by the law, to tell all sorts of their sin; by the spirit, to rebuke the world of sin; of righteousness, and of judgment, by the gospel, to testify of that faith which is in Jesus Christ, and in him crucified. Fourthly, Concerning rites and ceremonies, by political constitutions authoris'd amongst us: As I am and have been perswaded, that such as are set down by public authority in this church of England, are no way either ungodly or unlawful, but may with good conscience, for order and obedience sake, be used of a good Christian; for the private baptism to be ministered by women, I take neither to be prescribed or permitted; so have I ever been, and presently am perswaded, that some of them be not so expedient for the church now; but in the church reformed, and in all this time of the gospel, wherein the seed of the scripture hath so long been sown, they may better be disused by little and little, then more and more urged. Howbeit, I do easily acknowledge our ecclesiastical policy, in some points, may be bettered; so I do utterly mislike, even in my conscience, all such rude and indigested platforms, as have been more lately and boldly, than either learnedly or wisely, preferred; tending not to the reformation, but to the destruction, of the church of England. The particulars of both sorts, reserved to the discretion of the godly; which of the latter I only say thus, That the state of a small private church, and the form of a large Christian kingdom, neither would long like, nor can at all brook, one and the same ecclesiastical governments. Thus much I thought good to testify concerning these ecclesiastical matters, to clear me from all suspicion of double and indirect dealings, in the house of God; wherein, as touching mine office, I have not halted, but walked sincerely, according to that

skill and ability which I received at God's merciful hands. Lord, as a great sinner, by reason of my frail flesh, and manifold infirmities, I fly unto thee for mercy. Lord, forgive me my sins, for I acknowledge my sins. Lord, perform thy promise, and do away all my iniquities; hasten the coming of thy Christ, and deliver me from the body of sin. *Veni cito, Domine Jesu*, cloath me with immortality, and give me that promised crown of glory. So be it.

And as concerning those worldly things, which God of his bountiful goodness hath given for our use; thus as a steward of the same, for the discharge of my duty in that behalf, I dispose of them.

First, therefore, I will, ordain, and appoint, that my funerals, and debts whatsoever, be paid and discharged by mine executrix, hereafter to be named, out of my whole goods.

After which he recites, that by indentures, bearing date the 4th of June, in 18 Eliz. between him the said Edwin on the one part, and Miles Sandes, of Latimers, his brother, Francis Wilford, Edward Fenner, and Robert Brigges, Esqrs. on the other part; they the said Miles, Francis, Edward, and Robert, did severally covenant and grant to him, his executors and assigns, that such person or persons as he should nominate and appoint, should and might hold, &c. and take the issues, profits, &c. of one messuage and a lodge, and land and pasture, called Cursewold-park, alias Crudefwood-park, within the county of Kent; which the said Miles, Francis, Edward, and Robert, had of the grant of Henry Leonard, Esq; &c. as by the same indenture more at large appeareth; he now, by his last will and testament, appoints and assigns the said issues, &c. to his well-beloved wife, Cicely Sandes.

He further declares, that if it should please God that Elizabeth Norton, daughter of John Norton, late of Rippon, in the county of York, Esq; deceased, and George Sandes, his youngest son, shall hereafter fortune to marry together, that then Thomas Spencer, and Thomas Porter, their heirs and assigns, shall assure and convey all such messuages, lands, &c. as John Samond, Gent. and Anne his wife, did heretofore convey to them, and their heirs, unto the aforesaid George Sandes, and Elizabeth Norton, and the heirs of their two bodies, lawfully begotten; and for default of such issue, the remainder to the said Elizabeth Norton, and her heirs. And if the said George Sandes, and Elizabeth Norton, do marry together, he then wills that the said Elizabeth Norton be discharged of her wardship, and value of her marriage, which belongeth unto him,
and

and of all charges and expences he has disbursed about the same, &c.

He further wills, that his wife Cicely Sandes shall have the custody and bringing up of his children, Thomas Sandes, Henry Sandes, and George Sandes, so long as she continues a widow; and all that time to have in her hands, as well the annuity granted out of the manor of Ombersley, to the said Thomas, Henry, and George, as all other portions, patents, leases, &c. till they come to their full age; but if his said wife, Cicely Sandes, should marry before his children come to full age, that the several annuities, &c. be committed to his sons, Samuel Sandes, and Edwin Sandes, on sufficient bonds entered into by them, to see the same, and every part thereof, truly employed to the uses of his said sons, Thomas, Henry, and George.

And whereas, according to his ability, he had sufficiently preferred and advanced all his children, viz. both his daughters, Margaret Awcher, and Anne Barne, by marriage, to his great charges; as also all his sons, viz. Samuel, Edwin, Miles, Thomas, Henry, and George, by leases, patents, annuities, and otherwise; whereby they ought not, by reason of the custom of the province of York, to claim their filial portions of his goods and chattels; he declares, that his said sons and daughters should hold themselves contented, and not make any claim of his executrix, &c. And albeit that he had so provided for his children, according to his ability, as aforesaid; yet, for a further declaration of his fatherly good-will towards them, and that they may continue in their hearts and minds a thankful memory of the same, he bequeaths to his eldest son, Samuel Sandes, one bason and ewer of silver, double gilt, one salt double-gilt, and one dozen of silver spoons, with feather-beds, &c. therein mentioned, three geldings, &c. also his black armour of proof, made for his own body, with five other armours, at the discretion of his executrix. He bequeaths to his second son, Edwin Sandes, one bason and ewer, parcel-gilt, one silver salt double-gilt, one dozen of spoons, and one nest of small bowls, double-gilt, with a cover; also feather-beds, &c. two geldings, and one armour. To his third son, Miles Sandes, a big square salt, double-gilt, a dozen of silver spoons, and a standing cup of silver, double-gilt, feather-beds, &c. two geldings, and one armour. To his fourth son, Thomas Sandes, one silver bowl, double-gilt, with a cover, marked with the letter M; feather-beds, &c. one gelding, and one armour.

To his fifth son, Henry Sandes, besides his own plate, given him when he was christened, one small round salt of silver,

silver, double-gilt, with a cover, one gelding, one nag, and one armour, &c. and 30*l.* current money. To George Sandes, his youngest son, besides the plate given him at his christening, one nest of silver pinked bowls, double-gilt, with a cover, a small square salt, double-gilt, a gelding, a nag, one armour, &c.

To his eldest daughter, Margaret Awcher, one great salt of silver, with a cover, and furniture, &c. To his daughter, Anne Barne, one great salt of silver, double gilt, with a cover, a dozen of silver spoons, and one ambling nag, fit for her own saddle; all at the appointment of his executrix.

He bequeaths to his brother, Christopher Sandes, 10*l.* and 30*l.* that he oweth him. To his brother, Anthony Sandes, 10*l.* and to his daughter Cicely, 10*l.* To his servant and kinsman, David Sandes, 20*l.* and one good gelding, at the assignment of his executrix. To every one of his household servants, at his decease, half a year's wages, and meat and drink for two months after. He moreover wills, that Dr. Toby Matthews, Dean of Durham, and his son Edwin Sandes, should dispose of all his books of learning, except those in English, which he leaves to his wife, Cicely, to dispose of among his children; reserving to the said Edwin such as the said Dr. Matthews shall think fittest for his study.

The residue of his goods and chattels, not before bequeathed, his funeral debts, (and dilapidations, if any should happen to be) being first discharged, he gives to his loving and faithful wife, Cicely Sandes, in full satisfaction of that her third part of his goods, due by the custom of the province of York, and makes her sole executrix; requiring her, as she will answer in good conscience before Almighty God, to see this his last will and testament truly performed.

He constitutes supervisors, his trusty and well-beloved friends, Sir Christopher Wrey, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of England, Dr. Toby Matthews, Dean of Durham, his loving brother, Miles Sandes, Francis Palmes, and his son, Samuel Sandes, Esqrs. heartily praying them, for all the good-will they have borne him, to give their best advice and assistance to his said executrix; and bequeaths to each of them 10*l.* And if any doubt, question, or ambiguity, should happen to arise, of this his last will, he desires it may be decided by his supervisors, or three of them; whose declaration he wills, that as well his said wife and children, as all others having interest in his will, shall stand and abide, without any contradiction, on penalty of losing their several legacies, &c. He concludes:

‘ This is the last will and testament of me, Edwin Sandes, Archbishop of York, written this first of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred fourscore and
‘ seven,

seven, and in the nine and twentieth year of the reign of our sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, &c. Whereunto I have subscribed with mine own hand, my name, and set my seal, requiring the same inviolably to be observed of my wife and children, and of all others that have any interest therein, as they will answer me before God.

The probate bears date May 22, 1590, and administration granted to Cicely his lady, the executrix. She was his second wife, and sister to Sir Thomas Wilford; she died ° February 5, 1610, and was buried at Woodham Ferrers, in Essex, where a monument is erected to her memory.

Before a great bible, printed by Richard Jugge, Queen's printer, 1574, in the Archbishop's own hand, are the names and birth-days of his children, which he had by his said wife Cicely; and were all living, October 1, 1576, viz.

Samuel Sandes was born on December 28, at three of the clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord God, 1560: his godfathers, Clement Throckmorton, Esq; John Pedder, Dean of Worcester; his godmother, Mrs. Anne Berrow.

Edwin Sandes was born on December 9, at six of the clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord God, 1561: his godfathers, Thomas Russel, Knt. Thomas Blount, Esq; his godmother, Mrs. Margaret Sheldon, widow.

Miles Sandes was born on March 29, at twelve of the clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord God, 1563: his godfathers, Miles Sandes, Esq; Thomas Fleet, Esq; his godmother, Mrs. Pedder.

William Sandes was born on September 13, at four of the clock in the afternoon, in the year of our Lord, 1565: his godfathers, William Ligon, John Lyttleton, Esq; his godmother, Mrs. Joan Perry. [He died in his youth.]

Margaret Sandes was born on December 22, at three of the clock in the afternoon, in year of our Lord God, 1566: her godfather, John Folliot, Esq; her godmothers, Lady Margaret Russell, Mrs. Anne Daston. [She was married to Anthony Awcher, of Hautes-Bourne in Kent, Esq; and had issue Sir Anthony Awcher, and Edwin Awcher, who are both mentioned in the will of her mother, and a daughter, Mary, wife to Sir William Hammond, of St. Alban's in Kent, Knt.]

Thomas Sandes was born on December 3, at three of the clock in the afternoon, in 1568: his godfathers, Thomas Lucy, Knt. Walter Blount, Esq; his godmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Packington.

Anne Sandes was born on June 21, at eight of the clock in the morning, 1570 : her godfather, John Packington, Esq; her godmothers, Mrs. Anne Washbourne, Mrs. Anne Colles. [She was married to Sir William Barne, of Woolwich in Kent, and had issue, as appears by the will of her mother.]

Henry Sandes was born the last day of September, between eight and nine of the clock at night, in 1572 : his godfathers, Henry Earl of Huntingdon, William Lord Sandes ; his godmother, Lady Margaret Tailboies.

Ita est Edwinus London.

George Sandes born the second day of March, at six of the clock in the morning, in 1577 : his godfathers, George Earl of Cumberland, William Lord Ewer ; his godmother, Catharine Countess of Huntingdon.

Before I treat of Sir Samuel Sandes, the eldest son, ancestor to the present Lord Sandys, I shall give some account of the Archbishop's younger sons.

Edwin, the second son, was sent to the university of Oxford, in September 1577, at the age of 16^p, and was admitted probationer-fellow of Corpus Christi college, January 23, 1579, being then batchelor of arts. In 1581, he had conferred on him the Prebend of Wetwang, in the church of York ; but after the death of his father, he left his fellowship^q, and travelled into France, Germany, Italy, and other parts for the space of three years ; and at his return, grew famous for his learning, prudence, and virtue. A little before the death of Queen Elizabeth, he resigned his prebend, and on King James's accession to the crown, he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him^r, viz. May 11, 1603 ; after which he was employed by his Majesty in several affairs of great trust, and was very dexterous in the management, as Wood writes. He was a leading man in all parliamentary business, and esteemed an excellent patriot, faithful to King and country : but in that parliament, held in 1621, speaking in defence of the liberty of the subject, he, and the famous Selden^s, were committed to the sheriff of London, June 16, and not delivered till July 18 following ; which was voted by the House of Commons, on November 8 ensuing, a great breach of their privileges. He was treasurer to the undertakers for the Western plantations, which he effectually advanced, and as my author^t saith, ' was ' a person of great judgment, of a commanding pen, and a

^p Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 452.

^{pot} Cat. of Knights.

p. 667.

^q *Ibid.* p. 265.

^s Camden's *Annals in History of England*, vol. 2.

^t Wood, p. 452.

‘solid statesman.’ He wrote, while he was at Paris, anno 1599, ‘*Europæ Speculum: or, A View of the State of Religion in the Western Parts of the World.*’ Wherein the Roman religion, and the policies of that church to support the same, are notably displayed, and confuted, &c. He left 1500*l.* to the university of Oxford for the endowment of a metaphysic lecture; and dying in October, 1629, was buried in the church of Northbourn in Kent, where he had a seat, and a fair estate^u, he had issue, 1. Henry; 2. Sir Edward, a Colonel, killed at Worcester, anno 1642; 3. Richard, killed by his own gun as he was getting over a hedge; he married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Heyman of Somerfield, Bart. and had issue Richard Sandys of Northbourn, who was created a Baronet by Charles II. on January 23, 1684. The title in this branch is now extinct.

Miles Sandes, third son, was also a gentleman of polite parts and learning; possessed of a fair estate at Wilberton, in the isle of Ely, and received first knighthood from King James, and afterwards the dignity of a Baronet, November 25, 1612. He served in parliament^w as one of the representatives for the university of Cambridge, in 12 Jac. I. and in 3 Car. I. was^x elected, with Sir John Carleton, Bart. Knights for the county of Cambridge. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Cooke, of North-Cray, in com. Cantii. Gent. by whom he had issue seven sons (of whom Miles, the eldest, was Knt. and Bart.) and a daughter; and died in the latter end of 1644. This branch of the family is also extinct.

William, the fourth son, ^y died in his youth. Thomas, fifth son^z, was of London, and had a numerous issue, but I do not find any remaining. George, youngest son, resided at Carswell in Oxfordshire, was a most ingenious gentleman, and is famous for his travels, and poems.

I now return to Sir SAMUEL Sandes, the eldest son of the Archbishop. He inherited from his father, the manor of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, and other estates, and^a was Sheriff of that county, in 16 Jac. I. and in the 12th and 18th Jac. I. was^b elected one of the Knights for the county of Worcester. He married Mercey, only daughter of Martin Cullpeper, Esq; and by her had four sons, and seven daughters.

Edwin, his eldest son.

^u Visitation of Kent anno 1619, not. C. 16. p. 116. in Offic. Armor.

^w Willis's Notit. Parliament. vol. 1. p. 153.

^x Ibid. p. 146.

^y Monument in Woodham Ferrers Church, Essex.

^z Visit. of London, anno 1634.

C. 24. fol. 214. in Offic. Arm.

^a Fuller's Worthies in Worcester-shire.

^b Ex Collect. Brown Willis, Arm.

Martin, of Scrobie, in com' Notting. born in 1597.

John, born in 1604, of Loveline, in the parish of Feckenham, in com' Wigorn.; and from him the Sandys of Hillmorton, in com' Warw. descended.

William, born in 1607, who died without issue.

Of the daughters, Cecilia, the eldest, married John Brace, of Hill-court, in the parish of Dodderhill, in com' Wigorn. Esq; ^c Margaret, born in 1592, and wedded to Sir Francis Wyat, of Boxley, twice Governor of Virginia; Anne, born in 1594, was the wife of Sir Francis Wenman, of Carwell in Oxfordshire; Mary, born in 1595, married Richard Humfrys, of Rattenden, in the county of Essex; Mercey, born in 1598, wedded — Eubank; Joyce, born in 1599, married to John Dingley, of Carlton, in the parish of Cropthorn, in com' Wigorn. Esq; and Elizabeth, born in 1602, was the wife of Edward Pytts, of Kyar, in com' Wigorn. Esq; and after his death espoused George Walsh, second brother of Joseph Walsh, of Abberley in the same county.

The said Sir Samuel Sandes died on August 18, 1623, 21 Jac. I. as appears ^a by the inquisition taken after his death (then customary) at Worcester, September 2, 22 Jac. I. when the jury found that he died possessed of the manor of Wickhamford, with the appurtenances; the manor of Ombersley, and rectory of the church, and three water-mills there, called Squintemill, Tyre-mill, and Pig-mill, and divers messuages, lands, &c. there, and in Worcestershire. Also, in the county of Essex, the manor of Edwards, with the appurtenances, and six messuages, and 260 acres of land in Woodham-Ferrers. In Yorkshire, of the prebend of Stelton, and five messuages in Hailgate, in Howlden; with other lands, &c. Leaving Sir Edwin Sandys, Knt. his son and heir, who died on September 6, after the decease of the said Sir Samuel; and that Samuel, son and heir of Sir Edwin, was in ward to the King, and of the age of eight years, and two months, the said sixth of September.

Sir Samuel, and his lady, who died in 1629, are both buried at Wickhamford, and on the North side of the chancel, have a double monument of alabaster, supported by five pillars of touch-stone; where lieth the portraiture of an armed Knight, with his lands lifted up in a praying posture, and at his feet a griffin. By his side lays his Lady, her hands as joined in prayer; at her feet, on a wreath argent and azure, an harpy's head arm'd mane and beard, Or. Over

^c Monument in Boxley Church.
Harley.

^d Cole's Escaet. lib. 1. p. 308. in Bib.

these arms, on an escutcheon, Or, a fess dancette between three cross crosslets fitchee, gules, quartering party per fess, gules and azure, a tower or castle argent.

On a tablet, near the monument, were the following inscriptions, viz.

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

In Spe certa resurgendi per Christum, hic situs est
 Samuel Sandys Eques Auratus, Celeberrimi illius
 Edwini Archipræfulis Eboracensis Filius Natu
 maximus : Cujus eximia in Deum pietas, alique
 illustres animi dotes, perpetuam apud posteros
 memoriam vindicant, In primis vero singularis ejus
 Prudentia, Industria, Solertia in tractandis expedien-
 disque Reipublicæ Negotijs ; quanta fidei atque
 integritatis laude versatus fuisset, Amplissimi
 Ordinum in Parlamento conventus frequentes et
 incorrupti Testes fuerunt : necnon in hac ipsa
 provincia, in qua natus est, publicis Muneribus
 præclare functus, nunc demum Anno suo
 Climacterico (egregiis probisque viris fatali) Ætatis
 63 Denatus est. Unica ei Conjux fuit, cujus Nomen
 Misericordiam sonat, Martini Culpeperi
 Armigeri Filiam, cum qua totos 36 Annos concorditer
 vixerat, et ex qua undecim Liberos susceperat : quos
 omnes (rarioris exempli beneficium divinum) superstites
 moriens reliquerat. Hæc autem, ubi Viri Charissimi
 corpus, una cum corpore Edwini filij primogeniti
 Equitis Aurati, et optimæ spei Juvenis, qui 21 dies
 post mortem patris, mortalitatem quoque exuit suam,
 honorifice composuit, tanti damni et doloris vix
 Superstes, hoc Monumentum, cum virtutum ejus et
 dignitatis testimonium, tum proprii Amoris et obsequij
 pignus, mœstissime posuit : et porro Liberis imperavit,
 ut suum quoque ipsius post fata juxta deponerent.
 Sicut infra Mortem inter miscerentur, vel Cineres eorum,
 quorum nec vota nec affectus in Vita invicem divelli,
 aut segregari unquam potuerunt — — — —

Here, in Hopes of a joyful Resurrection, resteth the
 Body of Sir Samuel Sandys, Knt. eldest son to that fa-
 mous Prelate, Edwin Archbishop of York ; for Piety, and
 excellent Endowments of his Mind, deserving justly to be
 remembered by Posterity ; especially for his singular Wis-
 dom,

dom, Integrity, and Industry, in the Affairs of the Commonwealth, of whom the great and frequent Assemblies of Parliament were approving Witnesses. Being also to this County, that challengeth his birth, a principal Ornament. He changed this Life for a better, in his Climacterical Year (a Year for the most Part fatal to excellent Men) having almost attained to 63. The Wife of his Youth, and his Age, was Mercey, descended of the ancient Family of the Culpepers, and the only Daughter of her Mother; a wife and prudent Woman, who, together with her Husband, was a great Advancer of her Family; with whom he lived 36 Years, in exemplary Concord; and had by her eleven Children, all of them (an extraordinary Blessing) at his Death surviving: But she having honourably interred her Husband, together with her eldest Son, Sir Edwin Sandys, a young Gentleman of great Virtues, who hardly 21 Days outlived his Father; a most sorrowful Widow, and Mother, erected this monument to their Memories, as a lasting Testimony of her Love and Affection; and hath commanded her Children, after her Death, to inter her by Body of her dear Husband; that so her Ashes may be mingled with his, from whom, in her Life, her Desires and Affections were inseparable, which is since accordingly accomplished; for she having piously breathed out her Soul unto God, here resteth in Peace, and assured Expectation of the second Coming of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.'

SIR EDWIN, his eldest son, as before-mentioned, was knighted in his father's life-time. He married, in 12 Jac. I. Penelope, daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley, of the isle of Anglesey, by whom he had four sons, and three daughters, viz.

Samuel, born in 1615. Richard, born in 1616, killed at Edgehill fight, October 23, 1642. Edwin, born in 1617. Martin, born in 1624, after his father's death.

Catharine, married to Stephen Anderson, of Eyworth in Bedfordshire, Esq;

Mercy, and another, who died young.

His Lady died in 1680, and was buried near her husband: whose monument and inscription are before-mentioned.

SAMUEL, his eldest son, inherited his estate, and being young, it was very much increased by the care of his guar-

dians, until he came to age; but upon breaking out of the civil war, in 1641, he left the parliament, and sided with the King, and had first the command of a troop of horse; with which he was in the engagement at Wickfield, near Worcester, and at Edgehill; and in the march to Brentford, under the command of the Earl of Bristol. He then raised a regiment of foot, and armed it at his own charge; and in the same year a regiment of horse, consisting of seven troops; and a good part of a regiment of dragoons. These, after some time, were scattered and broken for want of pay; but shortly after he recruited both his regiments of horse and foot, without the least charge to the King, and kept them in constant pay to the end of the war. He was, in 1642, made Governor of Evesham; in 1644, Lieutenant-governor of Worcester, under Prince Maurice, General of his Majesty's dominions of Wales, &c. He was engaged in most of the considerable designs, and undertakings, which were on foot during the war for the King's service; was frequently imprisoned, and under restraints, and his estate sequestrated, for which he was obliged to compound. He had six troops of horse, some months before the King's landing at his restoration, ready to be drawn together. By these means, the greatest part of his estate was spent, having never received any pay or reward for his services; and upon the restoration, he had only six thousand pounds allowed him out of the excise of Devonshire, for all his trouble and charge. He served often in parliament for the borough of Droitwich, and county of Worcester; and first married Mary, only daughter of Dr. Hugh Barker, Dean of the Arches, a younger son of the Barkers, of Great Harwood, in Buckinghamshire, by whom he had two sons, and one daughter, viz.

1. Samuel, who succeeded to the estate.

2. Edwin, who was chosen fellow of New-college in Oxford, being by his mother related to the founder, William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor of England. He died at New-college, on January 8, 1684, and was buried in the cloisters there, and has a mural monument erected to his memory.

Mary, the only daughter, died in 1681, unmarried, and was buried at Wickhamford.

Their mother died in 1651, and was buried at Wickhamford. He afterwards married Elizabeth, widow of Colonel Henry Washington (Governor of Worcester for Charles I.) and daughter of Sir John Packington, of Westwood, in the county of Worcester, Bart. but by her had no issue. He

died in 1685, and was buried at Ombersley, where he has a monument erected to his memory, with the following inscription :

M. S.

Samuelis Sandys

Armigeri, Edwini Sandys

Equitis Aurati, Filii natu Maximi ;

Viri vere Heroici et Magnanimi ;

Cui ob intemperatum in Regem Fidelitatem,

Exinimum in patriam suam Amorem, et

Benevolentiam in Bonos Omnes non

Vulgarem, Monumentum ære debetur

Perennius.

Animam Deo Reddidit, 15 die Aprilis

Anno Domini 1685.

Annoq; Ætatis suæ 69°.

Unicum relinquens superstitem Filium,

Et Nominis sui et Virtutum Heredem.

And on his grave-stone are the following verses :

Upon a Pattern (Reader) cast your Eye,

Of Sufferings, yet unconquered Loyalty :

None greater Courage shew'd to serve the Crown

And Church, when haughty Rebels cry'd them down ;

To both he faithful was ; Life and Estate,

'Tis known, he priz'd not at so great a Rate,

As to spare either for the public Good ;

So little valued he his dearest Blood.

To his King and Country he was always just ;

Nothing could tempt him to betray his Trust.

For Prudence, Valour, and a generous Mind,

Tho' equall'd, not excell'd, amongst Mankind.

He was the Clergy's Friend, the Poor's Relief,

Our Heart's Joy once, but now his Death's our Grief.

Here now he lies, in Hopes to rise again,

When Doomsday Trumpet sounds, with Christ to reign.

The said Elizabeth died in 1698, and was buried at Wickhamford.

SAMUEL, his eldest son, succeeded him. He served often in parliament for Droitwich, and married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Pettus, of Cheston-hall, in the county of
of

of Suffolk, Knt. by whom he had three sons, and four daughters, viz.

Edwin, of whom hereafter; Henry, who died young; and Martin, Fellow of New college, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Burton, of the city of Worcester, Gent. by whom he had five children.

Of his four daughters, Elizabeth, died young; Penelope was married to Henry Townshend, of Elmly-Lovett, in the county of Worcester, Esq; but died without issue; Mary, was wedded to Price, Viscount Hereford; Frances, married to Samuel Pyts, of Kyre, in the county of Worcester, Esq;

He died in 1701, and she in 1724, and were both buried at Ombersley, and have a monument erected to their memory, with this inscription:

H. S. E.

Samuel Sandys.

Illius Samuelis, prope hunc sepulti,

Pro Monarchia, pro Ecclesia, tot tantaq; passus,

Filius non Degener.

Eximiae erga Pauperes et Egenos, Charitatis

in Liberos, pietatis vere paternae,

Erga Conjugem Fidei et Amoris intemerati;

Omnibus Occidit Exemplum,

4 Die Aug. Anno Domini 1701,

Ætatis suæ 64;

Et Elizabetha Uxor ejus;

Tali haud indigna Viro,

Obiit 25 Maii, Ætatis 74,

Annoq; Domini 1714.

EDWIN, his eldest son, died before him in 1699, and was buried at Ombersley. He represented the county of Worcester in the parliament called in 1695; and married Alice, daughter of Sir James Rushout in Northwick, in the parish of Blockley, in the county of Worcester, Bart. and by her (who died in 1701, and was buried near her husband) had one daughter, Alice, who died unmarried, and two sons,

1. Samuel, created Lord Sandys; 2. Edwin, who was bred to the sea, and died young.

SAMUEL, *first Lord*, the eldest son, after having spent some at time New-college, in Oxford, and in foreign parts, was, on March 4, 1717, chosen to represent the city of Worcester in parliament; which city he continued to represent, till he

was called to the House of Peers. On Feb. 11, 1741, he was made Chancellor and Under-treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer; and five days after, (Feb. 16,) was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, at St. James's, and took his place at the board accordingly. Resigning those places, on December 20, 1743, he was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Sandys, Baron of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, and made Cofferer of his Majesty's Household; from which he was removed on December 22, 1744. However, in January 1756, he was vested with the offices of Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, chases, and warrens, south of the river Trent; which he resigned in December following, when he was chosen Speaker of the House of Peers: but on February 13, 1759, he was declared Warden and Chief Justice of all his Majesty's forests, parks, &c. north of Trent. His Lordship was continued a member of the Privy-Council, at the accession of the present King, on October 25, 1760, and likewise in the said offices of Warden and Chief Justice of the forests, &c. beyond the Trent, until March, 1761, when he was appointed first Lord of Trade and the Plantations, but gave up that place in February, 1763.

His Lordship, in 1724, married Letitia, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Tipping, of Wheatfield (or Whitfield) in the county of Oxford, Baronet, by Anne his wife, daughter, and at length heir of Thomas Cheek, of Pirgo, in the county of Essex, Esq; (lineally descended from Sir John Cheek, Preceptor and Secretary of State to King Edward VI.) by Letitia his wife, eldest of the two daughters, and at length sole heir, of the Honourable Edward Russell, fourth son of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, and brother of William, the first Duke of Bedford, and sister to Edward Earl of Orford.

By her he had seven sons, and three daughters:

1. Edwin, the present Lord Sandys.
2. Cheek, who died in 1737, unmarried.
3. Thomas, who died young, in 1728.
4. The Hon. Martin Sandys, who since February 19, 1762, ranked as a Colonel in the army, being then made Major in the 2d regiment of foot-guards; was one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, and Equerry to the late Duke of Cumberland; and on June 7, 1760, wedded Mary,

only

only child and heir of William Trumbull (alias Turnbull) of East-Hamstead park, in Berkshire, Esq; who died on May 24, 1760; and was the only son and heir of Sir William Trumbull (Secretary of State in the reign of King William) by Lady Judith, his wife, daughter of Henry Alexander, 4th Earl of Stirling in Scotland, by whom he had issue two sons, William and Edwin, and a daughter Mary. He died in 1769, and his Lady, a few months after him.

5. Letitia.

6. William, who died on October 31, 1749, and was buried at Ombersley.

7. Anne, married to Christopher Bethell, Esq;

8. John, who died in Germany.

9. Catharine, who died in 1736; and

10. Henry, who died in 1737.

His Lordship departed this life April 21, 1770, and was buried at Ombersley; being succeeded by his only surviving son,

EDWIN, the present Lord Sandys, who was chosen member for Droitwich in Worcestershire, in 1747; was elected for Bossiney in Cornwall, in 1754; and on April 27, 1762, was chosen representative for the city of Westminster. In April, 1757, was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, but resigned soon after, and is now one of the Vice-Presidents of the Westminster Infirmary.

On January 26, 1769, his Lordship was married to Anna-Maria, daughter of James Colebrooke, of Southgate in the county of Middlesex, Esq; sister to Sir James and Sir George Colebrooke, Baronet, and relict of William Paine King, of Fineshade in Northamptonshire, Esq;

TITLES.] Edwin Sandys, Lord Sandys, Baron of Ombersley.

CREATION.] Lord Sandys, Baron of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, December 20, 1743, 17 Geo. II.

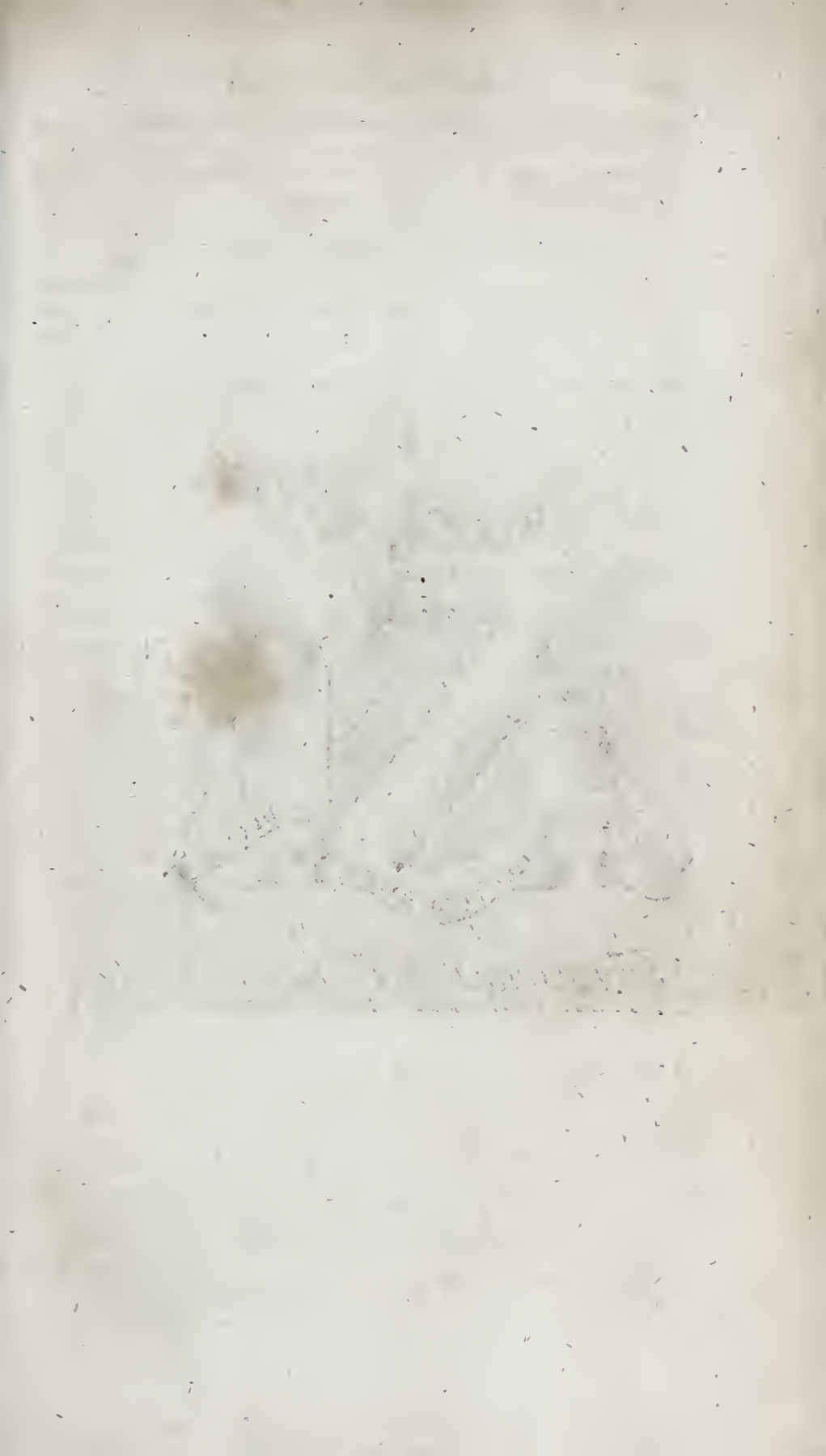
ARMS.] Or, a Fess, dancette, between three Cross crozlets fitchee, Gules.

CREST.] On a wreath Griphon, segreant, per fess, Or and Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] On each side, a Griphon, per fess, Or and Gules, collar'd dancette, of the last.

MOTTO.] PROBUM NON POENITET.

CHIEF SEAT.] Ombersley, near Worcester.





Fortescue Lord Fortescue

FORTESCUE, Lord Fortescue.

THIS family derives its origin from Sir RICHARD le Forte, a person of extraordinary strength and courage, and a distinguished soldier under William Duke of Normandy, in his expedition into England, A. D. 1066; who bearing a strong shield before the Duke, at the decisive battle of Hastings in Suffex, against King Harold, wherein he was exposed to imminent danger, having three horses killed under him, contributed greatly to his preservation; from which signal event his posterity assumed the name and motto of the family, the word *scutum* in Latin, or *escu* in French (a shield) being added to their original denomination Forte; composes the name, and the motto is FORTE SCUTUM SALUS DUCUM. Likewise when the bearing of crests became hereditary, this family assumed a shield for theirs.

Sir ADAM FORTESCUE, Knt. his son, was likewise a principal commander in the same battle, and behaved so valiantly, that for the services his father and he had done, the Conqueror gave him Wymondeston, Winstone, or (as it is now written) Winstone, in the Parish of Modberry, within the hundred of Armington and county of Devon, with divers other lands in that and other counties; which grants were confirmed by a charter of King John, in the tenth year of his reign, and continued in the family to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. After the affairs of this kingdom were settled, Sir Richard returned to his family in Normandy, where his posterity by another son continued in great repute; but Sir Adam remaining in England, became the patriarch of several flourishing families of this name.

Sir William Pole observes in his manuscripts of Charters, ^a that Wymondeston, now Winston, in the parish of Modbury, was the most ancient seat of this family, in whose possession it continued from the days of King John to the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

King John, by his letters patent dated in the 10th year of his reign, enfeoffed therewith JOHN Fortescu^b, after whom

^a Pole's MS. of Charters.
p. 292.

^b Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, vol. 4.

it came to his son Sir RICHARD ^c, and after him to ADAM Fortescu, who was dead in 31 Ed. I. for then it was specified ^d he held Wymonston by one knight's fee of the honour of Tremeton. His son and heir was another ADAM, who grants to Henry Lopperigge seven shillings annual rent, which Richard, the son of Philip Gretun, used to pay him for his tenement^e at Wymonston; witnesses, Sir Andrew Trelefk, Peter de Prideaux, &c. dated at Wymonston, Friday next following the feast of St. Ambrose [April 4] 1302, the 30th of King Edward, son of Henry ^e. To the deed is an oval seal affixed, whereon was the badge of a star, and circumscribed *Sigillum Adæ Fortescu*.

To him succeeded his son and heir, another ADAM, who married Anne, daughter and coheir to William Delaport, of Old Port, in com' Devon, by whom he had three sons, William, Richard, and Nicholas.

Which WILLIAM, at making the King's eldest son a Knight, in 19 Edw. III. paid for one knight's-fee in Wymondeston, held of Tremeton, which Adam de Fortescu held ^f. In 28 Ed. III. I find him witness to a deed of Walter de Strechlegh ^g, whereby he enfeoffed his lands in Strechlegh, Forfan, Cokeiland, Broke, Dunstan, and Tamerton, on the daughter of the said Walter named Alice, whom this said William Fortescu married, and had issue by her WILLIAM; and in 48 Ed. III. William Coffin, son and heir of Walter Coffin, grants lands in Strechlegh, Forfan, Cokeiland, Broke, Boraton, Tamerton, and Dunstan ^h, to Walter de Strechlegh, and his heirs, in default to William Fortescu, son of William Fortescu, and Alice, daughter of the said Walter de Strechlegh, and to the heirs of their two bodies. In 50 Ed. III. William Fortescu, and Walter Strechlegh, ⁱ grant to William Yearle, vicar of the church of Valhamton, an annual rent of 40s. sterling, to be received out of their lands on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, for the term of twenty-one years, sealed with three seals of arms annexed, the middlemost being the arms the Fortescue family bears. The said William, in 2 Rich. II. being wrote William Fortescue, senior, had a grant with Sir Philip, and Sir Peter Courtenay, Knts. from Richard Mauldit, called Somaister, of lands in Smytheston, Wimpell, and Thurverton. By the said Alice, his wife, he had issue WILLIAM his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, sister and coheir to Thomas Beauchamp, of Ryme in the county of Dorset, widow of Richard, son of Adam Brans-

^c Visit. de Devon in Collect. Sim. Segar.

^e Pole's MS. Charters, p. 100. et seq.

p. 215.

^h Ibid.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 516.

^d Pole, Ibid. p. 428.

^f Ibid. p. 479.

^g Ibid.

comb, by which Richard she had no issue; and in 18 Rich. II. I find an assignment of dower, made at Over-Aller, the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Martin that year, to the said William, styling him junior, and Elizabeth his wife, of all lands, &c. which were the said Richard Branscomb's, husband of the said Elizabeth, in Over-Aller; being sealed with the Fortescues arms, and a crescent difference ^k. He had issue, by his said wife Elizabeth, two sons, 1. WILLIAM, his successor, at Winston, from whom the Fortescues of Winstone, Pristone, Spireliston, Falapit and Hext, were descended; and 2. Sir JOHN Fortescue, one of those heroes who signalized themselves in the wars under that victorious King, Henry V. and merited knighthood for his valour and conduct, upon the reduction of Meaux in France, the metropolis of La-Brie, in 1422, when he was made Governor and Captain thereof. He married Joan ^l, daughter and heir of Henry, son of William Norreis, of Norreis, in the parish of North-Hewish, in com' Devon, by whom he had among other children, Sir Henry, appointed Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, June 25, 1426, 4 Hen. VI. from whom by his first wife, Joan, daughter of Edmund Bozun, of Bozuns Hele, heir to the family of Wood in Devonshire, descended the first Fortescues of Wood, which ended in an heir female, Joan, married to John Fortescue, of Priston; and by his second wife, who was the daughter and heir of Fallopit, he had three sons; 1. Richard Fortescue, his successor there, from whom the first race of the Fortescues of that place descended; whose heir female, Elizabeth, conveyed it by marriage to Lewis, a younger son of John Fortescue, of Spindelston. 2. Sir John Fortescue, Knt. of whom hereafter. 3. Richard, returned among the gentry of the county of Devon, in 12 Hen. VI. and from him are derived the Fortescues of Punsburne, in com' Hertford, Falkborn in Essex, and those of Salden, in com' Buck. and those of Suffolk.

I now return to Sir JOHN Fortescue, Knt. 2d son, educated in Lincoln's-Inn. He was in 1430, called to the degree of Serjeant at Law ^m, and in ⁿ 1441, constituted King's Serjeant. The next year he was made Lord Chief-Justice of England ^o, being a particular favourite of King Henry VI. to whom he was lastly Lord Chancellor ^p. He was a person of great abilities, excellent virtues, industry, and very exquisite learning, as several books he wrote testify, particularly *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*; but faithfully adhering to Hen. VI. after that

^k Pole's MS. p. 311.

^l Or according to the Baronagium Genealogicum, Eleanor, daughter and heir of William Norreis, of Devonshire.

Orig. Jurid. et Chron. Series, p. 61.

p. 62.

^m Dugd.

ⁿ Ibid. p. 63.

^o Ibid.

^p Selden's Notæ prefix. J. Fortescue de Langley.

monarch's overthrow at Tewksbury, in May, 1471, he retired to his house at Ebrington in Gloucestershire, where he died in discontent ⁹, and is buried there, being supposed to be 90 years old when he died. In the chancel of that church a monument was erected against the North wall, with his effigies at full length in his robes, adorned with coat armour; over which was fastened a table of marble by Colonel Robert Fortescue, of Filley, with the following inscription:

In . . .

Fælicem et immortalem Memoriam

Clarissimi Viri, Domini

JOHANNIS FORTESCUTI

Militis, Grandævi, Angliæ Judicis primarii,

et processu temporis, sub Hen. 6. Rege &c

Edwardo Principe, summi Cancellarii,

Regis Conciliarii prudentissimi,

Legum Angliæ peritissimi,

nec non earundem

Hyperaspistis

fortissimi.

Qui

Corporis exuvias, lætam Resur-

rectionem expectantes,

Hic deposuit.

Marmoreum hoc Monumentum

positum est A. D.

M. DC. LXXVII:

Voto et expensis ROBERTI FORTESCUTI,

Armigeri, ejusdem Familiæ Hæ:

: redis, nuper defuncti.

Angligenas intra Cancellis juris et æqui

Qui tenuit, cineres jam tenet Urna Viri.

Lex viva ille fuit Patriæ, Lux splendida Legis,

Forte Bonis Scutum, Sontibus et Scutica.

Clarus erat titulis; clarus Majoribus, Arte

Clarus, Virtute ast! clarior emicuit.

Jam micat in tenebris, veluti Carbunculus Orbi,

Nam Virtus radios non dare tanta nequit.

Vivit adhuc FORTESCUTUS laudatus in ævum;

Vivit et in Legum laudibus ille suis.

MARTIN FORTESCUE, Esq; his son and heir (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton) married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Deynsell, of Filleigh and Weare-Gifford, in com' Devon, Esq; whereby he became possessed

of those estates, together with Buckland-Filleigh; and had issue two sons, John, ancestor to Matthew Lord Fortescue, of whom I am principally to treat; and William, who got the estate of Buckland-Filleigh, and from whom the family in Ireland is descended.

JOHN, the eldest son and heir, married Jaquetta, eldest daughter of Ralph St. Leger, Esq; by whom he had issue BARTHOLOMEW FORTESCUE, of Filleigh and Weare-Gifford, Esq; who had issue RICHARD FORTESCUE, Esq; his son and heir, who was father of HUGH FORTESCUE, Esq; his son and heir, who had to wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh in com' Devon, and sister of Sir Arthur Chichester, Baron of Belfast, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, by whom he was father of JOHN FORTESCUE, Esq; He wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Specot, Knt. and from them proceeded HUGH FORTESCUE, Esq; their son and heir, who died 1661, and by Mary his wife, daughter of Robert Rolle, ancestor to the late Lord Rolle of Stevenstone, had five sons; 1. Colonel Robert Fortescue, who married Grace, daughter to Sir Belville Granville, of Stowe in Cornwall, Knt. and sister to John Earl of Bath, but died without male issue. 2. Arthur Fortescue, Esq; who married a daughter of ——— Elford, Esq; and had issue by her four sons, whereof Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, Esq; the eldest, married Bridget, sole daughter and heir of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan in Cornwall, by Margaret his wife, fifth daughter and at length coheir of Theophilus Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, whose elder sister was married to Robert Rolle, of Heanton-Sackville-court, in com' Devon, Esq; and dying in 1667, had issue by her Samuel Rolle, Esq; whose sole daughter and heir, Margaret, was married in 1724 to Robert Lord Walpole, afterwards 2d Earl of Orford, and was mother to George the present and 3d Earl of Orford. The barony of Clinton, being therefore in abeyance, King George I. conferred it on Hugh Fortescue, Esq; son and heir of the before-mentioned Hugh and Bridget, by writ of summons to parliament, March 16, 1721; and he took his seat in the house of Peers, as the ancient Barons Clinton, who by several summons had enjoyed the honour from February 6, 1298, 26 Edw. I. On April 11, 1721, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Devonshire. In 1723, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to the King; and, on May 27, 1725, elected a Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath. At his late Majesty's accession to the throne, he was, on July 24, 1727, appointed one of the Lords of his

r Pedigree of Rolle, by John Warburton, Esq; Somerset Herald.

Bed-chamber, and, on October 26 following, constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Devonshire; both which he resigned on April 13, 1733. On July 5, 1746, his Majesty was pleased to create him Lord Fortescue, Baron of Castle-hill, in com' Devon, and Earl Clinton, with limitation of the barony to Matthew Fortescue, Esq; his brother (by his father's second wife) and his heirs male; and his Lordship deceasing on May 3, 1751, was succeeded in the barony of Castle-hill, by his brother Matthew, and in that of Clinton by Margaret Countess Dowager of Orford before-mentioned; which Barony of Clinton will be more particularly treated of in Vol. VIII. of this work. But I shall now take notice, that their father had also issue, by his wife Bridget, Boscawen Fortescue, second son, who died December 1, 1719, and was buried at Filleigh; Theophilus Fortescue, third son, who was chosen for the borough of Barnstaple, to the parliament summoned to meet on November 28, 1727, also to the succeeding parliament in 1734. He was elected one of the Knights for Devonshire in 1741, died unmarried during the sitting of that parliament, on March 12, 1745, and was buried at Filleigh; also two daughters, 1. Margaret, who died unmarried in 1760, and was buried at Filleigh; 2. Bridget, who died unmarried in April, 1742, and was buried at Filleigh. The said Hugh Fortescue, by his second wife, Lucy, daughter to Matthew, first Lord Aylmer, in the kingdom of Ireland, and by her who died Feb. 18, 1767, aged 80, and was buried at Filleigh, had issue Matthew, now Lord Fortescue, and a daughter, Lucy, who was married in 1742 to the Right Honourable Sir George Lyttelton, Bart. late Lord Lyttelton, and died on January 19, 1746.

Which MATTHEW, *now Lord Fortescue*, took his seat in parliament on May 17, 1751. His Lordship (who is High Steward of Barnstaple) married on June 8, 1752, Anne, second daughter to John Campbell, of Calder in Scotland, and of Stakpole-court in the county of Pembroke, Esq; one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury: and by her Ladyship hath issue the Honourable Hugh Fortescue, born on March 12, 1753; Matthew, born on April 12, 1754; John, born on March 6, 1755; and Lucy, born July 20, 1756.

TITLE.] Matthew Fortescue, Lord Fortescue, Baron of Castle-hill.

CREATION.] Baron Fortescue, of Castle-hill, July 5, 1746, 20 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Azure, a Bend ingrail'd, Argent, cottiz'd, Or.

CREST.]

CREST.] On a wreath, a plain Shield, Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Greyhounds, Argent, each having a ducal collar, and line, Gules.

MOTTO.] FORTE SCUTUM SALUS DUCUM.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Filleigh, and at Castle-hill, both in Devonshire.

LIDDELL, Lord Ravensworth.

THIS family were anciently Lords of Liddell-castle ^a, and barony of Buff; and have been proprietors of considerable coal-works, from the time of its infancy in the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

The first we find is THOMAS de Liddell ^b, who married Margaret, daughter of John de Leybourne, by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas, and George, who married Eleanor, daughter of John Burn, and had one son, George, who married a daughter of Robert Barker, Esq; and died without issue. THOMAS, the eldest son, espoused Barbara, daughter and coheir of Richard de Straugeways, by whom he had four sons, and two daughters; Francis, and Thomas; Robert, and Percival, who both died without issue; Alice, married to Oswald Carr and Barbara, who died young. FRANCIS, the eldest son, married Anne, daughter of William de Segrave; but his line terminated in his son and heir, BERTRAM, who married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Cramlington, and died issueless.

THOMAS Liddell, Esq; (second son of Thomas) continued the line ^c; and purchased the manors of Ravensworth, Lamesly, and Eighton, of Sir William Gascoigne, in 1607. He was twice ^d married; first to Margaret, daughter of John Watson, Esq; by whom he had Thomas his son and heir; and three daughters, Elizabeth married to William Sherwood, of the county of Middlesex; Alice, to Gawen Salkeld; and Eleanor, to Timothy Draper, of Newcastle in Northumberland, Gent. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Henry Midford, Esq; by whom he had, 1. Henry, married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Jennison, Esq; by whom he had a son, Thomas, his heir; 2. Roger, married to Grace, daughter of James Clavering, Esq; 3. Barbara, married to Samuel Sanderfon, Gent. (who all three had issue) and, 4. Jane, wed-

^a Ex Inform. Geo. Liddell, arm. 1727.
Liddell, arm. 1727.
Offic. Arm.

^c Ibid.

^b Ex Stem. penes Geo.
^d Visit. com. Durham, C. 32, in



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ded to Robert Anderson, Esq; ^e He died in 1615, and was succeeded by

THOMAS Liddell, Esq; his eldest son, - who was much esteemed, and had a great interest in the county of Northumberland, which he exerted in support of King Charles I. defending Newcastle against the Scots; and his Majesty, as a mark of his favour, conferred on him the dignity of a Baronet, by letters patent, bearing date November 2, 1642. In the time of the rebellion he was taken prisoner, as Whitlock relates ^f, and that on Feb. 13, 1645, upon a petition of Sir Thomas Liddell, a prisoner, he was admitted to compound. It appears ^g, that he paid 4000*l.* to the sequestrators for his estate. He was also so obnoxious to the then powers, that Sir Thomas Liddell, senior, is mentioned among those, in the propositions from the parliament, who were demanded to be removed from his Majesty's councils, and to be restrained from coming within the verge of the Court; and not without advice or consent of both houses of parliament, to bear any office or employment. He did not survive those troublesome times, departing this life in 1650; and having married Isabel, daughter of Henry Anderson, Esq; (by a daughter and coheir of ——— Moreland) by her he had six sons, and three daughters, viz. 1. Sir THOMAS Liddell, Knt. who died in 1627, leaving issue by Bridget (who was maid of honour to the Queen of Bohemia) daughter of Edward Woodward, of Lee, near Windsor, Esq; one son, Sir Thomas, hereafter mentioned. (She was secondly married to Thomas Heneage, of Battersea in Surry, Esq; nephew of Sir Thomas Heneage, of Hainton in Lincolnshire, Knt. 2. Francis, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Tonge, of Denton, in com' Dunelm. Knt. 3. William; 4. Robert; 5. George; and, 6. Henry, who all died unmarried. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married to George Baker, Esq; barrister at law, who afterwards was knighted; 2. Mary, married to Nicholas Cole, of Brancepeth-castle in Durham, Esq; afterwards created a Baronet;) and, 3. Isabel, who died unmarried.

Sir THOMAS Liddell, 2d Bart. (only son of Sir Thomas, Knt.) succeeded his grandfather in dignity and estate, anno 1650. He was knighted by King Charles I. and lived to be very aged, departing this life, in the year 1697, ^e having issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Vane, the elder, of Raby-castle, in Durham, Knt. five sons, and three daughters, viz. 1. Sir Henry, his successor; 2. Thomas,

^e Ex Stem. Penes Geo. Liddell, arm. 1727.

^g See the List of Compounders, in Let. L. dell, arm.

^f Memorials p. 198.

^h Ex Stem. penes Geo. Liddell, arm.

who died unmarried; 3. Edward, who died young; 4. Robert, who married Priscilla, daughter of William Kiffin, of London, merchant; she died ⁱ March 15, 1679, aged 24, and is buried at Bunhill Fields; by whom he had issue Thomas, who died May 14, 1718; he married Mary, daughter of ——— Nelthorpe, and had issue Henry Liddell, Esq; his only son and heir, who died unmarried, at his house in Sackville-street, London, in August, 1770; and one daughter, who married John Middleton, of Chirke Castle in Denbighshire, Esq; 5. George, who died a bachelor. The daughters were, 1. Frances, married to Thomas Vane, of Raby-castle, aforesaid, Esq; elder brother of Christopher, created Lord Barnard, ancestor to the Earl of Darlington; and secondly to Sir John Bright, Bart. 2. Elizabeth, married to Christopher Stockdale, of Bilton-park, in the county York, Esq; and, 3. Isabel, who died a maid.

Sir HENRY Liddell, 3d Bart. eldest son and successor to his father, married Catharine daughter and heir of Sir John Bright, of Carbrook in Derbyshire, and Badsworth in the county of York, Bart. (by Catharine, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, Knt. and relict of William Lister of Thornton, Esq; and by her had issue five sons, and one daughter, viz. 1. Thomas, who died in 1715, in his father's life-time (having issue by Jane, eldest daughter of James Clavering, of Greencroft, in the county of Durham, Esq; Sir Henry, successor to his grandfather, now Lord Ravensworth; James, who died aged fourteen; Thomas, who died March 6, 1772, having married Margaret, sister to George Bowes, of Gibside in the county of Durham, Esq; by whom he had two sons, Thomas, who died an infant; and Henry-George, born November 25, 1749, married in April, 1773, to ———, daughter of ——— Steele, of Hampsnet, Esq; Catharine, who died at twelve years old; ———, second daughter, who died very young; 2. John Liddell, Esq; who being adopted heir to his grandfather, Sir John Bright, assumed that name, and was possessor of Badsworth. He married Cordelia, daughter of ——— Clutterbuck, of Hydes, in the county of Essex, Esq; and died on October 6, 1737; he had issue four sons, Thomas, of whom hereafter; Stephen, John, and Henry, who died without issue; and three daughters, Ann, Catharine, and Cordelia, who married Dr. Wintringham, of York; Thomas, the eldest, married Margaret neice and heir of the late John Lowther, of Ackworth,

Esq; member for Pontefract, in the last parliament of King Geo. I. and left only a daughter, Mary, married on February 26, 1752, to Charles 2d Marquis of Rockingham; 3. Henry, married to Anne, daughter of John Clavering, of Chopwell, in the county of Durham, Esq; and died without issue; 4. George Liddell, Esq; member of Parliament for Berwick upon Tweed, who died unmarried, on October 9, 1740, aged 64; 5. Michael, who died a batchelor. Elizabeth, only daughter, married Robert Ellifon, of Hebburn, in the county of Durham, Esq. Sir Henry, the father, died on September 1, 1723, and was succeeded in title and estate by his grandson,

Sir HENRY Liddell, *now Lord Ravensworth*, (eldest son of Thomas before-mentioned) he was elected member for Morpeth, in Northumberland, in two parliaments, till his Majesty was pleased to create him a Peer of this kingdom, by the name, stile, and title, of Lord Ravensworth, Baron of Ravensworth, in the county of Durham, by letters patent, bearing date June 29, 1747. His Lordship married, in April, 1735, Anne, only daughter of Sir Peter Delme, Knt. Alderman, and some time Lord-Mayor of London, by whom he hath issue one daughter, named Anne, married on Jan. 29, 1756, to Augustus-Henry Duke of Grafton; from whom being divorced by act of parliament, March 23, 1769, she was secondly married to John Earl of Upper-Ossory, in Ireland.

TITLES.] Henry Liddell, Lord Ravensworth, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Lord Ravensworth, Baron of Ravensworth, in the county of Durham, June 29, 1747, 21 Geo. II. and Baronet, November 2, 1642, 18 Car. I.

ARMS.] Argent, Frettée, Gules: On a Chief of the second, three Leopards faces, Or.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Lion rampant, Sable, billeted Argent, crown'd antique, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On each side a Leopard, guardant, Or, spotted Purple, gorged with a mural Crown, of the second.

MOTTO.] UNUS ET IDEM.

CHIEF SEATS] Ravensworth-castle, and Newton, both in the county of Durham, and Ellington, in the county of Northumberland.

PONSONBY,





Ponsonby Lord Ponsonby.

PONSONBY, Lord Ponsonby.

THIS ancient family of Ponsonby is descended of noble ancestors in the province of Picardy in France, some of whom, at the Norman invasion in 1066, came into England with William Duke of Normandy, and after his conquest were rewarded with grants of lands in the county of Cumberland; and being owners of the Lordship of Ponsonby, in that county, assumed their name from thence^a. The first entered in the visitation of the said county by the heralds^b is JOHN Ponsonby, of Haughe Heale, in Cumberland, who had issue SIMON Ponsonby, of Hale, in the county of Cumberland, Esq; father to HENRY Ponsonby, of the same place, Esq; who, by Dorothy, daughter of ——— Sandes, of Rottington in Cumberland, had issue two sons^c, Sir JOHN Ponsonby, of Hale, as now wrote, aged 57, in 1665, and HENRY, who both went over to Ireland, during the distressed condition of the protestants, by the popish rebellion in the reign of King Charles I. But before I further treat of them, I shall recite some particulars that I find in the last will and testament^d of Sir Roger Ponsonby, clerk, parson of the church of Chekinden in Oxfordshire, who mentions several of his brethren, and by the date of his will, Oct. 28, 1554, were of course living in the reigns of King Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He was seised of the moiety of the manor of Chekinden, which he orders to be sold for the performance of his will. He mentions his being sick when he made it, but of sound mind, &c. and the probate shews he died soon after. He orders his body to be buried in the church of Chekinden, and leaves to the parishioners there xxl. and xxl. for a yearly dirge, and the mass of five wounds to be said in the church where his father and mother lie, and that a stone be laid over his father's grave.

^a There is a tradition, that they had the office of Barber to the Kings of England conferred upon them, in 1177, 23 Hen. II. when the place of Butler was granted to the predecessor of the late Dukes of Ormond.

^b Visit. of Westmorland and Cumberland, in the College of Arms, not. C. 39.

^c Ibid.

^d Ex Regist. vocat. Mone, in Cur. Prerog. Cant.

He had several servants to whom he leaves legacies; and was a benefactor for the mending of highways, and gave several charitable bequests. He bequeaths to his brother, Sir Matthew Ponsonby, 13l. 6s. 8d. To his brother Edmund Ponsonby, 96l. 13s. 4d. To six of his brother John Ponsonby's children xxl. each. He constitutes his brother Edmund Ponsonby, and two others, his executors, to whom he leaves the residue of his fortune; and in witness thereof set his seal and sign manual, the day and year aforesaid.

I have mentioned these, as it is probable Sir Matthew Ponsonby was the head of the family; and being possessed of an estate, he left him the smallest legacy as an acknowledgement.

I shall now proceed to give an account of Sir John Ponsonby, and Henry his brother, who settled in Ireland, as before mentioned. It appears, that in 1649, on Oliver Cromwell's being appointed to reduce the rebels (as the royalists were then called) in that kingdom, the two brothers, Sir John Ponsonby and Henry Ponsonby, were officers in the army under his command; and that Henry, having lands assigned to him for his services in the county of Kerry, had the same confirmed to him under the acts of settlement, June 16, 1666, and became seated at Stackstown, and Crotto, in that county. He married Rose, daughter to Thomas Weldon, of St. John's Bower, near Athy, in the county of Kildare, and of Raheen, in the Queen's county, Esq; by whom he had seven sons, and eleven daughters; and died in 1681, in the 61st year of his age. Three of his sons, and seven daughters, lived to maturity. His eldest son, John Ponsonby, of Killmallock, Esq; married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holmes, brother to Sir Robert Holmes, of the Isle of Wight, and to Sir John Holmes, Governor of Usk castle, but left no issue; and Henry, his third son, died unmarried. Thomas, his second son, was seated at Crotto, and ancestor to the family there. The daughters were 1. Mary, who died unmarried; 2. Mary, married to Henry Stoughton, of Rattoo in Kerry, Esq; 3. Jane, first married to Samuel Des-Mynieres, Lord-Mayor of the city of Dublin, anno 1666; secondly, to Captain William Hayes, of Dublin: she died in 1720; 4. Honora, born Feb. 2, 1662, was married, in September 1695, to William Matthews, of Blanchfield, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; 5. Anne, first married to George Brabazon, Esq; secondly to David Cossart, Alderman of Dublin; and thirdly, to George Monk, of St. Stephen's Green, in Dublin, Esq; She died in 1734, and was buried in St. Bride's church, Dublin; 6. Eleanor, born in February 1667, was married to Sir Nathaniel Whitwell, Knt. Alderman of Dublin;

Dublin; and, 7. Sarah, wedded to Mr. Christopher Hilliard, of Lifftrim, in the county of Kerry.

Sir JOHN Ponsonby, Knt. the elder brother, aged 59, in 1665, by his conduct and valour in the suppressing of the rebellion, gained not only the preferment of Colonel of a regiment of horse, but his other qualifications rendered him worthy the friendship of several noble persons. Being a widower, and having several children, he settled his estate in Cumberland upon those he left in England, from whom the present family in Cumberland is descended. After the reduction of the kingdom of Ireland, he was one of the commissioners for taking the depositions of the protestants concerning the murders committed by the Irish, during the course of the war; and was Sheriff of the counties of Wicklow and Kildare in 1654; and when King Charles II. was restored, he was appointed, on March 19, 1660-1, a Commissioner for executing his Majesty's declaration of November 30, for the settlement of Ireland. He represented the county of Kilkenny in the first parliament, called on May 9, 1661; had two grants of lands under the acts of settlement; and on July 15, 1679, an abatement was made of the quit-rents, imposed on his estate by the said acts; and by acquiring many debentures, and making other purchases, he left a considerable estate. He lies buried in the church of Fidowne, near Bessborough, with this memorial:

Here lieth the Body of Sir JOHN
PONSONBY of Bessborough, who
departed this Life A. D. 1678, in
the 60th Year of his Age.

His wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Henry Lord Folliott, of Ballyshannon, widow of Richard, son and heir to Sir Edward Wingfield, of Powerscourt, and also relict of Edward Trevor, brother to Marcus Viscount Dungannon: and by her he had two sons, Sir Henry, and William; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married in 1673, to Richard Boyle, eldest son and heir apparent of Francis Viscount Shannon.

Sir HENRY Ponsonby, Knt. the eldest son, on October 1, 1674, married Dorothy, daughter to Captain Shaw, of Drogheda, but dying without issue in the reign of King William, the estate devolved on his brother William Ponsonby, of Bessborough, Esq. Which WILLIAM served in parliament for the county of Kilkenny during the reign of Queen Anne, and to the time he was created a Peer. In September, 1715, he was sworn of the privy-council, and by privy-seal dated at St. James's, July 28, and by patent at Dublin, September 11,

1721, was created Lord Bessborough, Baron of Bessborough, in the county of Kilkenny; and took his seat on the 23d of that month in the House of Lords. The preamble to his patent sets forth his own and his father's services, and the cause of their coming into Ireland, which is translated as follows :

‘ Whereas ancientness of extraction, valour, unshaken
 ‘ loyalty, and personal qualification, do justly claim favour and
 ‘ esteem of good and equitable Princes: and we having with
 ‘ pleasure observed, that our trusty and well-beloved William
 ‘ Ponsonby, Esq; is deservedly recommended to us by all these
 ‘ titles, being descended of noble ancestors of Picardy in
 ‘ France, who at the Norman invasion came into Great Bri-
 ‘ tain, and established themselves in the county of Cumber-
 ‘ land; whence his father removed, about eighty years ago,
 ‘ into the kingdom of Ireland, during the distressed condition
 ‘ of the protestant interest there, occasioned by the popish re-
 ‘ bellion and their cruel massacres: in the suppressing of
 ‘ which, his valorous actions did not only gain him the pre-
 ‘ ferment of a Colonel, and the honour of knighthood; but
 ‘ his other personal qualifications rendered him worthy the
 ‘ alliance of many Peers of the realm. Nor are the qualities
 ‘ of the son less eminent than those of his father: with the
 ‘ same good disposition has he, from his tender youth, rose up an
 ‘ assertor of the liberties, and legal government, of his native
 ‘ country; signalized himself early, and for many years in
 ‘ the army; particularly in the resolute defence of London-
 ‘ derry, when the common cause was at the last gasp. Hav-
 ‘ ing attended that whole war, and been raised to the rank
 ‘ of a Colonel, he afterwards served constantly in parliament,
 ‘ strenuously asserting there, not only the public good, and
 ‘ the established religion, but likewise our succession to the
 ‘ crown, against all the attempts made to obstruct it; which
 ‘ laudable example six of his sons and grandsons, at once,
 ‘ virtuously imitated in the same senate.

‘ Now, that so many good and eminent services may not re-
 ‘ main unregarded, and that others may be encouraged to gain
 ‘ the rewards due to merit, we are resolved to raise him, who
 ‘ has so well deserved of us, and the commonwealth, to the
 ‘ dignity of a Peer. Know, &c.’

He was further advanced by privy-seal, dated December 30, and by patent, February 28, 1722, to the dignity of Viscount Duncannon, with the annual creation fee of twenty marks. He married Mary, sister to Brabazon Moore, of Ardee, in the county of Louth, Esq; and both are buried in the church of Fidowne, with these inscriptions to their memory;

GULIELMI PONSONBY
Vice-comitis Duncannon
quod mortuum est,

Hic jacet
Depositum.

Obiit die Nov. 17. An. Dom. 1724.

Ætat. 67.

Siste Viator,
et

Memento Mori.

Here lieth the body of MARY,
the Wife of the Hon. Colonel William
Ponsonby of Bessborough,
Grand-Daughter of the Right Hon.
the Earl of Drogheda by her
Father; and the Right Hon. the Earl of
Meath by her Mother; and her
Virtues were fuitable to her
Birth. She departed this life on the
26th day of May, 1713, in the 52d
Year of her Age.

They had issue three sons and six daughters;

1. Brabazon, created Earl of Bessborough.

2. Henry Ponsonby, of Ashgrove, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; who in November 1715 was chosen member of parliament for the borough of Fethard, and in October 1727 for Clomines, after which he made his election for Enestioge: and taking to a military life was, on August 2, 1705, made a Captain of foot; and on May 13, 1735, Colonel of the 37th regiment of foot. On February 20, 1741, he was promoted to the rank of a Brigadier-general, and appointed, on April 24, 1742, in that station, to command the forces sent into Flanders, in aid of the Queen of Hungary. Also on July 14, 1743, he was made a Major-general, and was on June 27, N. S. that year, in the battle of Dettingen. He had on all occasions shewed his conduct and bravery, and lost his life at the head of his regiment, on May 11, 1745, N. S. in the battle of Fontenoy near Tournay. He married the Lady Frances Brabazon, youngest daughter to Chambre, the fifth Earl of Meath, and left one daughter, Juliana, married in 1743 to Lieutenant William Southwell; and one son, Chambre-Brabazon, then Lieutenant in his father's regiment, who on September 28, 1746, married Elizabeth, daughter

and heir to Edward Clarke, of Rouske, in the county of Meath, Esq; and by her, who died in February 1758, had a son, born on September 22, 1748, and a daughter, on November 6, 1749.

Folliot, third son, on February 25, 1741, had a commission of Captain of a troop of horse, and was Aid-de-camp to the Lord Chancellor, as one of the Lords Justices of Ireland. He married, on April 23, 1737, Jane, daughter to Captain Taylor, of Cork, and dying on October 14, 1746, was buried in St. Anne's church, Dublin, leaving one son, Brabazon, who was born in November 1745, died on December 6, 1748, and was buried near him.

Of the six daughters, Elizabeth, the eldest, was first married in 1692 to Richard, son and heir to Stephen Moore, of Kilworth, in the county of Cork, Esq; grandson to Richard Moore, of Clonmell, Esq; and she surviving him, who died in 1701, had for her second husband Thomas Newcomen, of Dovehill in Tipperary, Esq; (fourth son to Sir Thomas Newcomen, of Moss-town, in the county of Longford, Bart.) Anne, second daughter, was the first wife to Nicholas Loftus, of Loftus-hall, Esq; member of parliament for the county of Wexford, afterward created Lord Loftus. Mary, third daughter, was wife to William Wale, of Coolenamucky, in the county of Waterford, Esq; Bridget, fourth daughter, was the first wife to Arthur Weldon, of Raheen, in the Queen's county, Esq; Dorothy, fifth daughter, was first wife to William Hoare, of Happerstown, in the county of Wexford, Esq; member of parliament for Taghmon, Advocate-general and Judge-martial, Commissioner of Appeals, and Master in Chancery. Letitia, the sixth daughter, was married in November 1722 to James May, of Mayfield, in the county of Waterford, Esq;

BRABAZON, second Viscount Duncannon, and first Lord Ponsonby, was born in 1679, and in 1704 returned to parliament Knight for the county of Kildare; also in 1713 and 1715 he was member for the borough of Newtown. In 1707 he was Captain of grenadiers in General Whetham's regiment (the Inniskilling, or 27th) of foot; and in 1713 Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny (whereof he was governor) which office he served the ensuing year for the county of Kildare. On October 4, 1722, he was joined with his son John in the office of Searcher of the ports of Waterford, Passage, and New-Ross. At his succession to the honours, he took his seat in the House of Lords, on September 7, 1725; and in May, 1726, was sworn of the Privy-council in Ireland, as also to his late Majesty on his ascending the throne; who, on April 20, 1739, appointed him a Com-
missioner

missioner of his revenues; and by privy seal, dated at Kensington, August 31, and by patent, October 6, that year, created him Earl of Bessborough. And his services are thus set forth in the preamble to his patent: 'As our late royal father, in consideration of the loyalty and eminent services of William, late Viscount Duncannon, and his ancestors, did first create him Baron Bessborough of Bessborough, and afterwards promoted him to the degree of Viscount Duncannon: so we, equally studious to reward merit, and being well assured of the inviolable attachment of Brabazon, Viscount Duncannon, to our royal person and government; and of his constant adherence to the laws and constitution of his country; and that his behaviour, both before his being in possession of the dignities of Baron and Viscount, and ever since, hath rendered him worthy of an addition of honour. Know ye therefore, &c.' Also on June 12, 1749, he advanced him to the dignity of a Peer of Great-Britain, by the title of Lord Ponsonby, Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby in the county of Leicester: and his Lordship took his seat in the House of Peers on January 17, 1750. In March following he was constituted Marechal of the admiralty in Ireland: and in April, 1754, was constituted one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government in Ireland, during the absence of the Duke of Dorset, the Lord-lieutenant. In 1755, he was appointed Vice-admiral of the province of Munster.

He married first Sarah, daughter to James Margetson, Esq; son and heir to Dr. James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, widow of Hugh Colvill, Esq; son and heir to Robert Colvill, of Newtown, in the county of Downe; and by her, who died on May 21, 1733, and was buried at Fidowne, had four sons, and six daughters. He married secondly, on November 28, 1733, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir to John Sankey, of Tenelick, in the county of Longford, Esq; but by her, (who was born in 1680, had been successively the widow of Sir John King, and of John Moore, Lord Tullamore, and died on July 17, 1738, and was buried at Fidowne) had no issue. His sons and daughters, by his first wife, were, 1. Margetson, born December 22, 1709, and died young; 2. William, his successor; 3. John, born March 29, 1713, who was chosen, in February, 1739, member of parliament for Newtown, and serves in the present parliament for the borough of Catherlough, was appointed, in 1741, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Revenue, and succeeded his father on August 6, 1744, as one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland. In May, 1748, he was sworn of his Majesty's

Majesty's privy-council; and on April 26, 1756, elected Speaker of the House of Commons there. On September 26, 1742, he married the Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of William, 3d Duke of Devonshire, and had issue nine daughters, whereof Catherine, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Catherine, died young; those who survived are 1. Catherine, married to Richard Earl of Shannon, in the kingdom of Ireland; Caroline, Charlotte and Henrietta; also five sons, William-Brabazon, born Sept. 15, 1744; John, who died young; George, born March 15, 1755; Richard, died young; and Frederick, born March 18, 1763. 4. Richard, born on July 2, 1722, succeeded his brother as Secretary to the Commissioners of the Revenue; and in October, 1747, was chosen member of parliament for Knocktopher in Ireland.

Of his Lordship's daughters, Mary, baptized on August 15, 1706, married in 1728 to Edward Moore, Earl of Drogheda; Dorothy, born on March 2, 1707, and Sarah, baptized on March 27, 1711, both died young.

Lady Anne was married, on December 9, 1734, to Benjamin Burton, of Burton-hall in the county of Carlow, Esq; member of parliament for Knocktopher.

Lady Elizabeth was married, on December 23, 1739, to Sir William Fownes, of Woodstock in the county of Kilkenny, Bart.

Lady Letitia was wedded, on November 13, 1742, to Harvey Morres, of Castle-Morres in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; afterwards created Lord and Viscount Mount-Morres of Castle-Morres, in the said county, but is deceased.

His Lordship departed this life on July 4, 1758; and was buried at Fidowne, being succeeded, in titles and estate, by his said eldest surviving son,

WILLIAM, the present Lord Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, &c. who, after a polite education at home, improved himself further for the important duties of a senator and statesman, by visiting foreign countries, from whence he returned to England in 1739. His Lordship was, before the end of that year, appointed Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, William, the 3d Duke of Devonshire, and sworn of the privy-council of that kingdom in 1741. He was also one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Kilkenny in the Irish parliament: and in 1741-2, was elected, on a vacancy, for the town of Derby, to the 9th parliament of Great Britain, for which corporation he was likewise returned at the general election in 1747. His Lordship, in 1754, was chosen one of the Burgesses for Saltash, in Cornwall, to the 11th parliament of Great Britain, but vacated his seat

seat in November, 1756, by accepting the office of a Commissioner of the Treasury. However he was soon after elected for the town and port of Harwich, in Essex, and was one of the representatives for that place at the death of his father, when he became entitled to a seat in the House of Peers both in Great Britain and Ireland.

His Lordship, on June 24, 1746, was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and quitting his seat at that board, was declared a Lord of the Treasury on November 17, 1756. Resigning that office, he was, on June 2, 1759, declared joint Postmaster-general, and as such continued by his present Majesty, until November 1762, when his Lordship chose to give up that employment, but was re-instated in July, 1765, and again resigned in the following year.

His Lordship is, at present one of his Majesty's Privy-counsellors for England and Ireland, and Vice-Admiral of the province of Munster.

His Lordship, in June 1739, married Lady Carolina Cavendish, eldest daughter to the beforementioned William, Duke of Devonshire; and by her Ladyship (who died on January 20, 1760, and was buried at Fidowne) had issue five sons: 1. William Brabazon Ponsonby, 2. William Ponsonby, 3. John Ponsonby, 4. Henry Ponsonby, all died young; 5. Frederick Viscount Duncannon, born January 24, 1758; also four daughters, of whom Caroline and Sarah died young; Catharine, born October 25, 1742, married May 4, 1763, to the Honourable Aubrey Beauclerk, only surviving son of the Right Honourable Vere Beauclerk, Lord Vere; and Charlotte, born December 10, 1747, married July 12, 1770, to the Right Honourable William Earl Fitzwilliam.

TITLES.] William Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, Viscount Duncannon, Baron Bessborough of Bessborough, in Ireland; and Lord Ponsonby, Baron Ponsonby of Syfonby, in England.

CREATIONS.] Baron Bessborough, of Bessborough, in the county of Kilkenny, September 11, 1721, 8 Geo. I. Viscount Duncannon, of the fort of Duncannon, in the county of Wexford, Feb. 22, 1722-3, 9 Geo. I. Earl of Bessborough, October 6, 1739, 13 Geo. II. and Lord Ponsonby, Baron Ponsonby, of Syfonby in the county of Leicester, June 12, 1749, 23 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Gules, a Cheveron, between three small-tooth'd Combs, Argent.

CREST.]

CREST.] In a ducal coronet, Or, five Arrows proper, with heads downwards, feathered Gules, one in the pale, the others in saltire, enveloped with a Snake, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] On each side, a Lion regardant, proper.

MOTTO.] PRO REGE, LEGE, GREGE.

CHIEF SEATS.] Bessborough, in the county of Kilkenny; Bishop's Court, in the county of Kildare; Sysonby, in the county of Leicester, and Roehampton in the county of Surrey.



Beaudekerk Lord Vere.

BEAUCLERK, Lord Vere.

IN the account of the family of his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, Vol. I. p. 117, it is mentioned, that Lord VERE Beauclerk was third son of Charles, 1st Duke of St. Albans, by his wife the Lady Diana Vere, eldest daughter, and at length sole heir, of the Right Honourable Aubrey de Vere, the 20th and last Earl of Oxford, of that most illustrious family, of whom I have recited his principal actions, in my historical collections of the noble families of Cavendish Dukes of Newcastle, Holles Duke of Newcastle, the family of Vere, &c. wherein I have fully set forth the descent of the Veres Earls of Oxford, with their memorable achievements, warranted by records, authentic manuscripts, our most approved historians, &c.

His Lordship, in memory of them, chose the title of Lord Vere, when he was advanced to the dignity of Peerage. He was born on July 14, 1699, and entering early into a maritime life, distinguished himself in several commands.

In 1721, his Lordship was Captain of the Lyme man of war, and, after touching at Lisbon, sailed to Gibraltar, which he left on September 31, 1722, and from thence sailed to Leghorn for intelligence. Also, being afterwards at Genoa, he departed from thence on December 7, O. S. to cruise in the Mediterranean, and the Streights. On January 11, N. S. 1723, his Lordship entered the harbour of Lisbon; and the same year returned into the Mediterranean; where cruising for some time, and leaving Port-Mahon, he arrived from thence at Lisbon, on Feb. 19, N. S. 1724. He afterwards sailed again up the Mediterranean to Genoa, from whence he returned to Lisbon on July 5, 1724. Also having his station in the Mediterranean he came from Port-Mahon on Oct. 21, the same year; and continuing on that station, sailed from Lisbon for Genoa in January, N. S. 1726, from whence he returned after several cruises to Lisbon, on August 6, 1726. On the 12th he put to sea again for Gibraltar: and on September 1 following, joined Sir John Jennings's Squadron, cruising with him off Cape Stellary. After continuing in the mouth of the Streights in October and November, he arrived at Lisbon on December 8 from Gibraltar. We have this further account of his Lordship, in our Gazette,

zette, N^o. 6596: 'Whitehall, July 8, 1727. Yesterday arrived the Lord Vere Beaucherk, Commander of his Majesty's ship the *Lyme*, dispatched the 18th instant from Gibraltar by Sir Charles Wager, with an account that he, having received advice from M. Vaneermeer, at Madrid, of the signing of the preliminaries, had ordered the ships under his command to forbear all acts of hostility; the Spaniards at Cadiz, and in the bay of Gibraltar, having done the like. With the Lord Vere arrived also the Lord Henry Beaucherk, and the Lord Charles Hay; the latter being sent by the Earl of Portmore, Governor of Gibraltar, with advice that a cessation of arms had been agreed on between the said Governor and the Conde de las Torres, General of the Spanish army.' His Lordship afterwards commanded the *Hampton-Court*, one of the squadron under Sir Charles Wager, that sailed from Spithead, on July 14, 1731, to introduce the Spanish garrisons into Tuscany. Before Sir Charles left Leghorn, he sent Lord Vere to the Grand Duke of Florence, with his compliments of excuse to him for not waiting in person, on account of the advanced season's making it necessary to hasten his departure home. Accordingly on December 10, 1731, Sir Charles, with part of his squadron (amongst which was the *Hampton-Court*) arrived in twenty days at St. Helen's, from Gibraltar.

His Lordship was, after passing through a regular succession of inferior commands, advanced to the rank of Commodore in his Majesty's navy, and having resigned that command, was, on March 7, 1737-8, constituted one of the Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland. He continued in the office of Commissioner of the Admiralty, with some intermissions, till he voluntarily resigned in July, 1749. After gradual promotions, his Lordship was constituted Admiral of the Blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet in 1748. His Lordship was, in 1727, elected one of the members for the borough of New Windsor, in Berkshire, to the first parliament called by King George II. and sat for the same place, in the next which convened for the dispatch of business on January 14, 1734-5, and was the eighth parliament of Great Britain. At the general election, in 1741, he was returned for the town of Plymouth, in Devonshire; for which he was also chosen, in 1747, to the 10th parliament of Great Britain: but before the conclusion of that assembly, his late Majesty was pleased to create him a Peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Lord Vere of Hanworth, in com' Middlesex, by letters patent, bearing date March 28, 1750, whereupon he was introduced into the House of Peers, and took his seat there on the 30th of the same month.

Upon the resignation of his nephew, George, the present Duke of St. Alban's, in 1761, his Lordship succeeded him as Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Berks, which he afterwards resigned; and is now one of the Vice-Presidents of the Asylum, or House of Refuge for Orphan Girls.

In April 1736, his Lordship married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Chambers, of Hanworth in the county of Middlesex, Esq; by his wife, the Lady Mary Berkeley, sister of James, 3d Earl of Berkeley; and by her Ladyship (who was sister to the late Countess Temple) had issue four sons, 1. Vere; 2. Chambers; 3. Sackville, who all died young; and, 4. Aubrey: and two daughters, 1. Elizabeth, who died young; 2. Mary, born December 4, 1743, married October 2, 1762, to Lord Charles Spencer, brother to his Grace George, the present Duke of Marlborough.

The said Aubrey, his Lordship's only surviving son, was born June 3, 1740; at the general election in 1761, returned one of the members for the borough of Thetford, in Norfolk, and in 1768, for Aldborough in Yorkshire; on May 4, 1763, he married Lady Catherine Ponsonby, daughter of William Earl of Bessborough and Lord Ponsonby, by whom he has issue, Aubrey, born Aug. 21, 1765; William, born December 18, 1766; and Catharine-Elizabeth, born Feb. 29, 1764.

TITLE.] Vere Beauclerk, Lord Vere of Hanworth, in Middlesex.

CREATION.] Lord Vere of Hanworth, in the county of Middlesex, March 28, 1750, 23 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Quarterly: in the first and fourth, quarterly, France and England, with a Battoon sinister, Gules, charged with three Roses, Argent, for Beauclerk; second and third, quarterly, Gules and Or, in the first quarter a Mullet, Argent, for Vere.

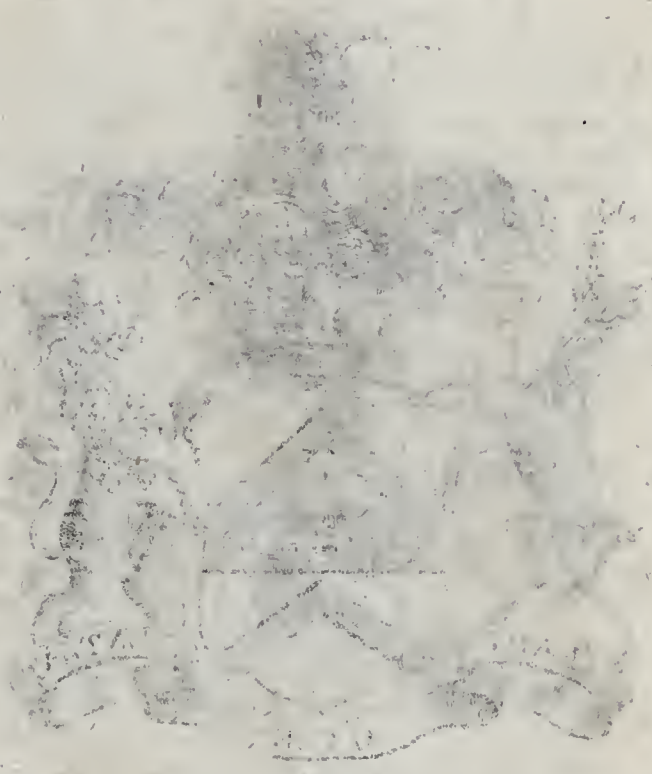
CREST.] On a chapeau, Gules, turned up Ermine, a Lion statant, guardant, Or, crowned party per pale, Argent and Gules, and gorged with a Collar, Gules, charged with three Roses, Argent.

SUPPORTERS.] The same as the Veres, Earls of Oxford: On the dexter side, a Boar, Azure, armed, crined, and membered,

bered, Or; and on the sinister, a Harpy, Or, face and neck proper, and the hair, Or.

MOTTO.] VERO NIL VERIUS.

CHIEF SEAT.] Hanworth-House, near Isleworth, in Middlesex.





Walpole Lord Walpole.

WALPOLE, Lord Walpole.

HAVING in the pedigree of the Earl of Orford, Vol. V. p. 28, shewn the antiquity and eminence of the noble family of Walpole, we shall beg leave to refer our readers thereto for a more particular account of the ancestors of this branch of that illustrious house; and shall only recite here, that Robert Walpole, of Houghton in the county of Norfolk, Esq; by Mary his wife, only daughter and heir of Sir Jeffery Burwell, of Rougham in the county of Suffolk, was father of nineteen children, whereof there were three surviving sons, viz. 1. Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Bath and Garter, Earl of Orford, &c. 2. Horatio, Lord Walpole of Woolterton; and, 3. Galfridus Walpole, Esq;

The said HORATIO, LORD WALPOLE, betaking himself early to public business, was, in 1707, appointed chief Secretary to Henry Boyle, Esq; who then had the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the sequel acted as principal Secretary of State, was created Lord Carlton, and died President of the Privy Council.

In 1708, his Lordship went with Major-general James Stanhope (afterwards Earl Stanhope) as Secretary of the embassy to Charles III. King of Spain, who became Emperor of Germany, in 1711, by the name of Charles VI. His Lordship likewise acted in the same character to John, Duke of Marlborough, and Charles, 2d Viscount Townshend, when they were constituted Plenipotentiaries, in 1709, to treat with those of France; as also next year, when the French made new overtures for a general pacification, at Gertruydenburgh. Moreover, the before-mentioned Viscount Townshend having been, on September 17, 1714, sworn one of the principal Secretaries of State, his Lordship was, four days afterwards, nominated Secretary to him in that department; and was employed, soon after, to transact certain matters of importance with the States General of the United Provinces at the Hague. His elder brother, Sir Robert, having been appointed first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, on October 10, 1715,

he was invested with the office of Secretary to the board of Treasury, on the 12th of that month. In 1716, his Lordship was sent Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General aforesaid, and attended King George I. at Hanover the same year; in 1717, he succeeded to the office of Surveyor and Auditor General of all his Majesty's revenues in America, in consequence of a reversionary grant obtained some time before: but in April that year he resigned his post in the Treasury, when his elder brother, and other great Ministers, quitted their employments.

His Lordship, from that time, had no office dependant on the Crown, except that of Surveyor and Auditor General of the royal revenues in America, which was for life, until June, 1720, when Charles Fitz-Roy, 2d Duke of Grafton, having been declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he was constituted Secretary of State for that kingdom, where, at his arrival, he was admitted a member of the Privy Council. His brother, Sir Robert Walpole, being re-invested in the offices of first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in April, 1721, when he resigned the post of Paymaster-general of the land forces (which had been conferred on him in June the preceding year) his Lordship was again appointed Secretary to the Treasury.

On January 13, 1723-4, he was dispatched, on affairs of moment, to the Court of France, in quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; and, on May 5 following, was invested with the character of Ambassador Extraordinary to that Court, where he resided till the death of King George I. which happened on June 11, 1727; after which, visiting England, he had his powers renewed, and on July 23 ensuing, set out again for Paris. In 1728, his Lordship was named one of the three Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, to be held at Soissons, his colleagues were the late Earl of Harrington, and Stephen Poyntz, Esq; and on June 12, that year, arrived there, where the Imperial, French, Spanish and Dutch Ministers also assembled.

On May 5, 1730, being then in France, he was constituted Cofferer of his Majesty's household; and afterwards coming to England, was, on November 12, 1730, sworn of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the board accordingly.

His Lordship, in 1734, was sent Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General; and maintained that character until 1740; having in the interval occasionally visited England, to assist at the Council-table, or in Parliament.

On

On May 2, 1741, he was appointed a Teller of the Exchequer, having at the same time resigned the place of Cofferer of the household: and his Majesty, in consideration of his long and faithful services, which pleased to create him a Peer of Great Britain, by the name and stile of Lord Walpole, of Woolterton in the county of Norfolk, by letters patent bearing date June 1, 1756.

At the general election, in 1713, he was returned one of the members for the town and borough of Castle Rising, in Norfolk, to the 4th parliament of Great Britain, and the last called by Queen Anne; being then stiled Horatio Walpole, junior, Esq; in distinction from his uncle, who was then alive. In 1714, he was chosen to the first parliament of King George I. for the borough of Beeralston, in Devonshire, by the same designation; but having, in 1717, got possession of the offices of Surveyor and Auditor General of the King's revenues in America, as before narrated, he thereby vacated his seat. However, he was elected next year, for the borough of Eastlooe in Cornwall: and, in 1722, was chosen both for Eastlooe, and the Borough of Yarmouth in Norfolk, to the second parliament summoned by King George I. but made his election for the latter, for which he was also returned, in 1727, to the first parliament convened by King George II. He was returned for the city of Norwich, in Norfolk, to the three succeeding parliaments, respectively called in 1734, 1741, and 1747; and for Castle Rising, aforesaid, to that summoned in 1754.

His Lordship, on July 21, 1720, wedded Mary, daughter of Peter Lombard, Esq; and by her (who is now living) was father of four sons, and three daughters, viz. Horatio, now Lord Walpole; Thomas; Richard; Robert; Mary, married on June 19, 1764, to Maurice Suckling, of Hanover-square, Esq; Henrietta-Louisa, and Anne.

Thomas, the 2d son, is an eminent merchant in London, and in the parliament, convened in 1754, served for the borough of Sudbury in Suffolk, as he did in the next for the borough of Ashburton in Devonshire; at the general election in 1768, he was chosen member for the borough of King's Lynn in Norfolk, and re-elected in 1774, for the same place. He wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joshua Van-Neck, of Putney in Surry, Bart. and by her (who died on June 9, 1760) had two sons, Thomas, born May 23, 1755, Lambert-Theodore, born Dec. 28, 1757; and two daughters, Catharine-Mary, and Elizabeth.

The 3d son, Richard, is a banker in London, and member of parliament for Yarmouth in Norfolk; and on November 22,

1757, espoused Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joshua Van-Neck, aforesaid, and by her has issue, Richard, Mary-Rachael, and Caroline.

Robert, the 4th and youngest son, was, in July, 1764, nominated one of the Clerks in ordinary to the Privy Council, having before acted as one of the Clerks extraordinary to that most honourable board; in May 1761, was chosen Recorder of Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, and is now Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal.

His Lordship (who, among his other titles, had that of Fellow of the Royal Society) departed this life on February 5, 1757, was buried at Woolterton, being succeeded in dignity and estate, by his eldest son,

HORATIO, now *Lord Walpole*, who, at the general election, in 1747, was returned one of the burgessees for Lynn-Regis, in Norfolk, to the 10th parliament of Great-Britain; as he was likewise to the next, which met on May 31, 1754.

On May 12, 1748, his Lordship married Lady Rachael Cavendish, third and youngest daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire; and, by her Ladyship, was father of two sons, 1. Horatio, born June 24, 1752; and, 2. William, who died on December 15, 1764, in the 9th year of his age; and also of two daughters, Catharine, married August 4, 1777, to Captain Hufley, of the foot-guards; and Mary.

TITLE.] Horatio Walpole, Lord Walpole.

CREATION.] Lord Walpole, of Woolterton in the county of Norfolk, June 1, 1756, 29 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Or, on a Fess, between two Cheverons, Sable, three Cross-Crosets, of the first, with a Crescent for mark of cadency.

CREST.] On a wreath, the Bust of a Man side-faced, couped, proper, ducally crowned Or, with a long Cap on, turning forward, Gules, and thereon a Catharine-wheel, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Royal Hart, proper, semee of Cross-Crosets, Or; and on the sinister, a Lion rampant,

pant, Sable, semeé of Cross-Crosets, Or, each charged with
a Crescent on the shoulder.

MOTTO.] FARI QUÆ SENTIAT.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Woolterton, in Norfolk.

LYTTELTON, Lord Lyttelton.

THE family of Lyttelton have been of long standing in the county of Worcester, and had fair possessions in the vale of Evesham, before the 19th of Hen. III. 1234, particularly at South Lyttelton, from which place it is probable they took their name, agreeable to the custom of that age. Mr. Selden was possessed of two grants of lands belonging to Evesham abbey, dated the 7th of Hen. II. 1160, to which one John de Luttelton was witness^a. This is the most antient that the name of Luttelton, or Lyttelton (as Judge Lyttelton and his descendants have generally wrote it from King Hen. VI's time to the present) is to be met with: now as the land, which passed by these deeds, lay at Lench, near South Lyttelton, it is not unlikely that this John was ancestor to Lyttelton of Frankley. In an antient ledger of Worcester priory, mention is made of one Henry de Clive, the son of Swenus de Luttelton, sans date^b. Many evidences prove that there were other families of good account, named Lyttelton, in the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Bedford, and Bucks, as early as the reign of Hen. III.^c THOMAS de Luttelton, about the 19th of Hen. III. married Emma, sole daughter and heir of Sir Simon de Frankley, Knt. which Thomas occurs witness to an instrument between Walter de Cantilupe, Bishop of Worcester, and Robert Fitz-Ralph, Knt. touching lands lying in Alve-church and Beoley, dated the 33d of Hen. III.^d

He had issue an only daughter, Emma, first the wife of Augerus de Tatlynton, and afterwards of Nicholas Whetamstedé.

Augerus was seated at Tredington, in Worcestershire, distrained the 40th of Hen. III. for not taking upon him the order of knighthood, as he held 15 *libratas terræ* by knight service^e. He was the first in the commission to inquire what lands were forfeited in the county of Worcester, by the attainer of the King's enemies, at the battle of Evesham^f. I

^a Vis. Salop. c. 20. in the Heralds Office. ^b Habington's Survey of Worcestershire, MS. (penes Car. Lyttelton, Carliol. Episc.) in Clive Prior.
^c Vis. Salop, ut supra. ^d Liber Alb. Episc. Wigorn. MS. fol. 67.
^e MS. Claudius, c. 2. in Bibl. Cotton. ^f Inquis. post Bellum Evesham,
 49 Hen. III. No. 3. in Taire.



Lyttelton Lord Lyttelton.



don't find when he died; but his wife, having remarried Nicholas Whetamsted, died, seized of Frankley, *anno* 1298, having in her life time been a benefactress to the neighbouring abbey of Halesowen^g.

Thomas de Luttelton, above-mentioned, married a second wife, viz. Asselin, daughter and sole heir to William Fitz-Warin, of Upton in Worcestershire (younger son of Fulc Fitz-Warin, Lord Marcher of Wales, temp. Hen. I.) which William was one of the Justices Itinerant, and Judge of the Common Pleas, the 12th of King Hen. III. and Sheriff of Worcestershire the year following^h. I find this Luttelton was a considerable benefactor to the convent of Pershore; many grants of lands lying in Upton-Snodsbury, and Coulesdon, occurring in Pershore ledger, both from him and Asselm, his wifeⁱ: Also to the abbey of Evesham; for a licence occurs from King Edward I. to John de Luttelton, empowering him to grant 3 virgates of arable, and 8 acres of meadow, lying in South Luttelton, to the said abbey, bearing date at Westminster, the 2nd day of May, in the 8th year of his reign. Another licence also occurs from the same King to the abbey of Evesham, to enable them to hold lands in Evesham, Lenchwyke, and Twyford, of the yearly value of ten pounds, *de dono Johani. de Luttelton*, dated at York, the 10th year of the said King Edw. I.^k He left issue by her three sons, viz. Edmund, Thomas, and John.

EDMUND, the eldest, resided at Coulesdon, and had lands at Naunton in Worcestershire^l, which continue in a family of Lyttelton, (descended from a cadet of this house) at this day. He took to wife, Lucia, daughter of John de Bois, or Atwood, a man of considerable note at Wolverley in Worcestershire, and died leaving no issue. JOHN, the youngest, lived a bachelor; and before he died, was a benefactor to Evesham abbey, to which he gave by deed, dated the 8th of Edw. II. a house, with three virgates of land, and eight acres of meadow, situate at Lyttelton, in the vale of Evesham^m. THOMAS, the second son, became heir to his brother. He was chose Knight for Worcestershire, the 9th of Edw. II.ⁿ and in the 34th of Edw. III. was, together with Richard de Lench, and others, commissioned by the

^g Survey of the Manor and Abbey of Halesowen, MS. by Ch. Lord Bp. of Carlisle.

^h Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 446, 449.

ⁱ Original in the Augment. Office, Westm. fol. 29.

^k MS. Harley, in Brit. Museum.

^l No. 3763. fol. cxxi. and cxxii.

^m Inq. ad quod damnum, 1 Ed. II. No. 73. in Turie.

ⁿ 1 Vis. Salop, ut supra.

^o m Inq. n Claus. Rot. No. 3. in Turie.

King to collect the tenths and fifteenths throughout the said county °.

He married, Julian, daughter and heir of Robert de Somery, a younger brother of the Baron of Dudley (who served with him in parliament for Worcesterfhire, in the 9th of Edw. II.) and had iffue by her two fons, Thomas and John.

John, the younger, was in the commiffion of array with Walter Cokefey, Henry Bruin, Henry Hageley, and Thomas Throckmorton, Efquires, 1 Hen. IV. on a rumour of a foreign invafion ^p. He had to wife, Beatrix, daughter of Humphrey Frevill, or Frecheville, of a noble family in Warwickfhire, by whom he had iffue an only daughter, the wife of Jeffery Frere; which Jeffery fat in parliament for the city of Worcester, temp. Rich. II. and Hen. IV. ^q THOMAS, the elder, recovered the manor of Frankley, by a writ of right, on failure of iffue to his coufin, Thomas de Tatlynton. He was Efquire of the body to three fucceffive Kings, viz. Rich. II. Hen. IV. and Hen. V. and was rewarded with feveral grants of money, timber, &c. from each of them, *pro bono & gratuito fervitio*, as expreffed in the grants ^r. He fealed with the Cheveron, between 3 Escallops, as now ufed by his pofterity, but bore a different creft, viz. a Grey-hound's head, collared ^s. About the clofe of King Henry the Vth's reign, he ferved the office of Sheriff of Worcesterfhire, under R. Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, titular and hereditary High Sheriff of Worcesterfhire: and in the 1ft year of Henry the VIth he departed this life, leaving iffue by Maud, his wife (who furvived him, and married Thomas Maffey, Efq; and was daughter and fole heir of Richard Quatermain, of Ricote in com' Oxford, by Joan, the daughter and coheir of Robert Grey, of Rotherfield in the fame county) an only daughter, named ELIZABETH, who was his fole heir. This Elizabeth married THOMAS WESTCOTE, Efq; the King's fervant in court, a gentleman of Devonfhire antiently defcended; but fhe being fair, and of a noble fpirit (to ufe Lord Coke's own words ^t) and having large poffeffions and inheritances from her anceftors de Luttelton, and from her mother, the daughter and coheir of Quatermain, and other her anceftors, refolved to continue the honour of her name, and therefore provided, by Westcote's affent, before marriage, that her

o Pat. 34 Ed. III. p. 1. m. 24.

p Pat. 1 Hen. 4. p. 2. m. 35. & 4

Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 9.

q From Brown Willis's MS. Collections.

r Pat.

21 Rich. II. p. 1. m. 11. *ibid.* 1 Hen. 5. p. 1. m. 10.

s From a feal an-

nexed to an original deed of this Thomas Luttelton among the evidences at Hagley.

t Coke's Proemium to the firft Inftitut.

issue inheritable should be called by the name of Luttelton.

Mr. Prince, in his *Devonshire Worthies*, tells us, that this gentleman was born at Westcote, in the parish of Marwood, near Barnstaple, and flourished *anno* 1414; that he was of a martial disposition, and addicted himself to feats of arms, which at length brought him to the knowledge of, and endeared him to, those puissant Princes, Kings Henry IV. and V. which, saith our author, is no mean argument of his worth^u. One John de Westcote, an ancestor of this Thomas, was a Canon Residentiary of Exeter, in the reign of King Hen. III. and another of the same name and family was Rector of St. John Bapt. hospital in Exeter, temp. Edw. II. Whether Thomas Westcote, who was Abbot of Hertland in Devon, temp. Edw. I. was of this family, I cannot say; but I make no doubt, but Henry de Westcote, who in the Book of Tenures is said to hold lands in Westcote, 8 Edw. I. and John de Westcote, who occurs in the same book as owner of lands in Fremington hundred, 8 Edw. II. were both ancestors of Thomas, who married Elizabeth Luttelton^x.

On this marriage, Westcote settled at Frankley in Worcestershire, and served the office of Escheator there, the 29th of Hen. VI. 1450. Soon after which he died, leaving issue four sons, and as many daughters, 1. Thomas, of whom hereafter; 2. Edmund; 3. Guy; 4. Nicholas: which three last retained the name of Westcote, though often solicited by their mother, to call themselves Luttelton. It is said, she once expostulating with them, whether they thought better of themselves than their elder brother? they answered, "that he had a fair estate to alter his name; and if they might share with him, they would do the like^y." Guy married ———, the daughter of ——— Grenville, of Gloucestershire (a younger branch of the Grenvilles of Kilhampton in Cornwall) from whom descended the Westcotes of Somersetshire, and of Raddon in Devonshire. Nicholas married Agnes, daughter and coheir of Edmund Vernon, of Handsacre in Staffordshire, by Joan, the daughter and sole heir of William Handsacre, of Handsacre, from whom the Westcotes of that county were descended. Edmund died unmarried. Of the daughters I find but one married, viz. Ann, the eldest, the wife of Thomas Porter, Esq; of Barlton in Warwickshire, where she was buried A. D. 1506. It seems probable that some of the children of Guy Westcote, above-mentioned, who settled at Raddon

^u *Worthies of Devon.* p. 583, & seq.
the hands of Mr. Parmentier, of Exon. anno 1750.

^x From an Heraldical MS. in
^y Vis. Salop, ut supra.

in Devon, assumed the name of Luttelton, and removed into Cornwall; for in the 5th of Hen. VII. one of that name, bearing the antient Lyttelton arms, without difference, occurs Lord of Lanhiderick, near Bodmyn; who, by marrying the heiress of Gerard of Polsoth, got a large estate in that county, and had at the same time no inconsiderable one in Devonshire. On failure of issue, it passed soon after, by marriage, to the Trenances of Lastilian, and they were in possession, *circa ann. 1622.*²

Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas Westcote, survived him many years, and remarried Thomas Hewster, of Lichfield, Esq; who was chose Knight for Worcestershire, the 9th of Hen. VI. She died at the age of 79; and, I apprehend, was buried at Halefowen.

THOMAS, her eldest son, who bore his father's christian name, and his mother's surname, Luttelton, or Lyttelton, as he wrote it, studied at one of the two Universities; afterwards removed to the Inner Temple, where he read learnedly on the Statute *De Donis Conditionalibus*. *Anno 1454*, he was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law; and afterwards appointed Steward of the Marshalsea of the King's Household. The year following, he was appointed King's Serjeant, and rode Justice of the assize in the northern circuit. *Anno 1447*, 26 Hen. VI. he served the office of High Sheriff of Worcestershire; having before been Escheator thereof. In 1454, he had a general pardon under the great seal,^a; and two years after, was in commission with Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, and William Birmingham, Esq; to raise forces in the county of Warwick^b.

On the coming of King Edw. IV. to the crown, he sued out another general pardon. He appears to have been in favour with both Kings, and the latter gave him particular marks of royal favour; for, *anno 1464*, the 4th year of his reign, he appointed him one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and granted him out of the customs of London, Bristol, and Hull, 110 marks yearly, *ultrà consuetum fœdum, ut statum suum decentius tenere & expensas sustinere valeret*; and moreover the sum of 106s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$ for a robe and furs, and 66s. 6d. for a summer robe, called *linura*^c. In the 15th year of this King, the Prince of Wales was created a Knight of the Bath, at which time several persons of the first distinction, and in the highest favour at court, were advanced to this honour, as the Earl of Lincoln; Grey,

^a 2 Vis. Salop, ut supra. ^a Ex Autographo penes Honoratissimum Dom. Geo. Lyttelton, Baronem de Frankley. ^b Pat. 36 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 7.
^c Life of Judge Lyttelton, in the General Dictionary, p. 119.

the Queen's son ; Bryan, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas ; and Lyttelton, that learned father of the law, as Mr. Habington, in his history of that reign, expresses it ^d.

He wrote his famous Treatise on Tenures when he was a Judge, after the 14th year of King Edw. IV. Lord Coke thinks, not long before his death, because it wanted his last hand ; notwithstanding he makes this great encomium upon it, “ that it is the ornament of the common law, and the most “ perfect and absolute work that ever was wrote in any hu- “ man science.” To this may be added what Dr. Holland, in his additions to Camden, saith of it, “ that the students “ of the common law are no less beholden to Lyttelton's “ Tenures, than the civilians are to Justinian's Insti- “ tutes ^e.”

About this time, some privileges of great consequence were contested between the city and church of Worcester : which disputes arose to that height, that the King interposed, and appointed Sir Thomas Lyttelton, and Mr. Salway, a gentleman of that county, his commissioners, to terminate these differences by award ; which affair they performed with that judgment and impartiality, as gave full satisfaction to both the contending parties, and by that means restored peace and amity to the chief town in their county ^f.

Sir Thomas married Joan, widow of Sir Philip Chetwind, of Ingestre in com' Stafford, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Burley, of Bromscroft castle in com' Salop, Esq; (by his wife, the daughter and heir of ——— Grendon, of Grendon in Staffordshire) with whom he had large possessions. N. B. This Mr. Burley was of the same house with Sir William Burley, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover castle, Lord Chamberlain and Knight of the Garter, temp. Rich. II. whose brother Richard was also Knight of the Garter, as was Sir John Burley, their father. By her Sir Thomas Lyttelton had three sons, and two daughters. 1. William ; 2. Richard, to whom the Tenures are addressed, who followed his father's profession. He married ^g Alice, daughter and sole heir of William Winnebury, of Pillaton-Hall in com' Staff. Esq; and was lineal ancestor to the present Sir Edward Lyttelton, of that place, Bart. 3. Thomas was seated at Spechley, near Worcester, and married Anne, daughter and sole heir of John Botreaux, of Bótreaux castle in Cornwall, Esq; from whom were de-

^d Antis's Order of the Bath, p. 32. and Hab. Hist. Ed. IV. p. 136. ^e Hol-
land's Transl. of Camb. Britannia, in Worcestershire. ^f Hab. Survey of
Worcestershire, [MS. in the hands of the late Lord Bp. of Carlisle. ^g Viti.
of Staffordshire, MS.

scended the Lord Keeper Lyttelton, Baron of Mounslow, temp. Car. I. Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart. Speaker of the House of Commons, temp. Gul. III. and other families of the Lytteltons. His two daughters, named Ellen and Alice, both died unmarried. He himself died at Frankley, on August 23, 1481, aged about sixty, and was interred under an altar tomb, which he erected in his life-time, on the south side the nave of the cathedral at Worcester; upon the flat part whereof was his portraiture in brass, and these words issuing from his mouth, *Fili Dei miserere mei*; at each end, two shields of brass, one containing the arms of Westcote, the other of Lyttelton, and on the front, four shields; the 1st, Argent, a Lion rampant, Sab. armed, Gules, debruised with a Fess, countercomponé, Or and Azure (impaling) Argent, two Cheverons, Gules, Burley and Grendon: 2d, Burley, as before (impaling) Barry, of six, Or and Azure; on a bend sinister, Gules, three Martlets, Argent, Grey of Rythin: 3d, Argent, two Talbots, passant, Gules (impaling) Barry of six, Argent and Azure, a bend sinister, Gules; on the highest bar an annulet of the 3d, Breston, and Grey of Wilton: 4th, Gules, a Fess, Azure, between four hands, Or, Quatermain; impaling Breston, as before. On the flat stone, above the Judge's portraiture, were three brass shields, viz. Lyttelton impaling Quatermain; Westcote impaling Lyttelton; and Lyttelton impaling Burley. All these arms, as well as the figures, were torn off the tomb in the last civil war, and nothing left but the following inscription on brass round the verge of the monument, *Hic jacet Corpus Thome Littelton de Frankley, Militis de Balneo, & unus Justiciariorum de Comuni Banco, qui obiit 23 Augusti, Ann. Dom. M.CCCC.LXXXI.* After the restoration of King Charles II. it was repaired by Mr. Lyttelton the King's Solicitor, had gilt iron rails placed before it (which were lately removed when the body of the cathedral was new paved) and the several compartments on the front decorated afresh with arms, but erroneously; for the Lyttelton shield was supported by the Mer-man, which was never borne by Judge Lyttelton, his eldest son Sir William Lyttelton being the first that used it. In 1765, the modern shields were obliterated, and the old ones restored.

As Sir Thomas Lyttelton's will contains many curious particulars, it may not be amiss to give it the reader faithfully copied from the original remaining in the Prerogative-office.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Thomas Lyttelton, Knight, oon of king's justice of the common place, make my testament, and notifie my wille, in the manner and forme that followeth. First, I bequeth my soul to Almighty God, Fader, Sonne, & Hollye Ghost, three Persons & oon God, & our Lorde, maker of heven and erth, & of all the worlde; & to our most blessed Lady & Virgin, Saynt Mary, moder of our Lord, & Jesu Christ, the only begotten sonne of our saide Lorde God, the fader of heven, and to saint Christopher, the which our saide Lorde did truste to bere on his shouldres, & to all the saints of heven: and my body to be berried in the tombe I lete make for me on the south side of the body of the cathedrall-church of the monastere of our saide blessed lady, of Worcester, under an image of St. Christopher, in caas if I die in Worcestershire. Also, I wulle, and specially desire, that immediately after my deceffe, myn executors find three gode preests for to sing jii trentals for my soule, so that everich preest, by himself sing oon trental, and that everich such preest have right sufficiently for his labor; also that myn executors find another gode preest for to sing for my soule, fyve masses, and rowe; the offyce of which beginneth, *Humiliavit semel ipsum Dominus Jesu Christus usque ad mortem*. Also I give one hundred shelings by yere, to the priour & covent of the said monastere, out of certain messuages & landes in the cite of Worcester, & to their successors, to singe at the altar, halowed for the worship of St. George & St. Christopher, daily, at vii in the morning, for the soules of my fader and moder, and for the soul of William Burley, my fader-in-lawe, & for the soul of Sir Philip Chetwin, & for all soules that I am most bounden to pray, & specially for myn own soule after my deceffe; & that everich such monk sing everich Friday, a mass of *Requiem*; & jii. for his troubel, to be paid him by the handes of the sexton; and I wull, that whenever the covent sing the annnal *Placebo*, & *Dirige*, & *Requiem* for my soul, and that of my ancestors, that they have vis. viii. for thyr disport and recreation. I wull, that the said covent have iool. for performyn this dyvin servyce.

Also I wulle, that the feoffees to myn use, of and in the halfyndele of the manor of Baxterley, & Bentley, in Warwickshire, and in Mosele, in the lordship of Kingsnorton, & in Stone, besyd Keddermyster, in Worcestershire, make a sure estate unto Richard Lyttelton, my sonne, & to the heirs of his bodie, with all chartours, muniments, & evidences concernynge the same,

Also

Also I wulle, that he have the reversion of the manor of Molston, besyde Clybery, in the county of Shrewsbury. Also I wull, that my saide sonne, Richard, have all my state, title, & interest, that I have in a messuage, in the parish of St. Sepulchres, of London, on the north syde of the saide church, which I holde of the abbot of Leicester, for term of yeres. Also I wull, that the feoffees, to myn use, of & in the manor of Spechley, in Worcestershire, make a sure estate to my sonne, Thomas-Lyttelton, and the heirs of his body, with all chartours, &c. concernyng the same, and all other lands, rents, reversions & services, that I have in Spechley, Cuddeley, Bradicot, & White-lady Aston, with the lands & tenements in Weddesbury, in com' Stafford.

I wulle, that my wyf have a bason of silver, in the myddes whereof been myn arms, and an ewer of silver, two great salt-salers, and a kever, weying 93 ounces & $\frac{1}{2}$; a standyng plaine gilt peece, with a plaine gilt kover, weying 24 ounces & $\frac{1}{2}$; six bolles of silver, in the myddes of which been enamelled, for her using, six monthes of the yere.—A standing peece, with kever, weying 19 ounces & $\frac{1}{2}$.—Two peeces of silver, one covering another, y^e which I occupie at London; a powder-boxe of silver; a paxeborde; two cruetts, and a saking-bell, all of silver. Also I wull, that William Lyttelton, my sonne and heire, shall have a depe washing-bason of silver, weying 41 ounces, and two salt-salers of silver, with a kever to oon of them, weying 31 ounces & $\frac{1}{2}$, with another peece, all over gilt, in the myddes of which be jii eagles, a kover, weying 33 ounces; also a lowe peece of silver, with a kover, embossed in the likeness of roses, weying 29 ounces & $\frac{1}{2}$: also he shall have a dosein of my best spones. Also I wull, that my sonne, Richard, have two littel gilt salt-salers, with gilt cover to oon, now at London; also oon littel standyng peece, with a gilt kover, which hath at the foote a crown, and another on the kover, weying 22 ounces: also a standyng gilt nutt, and the best dosein of the second sort of my spones. Also I wull, that Thomas Lyttelton, my sonne, have two salt-salers of silver, weying 27 ounces; a standyng peece, weying 21 ounces, gilt, & my arms in the myddes of the same; also a boll of silver, embossed with round bosses, outward, weying 11 ounces & 3 quarters; also he shall have a dosein spones, of the third sorte.

Also I bequeth my gode littel mafs-book, and gode vestment, with the apparyl to an auter, of the same sorte of vestments which were my moder's, and also a gilt chales, I geve them to the blessed Trinite, to the use & occupation of my

my chapel of Frankley, in honour of our said most blessed Trinite ; inasmuch as the said chapel of the blessed Trinite, and an aulter thereof, is halowed in the worship of the saide blessed Trinite, for to have masse songen there on Trinite-Sunday, & other high festivals, & other days, to the pleasure & honour of our saide most blessed Trinite. I wull, that a bigger cofer, and locke and key be provyded for the safe keping of these vestments & chales, within the chapel of Frankley, and the lord of Frankley for the time being, have the keping of the said key by himself, or som true and faithful person, so that he se that the saide masse-book, vestment, chales, & apparyl be surely kept, as he wull answer to the blessed Trinite. Also I wull, that my great antiphoner be evermore had, & surely kept, in worship of God, and St. Leonard, to the use and occupation of, and for the chapel-church of St. Leonard, of Frankley.

Also I wulle, that all my utensils of myn houshold, except silver plate, as beds, matraces, blanquetts, brusshes, tables, all pots & chaldrons, & all such things that longith to my kechyn, after the thyrd part geven to my wyfe, be equally devided between my three sonns.

Whereas, I have made certaigne feoffees of my manour of Tixhale, in Staffordshir, for terme of the lif of my wif, the which manour she had a jointour for terme of her lif, with me, neverthelater, my wille is, that my said wif, do not hereafter trouble, vexe, ne disturbe my will & ordenance, that I have and will mak, of & in or for certaigne lands & tenements, within the cite of Worcester ; now my will and ordenance is, that she shal have the saide manour of Tixhale, with the reveniz thereof, during her lif, or els that the profitts thereof shall be taken and disposed in alms-deeds, for my soule, by myn executor, or by such other as I wull thereto assigne, during her lif.

I wull, that my three sonns, and Sir Xtopher Goldsmyth, parson of Bromsgröve, Sir Robert Cank, parson of Enfield, and Robert Oxclyve, be myn executors ; that the three first have 20l. in money apeece, toward their increce and profit, the latter v marks each, of money, trusting in them that they wull do their diligent labor to se that my will be performed ; the which, as they know wele the performyng thereof in godely hast and tym, that shall be to the hasty remedie of my soule ; and the long tarying thereof, is to the retardation of the meritts of my soule : wherefor I wull, that everych of my saide sonns, to whom my grete specyal trust is, as kind nature wull, for to performe and execute my will aforesaid.

I wulle,

I wulle, that my wif have my best plough, and all aparyl thereto, and ten of my best plough-oxen, and my best waine; and that William Lyttelton have my second best waine, two ploughs, & ten oxen. Also I wulle, & specially desire, that all the money, debts, goods & catells, that be myn at tym of my deth, over the cost & expensys of myn exequies & funeral, & over that that is bequethed by me in my lif, be sold & disposed for my soule, in alms & charitable deeds, that may be most profitable & merit to my soule. Also I wulle, that all my beefts & quick cattel, not afere bequethed, after myn exequies and funeral, be sold by myn executors, & to be disposed as they think most expedient for my soule.

I wull & bequeth to the abbot & covent of Hales-Oweyn, a boke of myn, called *Catholicon*, to theyr own use for ever; & another boke of myn, wherein is contaigned, the Constitutions Provincial, and, *De gestis Romanorum*, and other treatis therein, which I wull be laid and bounded with an yron chayn, in som convenient parte within the saide church, at my costs, so that all preefts & others, may se & rede it whenne it pleasith them.—Also I wull & bequeth to Sir Richard Howson, my preeft, 40s. in money, and the same to my servant Hawkins. Also I bequeth to dame Jane, my wyf, 20l. in money, in recompense of a silver bason, the which was sometym her husband's, Sir Philip Chetwin's; to the said dame Jane, my best habyt, that is to saye, my gown, cloke, & hode. Also to my doughter, Elyn, my second best habyt, in lyke forme. Also to Alice, my second doughter, my third best habyt, in lyke forme. Also I bequeth my glosset faulter to the priorie of Worcester. Also I bequeth a boke, callod *Fasciculus morum*, to the church at Enfield. Also I bequeth a boke, called *Medulla Grammatica*, to the church of Kingsnorton. Also I wulle, that my grete English boke, be sold by myn executors, and the money thereof to be disposed for my soul.

I bequeth to Thomas Lyttelton, my sonne, a little flatte peece of silver, with a kover, all over gilte. Also to Edward Lyttelton, my godsonne, a little standing goblet of silver, with a kover to the same, all over gilte. And I wull, and specially desire my moost betrufted lord, my lord bishop of Worcester, to be overseer of this my will, to be performed, as my moost special trust is in his gode lordship: in witnes whereof, to this my will, I have sett my seale, theese being witnessies, Sir Richard Howson, priest, Roger Hawkyns, Thomas Parkefs, and others.

Written at Frankley, 22 August, the yere of our Lord Jesu Christ, MCCCCLXXXI.

By

By Inquisition taken after his death, in Worcestershire, he was found to die seised of the manors of Frankley, Spechley, Moseley, and Coulesdon, and of divers messuages and lands in Cuddeley, Bradicote, White Lady Aston, Upton Snodsbury, Crowle, Pinton and Stone, all in the said county ^h. By a like inquisition taken at Whitchurch in Shropshire, the jury find that Sir Reginald Grey, of Wilton, and Fulk Springhose, were seised of the manors of Cressage, in that county, and thereof enfeoffed Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Knight of the Bath; Humphry Salway, and Guy Westcote, Esqrs. *quod manerium valet ultra reprisas, 20l.* ⁱ By another inquisition taken at Stafford, the jury find that the manor of Arley was held by Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Humphry Salway, and Guy Westcote; and that Lyttelton being deceased, the two others were seised thereof by right of survivorship, & *valet ultra reprisas, 20l.* They find the same with regard to the manor of Tixhale, *quod valet ultra reprisas, 40 marcas.* They find them also seised jointly of 12 houses, in the city of Litchfield, held of the Bishop ^k. N. B. Salway and Westcote were feoffees in trust for Sir Thomas Lyttelton and his heirs; a method not long before invented by the lawyers, for the preventing the forfeiture of estates in those times of civil distractions, when attainders were very frequent. Besides these manors and lands which Sir Thomas Lyttelton appears to have had in fee, he held for his life the manor of Sheriff Hales, in com' Stafford, by the grant of Sir William Trussel, Knt. *pro bono & notabili consilio*, as expressed in the grant, dated the 30th of Hen. VI. He had a grant also of the advowson of the vicarage of Bromsgrove, in com' Wigorn, from the dean and chapter of Worcester. He likewise held for the life of Dame Joan, his wife, half the manor of Grendon, with the advowson of the church; the whole manor of Ingestre, with the advowson of the chapel, and divers lands in Rule, Rudge, and Breredon, all in the county of Stafford; also certain lands in Dordon and Warton, in com' Warwick, and lands in Grotwich (forsan Droitwich) and Mitton, in com' Wigorn, all by grant from Rob. Cletwind, of Aspath in Warwickshire ^l.

The Society of the Inner Temple (whereof this great lawyer was a member) had his arms and quarterings painted in the windows of their refectory, which remained till the civil war, as they have at this time a fine picture of him at

^h Escaetria in Turre, 21 Ed. IV. No. 55. Wigorn.

IV. No. 55. Salop.

Salop, ut supra.

ⁱ Escaetria, 21 Ed.

^k Escaetria, 21 Ed. IV. No. 55. Stafford.

^l Vif.

full length, painted by Cornelius Jansen, from a portrait (as I conjecture) in Frankley or Halesowen church windows. The shield in the Temple hall consisted of the following coats, viz.

- Argent, a Cheveron, between three Escallops, Sable, *Lyttelton.*
 - Argent, a Bend cotized, Sable, within a Bordure, Gules, *Westcote.*
 Bezantee. — — — —
 Or, two Lions passant in pale, Azure, — *Somery.*
 Gules, a Fefs, Azure, between four Hands, Or. *Quatermain.*
 Argent, two Talbots passant in pale, Gules. *Breston.*
 Barry of six, Argent and Azure, a Bend, Gules. *Grey.*
 Gules, a Bend, Argent, debruised with a Fefs, Or. *Fitz Osborn.*
 Argent, a Cheveron, between three Escallops, Sable. *Lyttelton.*

Over all an Escutcheon of four coats, viz.

- Argent, a Lion rampant, Sable, armed, Gules, debruised with a Fefs countercompone, Or and Azure. *Burley.*
 Burley and Grey as before, with Argent, two Cheveronels, Gules. — — — *Grendon m.*

This Society paid such respect to his memory, that in the year 1639, when Mr. Thomas Lyttelton, a collateral descendant of the Judge, applied for admission to a chamber within the said house, it was then by the whole company of the bench, with one voice, granted that the said Mr. Lyttelton's admission should be freely, without any fine; and that it might be so accepted and expressed as a testimony of that great respect the whole Society doth owe and acknowledge to the name and family of Lyttelton".

Joan, the widow of Sir Thomas, survived him many years, and died on March 22, 1505, in the 80th year of her age, leaving a great estate, that came both by her father and mother (who was an heiress) to her eldest son, Sir William. By inquisition taken after her death, she is found to have held the manors of Broomcroft, Baldcote, Merkton, Mounslowe, Henlegh, Tugford, Brocton, Aldon, Thongland, Alfcote, and Alcamstone; besides lands and tenements in Wormcote, Abbedon, Winstantowe, Bromfield, Cokerich, Walton, Rowthal, Halton, Dedybury, Aston, Bo-

m Dugd. Orig. Judic. al. p. 187.
 the Inner Temple.

n From the admission books, at
 denhope,

denhope, and the advowson of Merston chapel, all in the county of Salop, and that Sir William Lyttelton is her heir, aged above 60 °.

Which Sir WILLIAM resided at Frankley, and being of rank and authority in his country, raised a considerable force there, and came very opportunely to the aid of King Henry VII. against Lambert Simnel, the Earl of Lincoln, and their adherents, and was engaged in the battle of Stoke, near Newark, where after the victory gained on the 11th of June, he was by the King rewarded with the honor of knighthood ^p. He married to his first wife, Ellyn, widow of Thomas Fielding, Esq; daughter and heir of William Walsh, of Wanlip, in com' Leicesters, by his wife the daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Byron, of Clayton in Lancashire, by whom he had an only daughter, named Joan, who became the wife of Sir John Aston, of Heywood in Staffordshire, and carried the manor of Tixhale in that county, given her by her father, and that of Wanlip descended to her from her mother, into the Aston family; and Tixhale was the chief seat of the last Lord Aston.

His second wife was Mary, the daughter of William Whittington, of Pauntley in com' Gloucester, by Elizabeth, the daughter of Renefred Arundel, of Lanhern in Cornwall, and sister of John Arundel, Bishop of Exeter, who gave this Mary, on her marriage with Lyttelton, the sum of 400 marks for a portion ^q.

By her he had issue an only son, John, and a daughter, named Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Rouse, of Rouse-lench in Worcestershire.

In 21 Edw. IV. he seals a deed with the Merman, viz. a grant of an annuity to his brother Richard, of Pillaton-Hall. He was undoubtedly a benefactor to the priory church of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire; for there remains at this day a portrait of him, finely painted in a window of the body of the church, with a tabard or surcoat of his arms, and his name inscribed under it. There was likewise a portrait of the same kind, and of Ellyn, his first wife, in the North window of Over-Areley church in Staffordshire, remaining in the year 1624, with these words inscribed underneath, viz.

Orate pro bono statu Willielmi Lyttelton, Arm. & Elyn uxoris ejus, fenestram fieri fecerunt ^r.

^p Escaetria, in the Rolls chapel, 20 Hen. VII. & Vis. Salop, ut supra. ^p MS. Claudius, C. 3. in Bibl. Co ton. ^q From the original among the evidences at Hagley.

^r From a MS. entitled. Church Notes of Staffordshire, circa ann. 1590. penes C. Lyttelton, nup. Carol. Episc.

He departed this life at Frankley, in December 1507, aged sixty-five; and by will bequeaths his body to the monastery of Hales-Owen, to be interred before the image of the Blessed Virgin, nigh the place and grave where his first wife lay buried; settles on Mary, his wife, the manors of Frankley and Coulesdon, in com' Wigorn; Ridgakur, in com' Salop, and Over-Arley, in com' Stafford; leaves her the greatest part of his personal estate; and farther entitles her to dower in his whole estate, over and above the ample settlement here mentioned: he orders that a priest be provided to pray for his soul during seven years after his decease; and the souls of his father and mother; and the soul of William Burley, his grandfather, and all Christian souls; to say *Placebo* & *Dirige* the day of his anniversary, with other annual obit services; for all which he is to have eight marks *per ann.* the said divine service to be performed in the chapel of St. Leonard, at Frankley, to which he bequeaths his velvet gown for a cope and vestment. He settles all his other lands in trust for his son, and appoints him 20*l.* *per ann.* towards his exhibition and finding, till he comes of age. Gives five hundred marks in portion to his daughter Elizabeth, if she marries with her mother's consent. He farther orders that his yearly obit be constantly celebrated in the monastery of Halesowen, and his executors to pay 13*s.* 4*d.* for it. He also wills that John Smith have the keeping of his park at Frankley, during life; and all his servants a year's wages at their departure. Gives 6*s.* 8*d.* to the cathedral church at Worcester; and lastly directs his executors to procure a marble stone, with two images and sculptures according, to be laid over him, and Elyn, his first wife, *when God shall do his mind with him*^s.

JOHN, his son and heir, endowed his family (saith Mr. Habington, in his MS. Antiq. of Worcestershire) with abundance of noble blood, by having in marriage Elizabeth, the daughter and coheir of Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton in com' Wigorn, by Anne, his wife, the daughter and coheir of Sir William Paston, by Anne, his wife, third sister and coheir to Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster: in right of whom Lyttelton and his posterity have lawfully quartered the arms of France and England, within a Bordure gebonè^t; and likewise all the arms and quarterings of Talbot and Paston.

^s From the Register, entitled, A. Dean, qu. 32, in the Prerogative Office.
^t Collins's Life of John of Gaunt, 8vo. p. 87.

By her he had seven sons, and two daughters, 1. John; 2. Edward, nicknamed Long Edward, who married the Lady Elizabeth Talbot, daughter of Walter Wrottesley, of Wrottesley in com' Stafford, and widow to Sir John Talbot, of Albrighton in com' Stafford, from whom the Talbots of Salwarp, Worvill, and also the present Earl Talbot, lineally descend; 3. Gilbert; 4. Anthony, seated at Abbot Salford, in com' Warwick; 5. Roger, seated at Groveley, in King's Norton parish, Worcestershire; from whom, by Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of John Stanley, of West Bromwick, in com' Stafford, are descended the present Lytteltons of Studley in Warwickshire, and Naunton-Beauchamp in Worcestershire; 6. George, Counsellor at Law, who died anno 1600, and lieth buried under a splendid monument in Bromsgrove church, com' Wigorn; 7. Thomas.—Of the daughters, Margaret, the eldest, died unmarried; Anne was the wife of Edmund Newport, of Hanley-Williams in Worcestershire, younger son to Thomas Newport, of High Ercal in Shropshire, ancestor to the late Earls of Bradford.

By deed indented, bearing date May 23, 23 Hen. VIII. he settles on Elizabeth, his wife, the manors of Frankley and Coulesdon, with certain boilliries of salt in Droitwich, all in the county of Worcester; the great manor of Cressage, and certain lands in Halefowen and Rugeacre, in the county of Salop; but adds, "If my heir be married, and has a mind to keep house for the exercise of husbandry, or other hospitality, then I will that he shall have one of the manors of Frankley or Cressage, paying my wife the value in rent."

This John Lyttelton died at Frankley, on May 17, 1532, aged thirty-two; and by his last will ordered his body to be interred in the church porch of the parish church of Halefowen: to which church he bequeaths 26s. 8d. to the mother church of Worcester, 3s. 4d. to the chapel of Frankley, 3l. 6s. 4d. His soul to Almighty God, to our Lady St. Mary, and all the holy company of heaven. He leaves to his son John his rying of gold, with the seal of his arms thereon; also a chales, and all the chapel-stuffe bequeathed by his grandfather, unto the Trinite of Frankley; sixteen kine, a bull, ten oxen, &c. provided his wife have the rule, use, and governing of the said stuffe, till he come to the age of 24. He farther leaves to his wife all such chayns of gold, jewels, rings, and all other apparyl belonging to her body; gives all his servants 40s. over and above their wages; appoints that his executor pay six pounds per ann. to a preste, to sing dayly for his soul five years after his death; and

^u Ex Antographo penes honoratissimum Dom. Geo. Lyttelton, Baronem de Frankley.

five pounds per ann. to Edward Street, hys chaplyn, to pray for his soul : gives his daughters 300 marks each for their portion, and 800 marks to be divided among his younger sons, together with the rents and profits of his manor of Sheriffs-Naunton, alias Newenton-Brauchamp; and also of his lands in Coulesdon, Pipulton, and Upton Snodsbury. Yeven the 24th of May, 24 Hen VIII. ^x

By inquisitions taken after his death, he was found to die seised of the same lands and manors as specified in the inquisitions after the death of his grandfather, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, afore recited; together with certain messuages and gardens, within the city of Worcester; and divers lands and tenements in South Lyttelton and Pirton; and also the Wardenship of Elmley castle (all in the county of Worcester) in right of his manor of Naunton ^y.

JOHN, his son and heir, was a minor at his father's death. His wardship the King granted to Sir John Packington, of Hampton Lovett, com' Wigorn. Knt. who married him to Bridget, his daughter and coheir; by which match Mr. Lyttelton greatly increased his fortune, and was the better enabled to rebuild in a magnificent manner his seat at Frankley; also to purchase a very fair estate at Halefowen, and likewise Hagley and Prestwood, for hunting seats.

Anno 1553, Queen Mary granted him for life the office of Governor or Contrable of Dudley castle, in com' Stafford, together with that of Ranger of the old and new parks there; also Custos of the lodges, with a right of paunage, herbage, and warenage, in the whole manor of Dudley, with a salary of 80*l*. per ann. and farther appointed him High Steward of the manors of Birmingham and Berkeiswell, in com' Warwick, with a fee of 10*l*. per ann. ^z

The same year he was chose one of the Knights for Worcestershire; and also served the office of High Sheriff there, once in that reign, and twice in Queen Elizabeth's ^a. Though a Papist, yet he enjoyed places of honour and trust under Queen Elizabeth, being one of the Council of the marches of Wales, Deputy Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Worcestershire, and in the commission of the peace for that county and Stafford ^b.

Anno 1556, the said Queen Elizabeth knighted him, with other gentlemen of great distinction, at Kenelworth castle, when

^x Ex Autographo penes honoratissimum Dom. Dom. Geo. Lyttelton, &c.

^y Efc. etne. in the Rolls Chapel, & Vif. Salop, ut suprà.

^z Ex Cartulis Orig. penes honoratissimum Dom. Dom. Geo. Lyttelton, &c.

^a Fuller's Cat. of Sheriffs of Worcestershire.

^b Vif. Salop, ut suprà.

the honoured her favourite Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, with a visit there^c.

Anno 1570, a treasonable letter was sent to Sir John Lyttelton, and Sir Thomas Ruffel, the Queen's Lieutenants in the county of Worcester, from the Popish rebels, who had fled to Edinburgh, containing a sort of declaration of their intention to subvert the government and Protestant religion; but how well inclined soever Sir John might be to the restoration of Popery, he acted on this occasion like a good subject, and immediately sent the letter to Secretary Cecil^d.

The year preceding the Spanish invasion, I find a list of all the justices of the peace in Worcestershire, together with their valuations, in the subsidy book, conditions and affections in religion, privately communicated by the Bishop of Worcester, to Secretary Cecil: the first person which occurs, is Sir John Lyttelton, "*Custos Rotulorum*, and accounted wise," valued 66l. 13s. 4d.^e

Sir John died at Frankley, on February 15, 1589-90, in the 69th year of his age, and was buried, agreeable to his last will, in the parish church of Halesowen. He had issue by Bridget, his wife, six sons, and four daughters, 1. Gilbert; 2. William, who espoused Margaret, sole daughter and heir of William Smyth, of Shirford in com' Warw. Esq; but died before the age of consummation, by a fall from his horse in hunting; 3. George, settled at Holbeach, in com' Staff. who married his brother's widow, viz. Margaret, abovementioned; 4. John; 5. Robert; 6. Francis, who all three died unmarried.

The daughters, were Elizabeth, the wife of Francis Willoughby, of Wollaton in com' Nottingham, from whom the Lord Middleton is descended; Margaret, married Samuel Marrow, of Berkeswell in com' Warw. Esq; Amphillis, wife of William Barneby, of Bockleton in Worcestershire, Esq; and Frances, died unmarried.

By different inquisitions taken after his decease at Worcester, Stafford, and Salop, he was found to die seised of the manor and advowson, with the rectory impropriate, of Over-Areley; the manor of Clent and of Prestwood, with lands in Sudgeley, King's-Swinford, and Kinfare, by the service of keeping the hay of Ashwood, all in the county of Stafford; of the manor and advowson of Hagley; the manor and advowson of Old Swinford, and five hamlets thereunto belonging; the manors of Cradeley and Warley-Wigorn, in the parish of Halesowen; the several manors of Woodcote, Dyers, Timberhange, with Pinton Fields, all in the parish of Bromsgrove; the manor of

^c MS. Claudius, C. 3. in Bibl. Cotton.
formation, Vol. I. p. 576.

^d Strype's Annals of the Re-
^e Ibid. Vol. III. p. 174. in the Appendix.

Groveley in Coston-Hacket; lands in Northfield, Salwarp, and Elmbridge; boilliries of salt in Droitwich, together with the great tithes of Wolverley (held by lease of the church of Worcester) all in the county of Worcester. He was likewise found to have died seised of the scite of the late dissolved monastery of Hales-Owen, and of the several manors of Hales-Borough, Romsley, Ludley, and Oldbury; together with thirteen townships in the said parish of Hales, with the rectory impropriate of Hales, Warley, St. Kenelm in Kenelmstowe, and advowson of the vicarage of Hales and St. Kenelm's chapel; also of the manor and advowson, with the rectory impropriate of Higley, all in the county of Salop; of divers lands and tenements in Manyhangel, Kevenlys, Llandowy, Stradenny, and Maentel, all in the county of Radnor ^f.

GILBERT, his son and heir, served in parliament for Worcestershire, 13 and 14 Eliz. and was High Sheriff there the 26th of that reign. He resided chiefly at Prestwood, in com' Staff. where his father built a large house, part of which was lately the mansion of William Foley, Esq; It was bought by Sir John Lyttelton, of Sutton, Lord Dudley; but there was great contention between the two families, before the Lytteltons could get quiet possession of it ^g.

In the month of October, 1592, Lord Dudley armed one hundred and forty persons, and came by night to Prestwood, and forcibly carried off 341 sheep, 14 kine, 1 bull, and 8 fat oxen, which they drove to Dudley, and there kept them. Replevins were immediately taken, but not delivered by the bailiffs, for fear of their being cut to pieces. After Lord Dudley had killed and eaten part of them, the remainder were sent towards Coventry, accompanied by sixty armed men, in order to be sold; but his Lordship changing his mind, he raised the inhabitants of Dudley, Sedgley, Kingswinford, and Rowley, to the number of six or seven hundred persons, who brought them back to Dudley castle, where they roasted them all. Upon this violent proceeding, a bill was filed in the Star-chamber against Lord Dudley and his adherents; where, upon full proof of these illegal outrages, a reference was proposed and accepted, and articles were signed the 24th of May, 1595, whereby Lord Dudley agreed to pay one thousand marks to Mr. Lyttelton, and all farther suit to cease ^h.

This Gilbert Lyttelton took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Humphry Coningsby, of Nyend-Solers in Shropshire, and of Hampton-Court in com' Hereford, Esq; by whom he had three sons, and one daughter, 1. John; 2. Humphry; 3. Gilbert,

^f Orig. Inquis. Rolls, in the hands of Lord Lyttelton.
^g Staffordshire, p. 134.

^g Erdeswick's
^h Orig. papers, in the hands of Lord Lyttelton.

who both died unmarried. Anne, his only daughter, was the wife of Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford; which Anne lived to a very great age, and died the 30th of January, 1656, aged 87, and was buried in Eastham church in Worcestershire. Mr. Lyttelton departed this life on the 1st of June, 1599, at his house in the White Friars, London, in the 59th year of his age, and was interred in the parish church of Hales-Owen.

By several inquisitions taken after his death, he was found to die seised of all the manors and lands recited in the foregoing inquisitions; also of the manors of Shirford, Fletchamsted, Newbold, Eyfinghill, Kirkley, Kingscote, and Stretton-Baskerville; with the advowson also of Stretton, and divers lands and tenements in Cheping-Dercet, Temple-Grafton, Weston under Wethele, Ausley, Billingsley, Cowndon Brinklow, Hyde, and Attelborough, all in the county of Warwick; also of the manor of Hinkley, and lands and tenements in Wigston and Loughborough, in the county of Leicester; and certain lands, &c. in Onely and Barby, in the county of Northamptonⁱ.

Elizabeth, his widow, survived him near twenty years, and died about the year 1608.

JOHN, his eldest son and heir, sat in parliament for the county of Worcester, the 27th and 28th of Eliz. his father and grandfather then living; and again in the 39th year of the same reign^k. Being a man much respected for his wit and valour (to use the great Sir Francis Bacon's words, in his account of this gentleman's conduct in Lord Essex's plot^l) and a Roman Catholic, he was courted by Lord Essex and his friends; and in some measure drawn in by Sir Charles Davers to that conspiracy which cost Essex his head, and Lyttelton his estate, for he was tried and condemned for high treason at the King's-Bench bar, on Feb. 20, 1600-1. The evidence on which the jury convicted him was very slender to amount to high treason; the utmost that was proved against him, being no more than that he came to Drury-house at the close of a treasonable consultation. He was charged indeed to have designed some mischief and sedition by the great number of horses and quantity of arms he had in his inn, to which he answered: "That his estate was able
" to maintain good store of horses, and that he always delighted
" in arms and horses." Being condemned, he said no more, but lifting up his eyes to Heaven, "We praise thee O God, we
" acknowledge thee to be the Lord^m."

ⁱ Orig. Inquis. Rolls, in Lord Lyttelton's hands. ^k Vis. Salop, ut sup. à.

^l Declaration of the treason and practices of the Earl of Essex, 4to, printed in 1601, by Fr. Bacon.

^m Camden's Annals of Queen Elizabeth, in English, p. 629.

Sir Walter Raleigh was at that time in great favour and power at court, and was remarkably warm in prosecuting Lord Essex, and his unfortunate adherents, with the utmost rigour. A very large sum of money, privately paid him by Mr. Lyttelton and Bainham, so far indeed operated upon him, that he saved their lives, but not their estates ⁿ.

The following most excellent letter, wrote from the dungeon in Newgate, to Sir Walter, shews the greatness of Lyttelton's spirit, and deserved far better at the hands of Raleigh.

“ Sir,

“ It is not worthye the vertue and honour you professe to
 “ persecute persons fallen into misfortunes. If heretofore you
 “ have borne me causelesse displeasure, now of all others is the
 “ time lesse seasonable to shewe it. Remember, Sir, what it is
 “ to be truly noble, and how it agreeth not with generous
 “ hartes to delight to trample upon dejected fortunes. It is
 “ nowe in your power to do me good or ill offices ; if you do me
 “ ill, you shall wrong your own reputation ; if you do me
 “ good, you shall give me cause to be thankfull. There is
 “ allredy betweene your son and me one tye in blood and na-
 “ ture : I could be contente you did now double the knot with
 “ offices of love and friendship. To begge your favour in the
 “ state I stand, were too much basenesse ; to refuse it, were
 “ arrogancy and indiscretion : but to require you to do me no
 “ harm, is but justice, and that one gentleman of right oweth
 “ to another. What construction you will make of this, or
 “ what is nowe meete to be don, I must refer to your own
 “ judgment, and so I ende.”

J. Lyttelton °.

He was removed from Newgate to the King's Bench prison, Southwark, shortly after his conviction, where he lived but a few months, being sick (saith Camden) of an irrecoverable disease at the time of his trial^p ; and dying on the 25th of July, 1601, aged 39, was interred in the church of St. George, in that borough. Mr. Habington (the Worcestershire antiquary) in a letter to his son, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, dated anno 1630, has these words : “ Sir, if you would lay but a stone over your
 “ father, and write thereon but John Lyttelton, Esq; the same
 “ will sufficiently blaze his exceeding worth.” In Habington's account of the Lyttelton family, in his Survey of Worcestershire, he gives the following character of him : “ John Lyttelton, a man of that undaunted spirit, as he trampled over all

ⁿ Martin's Chron. in the Additions, by B. R. A. M. also original papers in Lord Lyttelton's custody. ^o Ibid. ^p Annals of Queen Elizabeth.

“ afflictions ;

“ afflictions ; scorning as dust his large revenues ; and of that
“ resignation and submission to almighty God, as he esteemed
“ himself not a man, but a worm, of all which I being an eye
“ witness, doe hope that this heir of the worthy Judge hath so
“ acquitted himself at the tribunal of our eternal Judge, that
“ his faults and imperfections being washed away by the blood
“ of Christ, he possesseth never-ending felicity : and I wish
“ these my poore lines were a tomb of bras to celebrate his me-
“ morial ^q.”

He left issue by Muriel, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. Lord High Chancellor of England (temp. Eliz. R.) by Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, Knt. three sons, and five daughters, viz. 1. Thomas ; 2. John, who was Captain of horse, and adjutant to the Earl of Southampton, in the Netherlands, where he lost his life in an engagement, anno 1629 ; 3. Edward, who died unmarried. Of the daughters, Elizabeth and Joan died young ; Bridget was the wife of Sir John Tracy, of Fairford and Toddington, in com' Gloucester, great grandfather to the last Lord Tracy. She lies buried in Fairford church, and appears by her epitaph, written by her daughter, to have been mistress of the learned languages. Anne, the fourth daughter, was married to Edward Lyttelton, Esq; afterwards Lord Keeper, and Baron of Mounslow, in Shropshire. She died the 6th of February, 1623, and was buried in the church of the Inner Temple. Jane, the 5th, was the wife of Sherington Talbot, of Salwarp, in com' Wigorn, Esq; from whom descended Mr. Ivory Talbot, of Lacock, the Earl of Suffex, and other families of consideration.

On Queen Elizabeth's death, King James I. well weighing how popular a man the Earl of Essex was, and so consequently all those who took part with him were esteemed by the vulgar, unto whom an act of mercy could not but be very grateful, especially at his first coming to the crown, granted back, by letters patent, the whole estate unto Muriel, widow of John Lyttelton, and his children ; and, farther, an act of parliament also passed the first year of that reign, for reversing the attainder, and restoring the blood of his issue. Muriel survived him twenty-eight years, in which time she paid, by savings out of her jointure, the sum of 9000*l.* and upwards, debts, which her husband and his father had contracted ; and though she exercised a proper frugality, yet was remarkably hospitable and charitable : but the most glorious part of her conduct, was the breeding up her children in the Protestant religion, their ances-

^q MS. (in the possession of Charles Lord Bishop of Carlisle) in his account of the manor of Frankley. Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 177. ^r Seymour's Survey of London, vol. 1. p. 790, and Stow's Survey, p. 762, edit. 1633.

tors having from the reformation to that time adhered to the old errors of the church of Rome. After a life thus spent in good works, she exchanged it for a better, dying at Hagley-hall, the 10th day of April 1630, where in the church yard she lies buried under a plain tomb, *amongst her poor neighbours*; as she expressly directed by her last will.

THOMAS, her eldest son, was chose Knight for Worcestershire, in the two last parliaments of King James I. and three others of King Charles I. Anno 1613, he served the office of High Sheriff of Staffordshire. Anno 1618, he was knighted at Whitehall, having a few months before been created a Baronet. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he adhered to the King's party. The county of Worcester being entirely in his Majesty's interest, Sir Thomas had the chief military command there, the King by letter dated the 25th of June, 1642, ordering him to repair immediately to his house in Worcestershire, where he was appointed Colonel of all the militia, and Commissioner of array jointly with the Lords Dudley and Coventry, Sir John Packington and others^s. The year following, I find him a member of the Oxford parliament; and the very next year he was taken in arms at Bewdley, by the parliament forces, and streightly confined in the Tower of London^t. During his imprisonment, his estate was put under sequestration; an order of the 10th of March, 1644-5, passing the House, that Sir Thomas Lyttelton should pay four thousand pounds for his delinquency^u. About this time also, his fine seat at Frankley was burnt to the ground by Prince Rupert, having been garrisoned by the Prince for the King; and he, being obliged to dislodge, took this effectual method, to prevent the enemy making the like use of it. Sir Thomas obtained his liberty after some years close confinement, but enjoyed it a very short time, dying on the 22d of February, 1649-50, at Newcastle house, in Clerkenwell, and was interred in Worcester cathedral.

He had issue by Catharine, his wife, daughter and sole heir to Sir Thomas Crompton, of Driffeld in Yorkshire, by Muriel, sister of Henry, Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy of Ireland, twelve sons, and four daughters, viz. John; Thomas; Horatio; Henry; another Henry; Edward; Charles; Constantine; William; Arthur; Ferdinando; George. The daughters were, Catharine; Mary; Anne; and another Catharine. John and Thomas the two eldest, were unfortunately drowned in the river Cherwel, near Magdalen College, Oxford, where in the chapel, under a very fair monument, their remains were

^s Original in the hands of Lord Lyttelton.
p. 83.

^t Whitlock's Memorial,

^u Journals of the House of Commons, de hoc anno.

interred;

interred; on which is inscribed the following epitaph written by their father:

JOHANNES & THOMAS
LYTTELTON
Eximiae spei adolescentuli,
THOMÆ LYTTELTON, Militis &
Baronetti, ex lætissimâ juxta
Atque mæstissima Domina CATHERINA
Conjuge filii natu majores hic
Obdormiscunt: quos innoxie
Obambulantes, in campo minorem
Lubricus pes in undam misit,
Majorem pietas sua.
Sic ausum repetere fratrem, &
Felici hoc quasi compendio,
Totam explicantem indolem,
Invicem flagranter complexos,
Una mortis horula absorpsit,
Duro & præpropere fato.
Diem suum obierunt, alter xvii
Alter xiii annos nati,
Maii nono, M.D.CXXXV.
Nescis quâ hora
Vigila.

In Cowley's works we have an elegy on these two unfortunate youths. Henry, Arthur, and Horatio, died young. The other Henry was heir to his father. Edward was killed in a duel at Worcester, and buried in the cathedral near his father. Constantine married a daughter of Sir Thomas Jones, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, and died in Jamaica, on Dec. 31, 1662, leaving no issue. Charles became heir to his brother Henry, of whom more afterwards. William was Captain of horse, and Gentleman Usher to the Queen of Bohemia, and died unmarried; as did Ferdinando, who was Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of York, and having a regiment of horse in the French King's service, lost his life in an engagement upon the Rhine, temp. Car. II. George, the youngest, was Major in Prince George of Denmark's regiment, and married Elizabeth, daughter of the famous Sir Thomas Brown, of Norwich. He died at Windsor, without issue, and was buried in St. George's chapel there, and on his grave stone has this inscription * "Here lyeth the body of Major George Lyttelton, twelfth son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, in the county of Wor-

* Pote's History and Antiq. of Windsor, p. 384.

cester, Knight and Baronet, who departed this life May 31, Anno Dom. 1717, aged 77." The daughters all died unmarried; two of whom lie buried in Lichfield cathedral, with an inscription on them. A handsome monument was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas, and his wife, in Worcester cathedral, with the following epitaph:

Near this place, under
A black stone lies interr'd
The body of Sir THOMAS LYTTELTON
Of Frankley in the county of
Worcester Knt. and Bart. who died
In the year of our Lord 1650,
Aged fifty-seaven yeares.
And under the same stone also
The body of Dame CATHARINE
LYTTELTON, his wife, daughter
And sole heir of Sir THOMAS
CROMPTON, in the county of
York, Knt. who died in the
Year of our Lord 1666,
Aged sixty-seaven yeares.

At the top of the monument is placed a shield, containing the arms of Lyttelton, viz. Argent, a Chevron between three Escallops, Sable, with the arms of Ulster in a Canton, impaling those of Crompton, viz. Gules, a Fess between three Lions rampant, Or. N. B. The Fess should have been waivy, and not plain. Upon a flat grave-stone, under the monument, (which was lately removed, together with all the other grave-stones, in the body and side isles of the cathedral) was this inscription in capital letters:

Let no Man slight,
His Mortalitie
Anno 1649. y

These words were appointed to be hereon inscribed by Sir THOMAS LYTTELTON, of Frankley in the county of Worcester, Knt. and Bart. who died the 22d of February, 1649, and was buried under this stone, together with Dame KATHARINE, his wife, who died the 24th of June, 1666, full of years and good works.

y The dates of the year of his death are different, but cut so on the stones.

" Sir Thomas got a very good estate with this Lady; but the whole was sold by him and his son, Sir Henry, while they were under imprisonment and sequestration, for adhering to the royal cause. She brought him the manors of Skidby and Ruston, with lands and tenements in Beverley, Ayke, Rippon, Holdenby, Darfield, Thorp, and Slatborn, together with the advowson of Slatborn, also the rectorial tithes of Willefdale, alias Guilfdale; a moiety of a mill in Norton and Sutton, all in the county of York; the rectory impropriate of St. Olaves, in York city; the tithes of Barrow, Poffenhill, Arlefree, Swynney, Wigwick, Hailey, Acton-Round, and Paynton, all in the county of Salop; the manor of Hownslow, in Middlesex; the rectory impropriate, and advowson of the vicarage of Laxton, in com' Nottingham; the rectory impropriate, and advowson of the vicarage of All Saints, in Northampton; with divers lands and tenements in Blisworth, com' Northampton; lands and tenements in Kirkby-Kendal, in Westmorland; with the rectory impropriate, and advowson of the said vicarage, and the chantry lands formerly belonging to the said church; lands and tenements in Litherland, Beckenshaw, and Rufford, in Lancashire; with divers buildings in Hare-court, at the Inner Temple, London, called *Crompton's Buildings* ^z. In his last will, dated December 20, 1644. "Concerning my goods" (he says) which by these unhappy wars are of small value, I "give my jewels, plate and chattels of all sorts, to my wife, "except —————; to my nephew, John Tracy, Esq; "my ruby ring; to Sherington Talbot, Esq; 20l. to my wife "500l. to the poor of Halelowen, 10l. and of Hagley, five "marks, &c." ^a

HENRY, the fifth, but eldest surviving son, succeeded his father in title and estate. Anno 1654, he was seized by warrant from Cromwell, and confined in the Tower, on suspicion of having designs to subvert the government, a large quantity of arms being discovered in a private chamber, at his house at Hagley ^b. He was kept a close prisoner seventeen months; his estate put under sequestration, and the then expensive office of the Sherifalty of Worcestershire laid upon him (anno 1655) during his confinement. A very short time before the restoration took place, he was honoured with the following letter from the King, all wrote in his own hand; which shews how high a value the King set upon his services:

Brussels, 8th Jan. 1660.

To Sir Henry Lyttelton.

"I am well informed how much and how often you have
suffered for me, and how much I am beholdling to all your

^z From original papers, in Lord Lyttelton's custody.
in Curia Perogativ.

^b Thurlce's State Papers, vol.

^a Ex Autographo
p.

“ relations, and you may be very sure I have the sense of it that
 “ I ought to have, of which you shall one day have evidence ;
 “ in the mean time cherish your health, and prepare for bet-
 “ ter times which we shall enjoy together. Commend me to
 “ all your friends, and be confident you shall always find me
 “ to be

“ Your affectionate friend

“ CHARLES R. ^c ”

Anno 1660, he was chose member of parliament for the city of Litchfield ; and the same year I find him one of the jury for the trial of the regicides. He was twice married, viz. first to Philadelphia, daughter and coheir of Thomas Cary, Esq; second son to Robert, Earl of Monmouth, by whom he had no issue. This Lady died at Tunbridge-wells, in her attendance on the Queen (to whom she was Lady of the Bedchamber) the 2d of August, 1663, and was interred in the parish church of Tunbridge, where an elegant monument was erected to her memory, with the following epitaph, wrote by Dr. Alestree, Provost of Eton :

H. S. I.

PHILADELPHIA LYTTTELTON

Fortunæ corporis, animæ dotibus

Quantum capit mortalitas

Illustris.

In Thalamis virgo

In urbe matrona

In aulâ demum ipsâ Christiana

Nullibi honestius forma,

Nec pulchrius virtus habitabat ;

Inter profligatos iniquissimi temporis mores

Candorem, modestiam, pietatem, fidem,

Profiteri ausa est & colere,

Tanto melior quo malis propior.

Dolendum interim,

Quod quæ inter ignes, nives

Et morbos incolumitatem retinuit,

Mediis in aquis, flammæ

Et vitæ præsidii, mortem reperit :

Siquidem

Ad Tunbrigienfes fontes,

Ardente correptâ febre

Immortalitate digna & Deo matura,

^c Original, in the hands of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Ad

Ad cœlestem aulam transiit,
Mensis Aug. die 2^o. anno 1663.

Ætat. 32.

Serenissimæ Catharinæ Angliæ Reginæ

A Privata Camerâ.

HENRICI LYTTELTON

In agro Wigorn. Baronetti

Uxor.

THOMÆ CARY

ROBERTI Comitis Monumethen. F.

Et:

Serenissimo Carolo I^{mo} a Cubiculo

Filia natu major

Et

Ex semisse hæres.

His second wife was the Hon. Elizabeth Newport, daughter of Francis, Viscount Newport (afterwards Earl of Bradford) by whom also he had no issue. She survived him above thirty years, and became wife to Edward Harvey, of Comb in Surry, Esq;

Sir Henry died at Over-Arley, in Staffordshire (where he chiefly resided) the 24th of June, 1693, aged sixty-nine; and was buried in that church, where is a very handsome monument erected to his memory, ornamented with a shield, containing his own arms and supporters, and eleven quarterings, with the following inscription :

In the vault beneath is interred the body of Sir HENRY LYTTELTON Baronet of Frankley, in the county of Worcester; who died the 24th of June, 1693, aged 69 years. He was first married to Mrs. PHILADELPHIA CARY, one of the daughters and coheirs of Mr. THOMAS CARY, son of the Earl of Monmouth; and after her death to the Hon. Mrs. ELIZABETH NEWPORT, of Bradford in Shropshire; to whose memory this monument is erected by his brother and heir, Sir CHARLES LYTTELTON, Knt. and Bart.

In the chancel of this church lies also buried his brother, Captain WILLIAM LYTTELTON, and his beloved nephew, HENRY LYTTELTON, eldest son of Sir CHARLES LYTTELTON.

Sir CHARLES, brother and heir to Sir Henry, took to arms early in his youth; and, during the civil wars, was in the town

of Colchester, when it underwent that severe siege from Cromwell's forces. After the surrender of the town, he escaped into France; but returned to England in the year 1659, just before Sir George Booth's rising in Cheshire for the King. How considerable a share he had in that bold and spirited attempt, to restore the King and constitution, appears by the following passage, in Lord Mordaunt's letter to the King, concerning that transaction :

Calais, Oct. 11th, 1659.

“ Charles Lyttelton landed here yesterday, and desires his
 “ duty may be humbly presented to your Majesty. I cannot for-
 “ bear doing him right to assure your Majesty, no person ap-
 “ peared more considerable (Sir George Booth only excepted)
 “ than he; and he had undoubtedly carried Shrewsbury, but
 “ that one misfortune on another happened, &c.”

That design miscarrying, he was taken prisoner, and confined in the Gatehouse, Westminster; but soon obtaining his liberty, he returned to his Royal Master, and served him in a private capacity with more success than he had been able to do in a public one; for it appears by other letters, in the Ormond Collection (from whence the above was extracted ^d) that he was employed on many secret and important messages, between the King and his friends in England, at that critical conjuncture, just preceding the restoration. How favourably Sir Edward Hyde thought of him, at that time, though he does not vouchsafe to mention him in his History, appears from the following letter of his to the Marquis of Ormond :

“ Colonel Whitley tells me, that Charles Lyttelton is gone
 “ post to the King, with letters to the King from my Lord
 “ Mordaunt. I shall not need to desire you to make very much
 “ of Charles Lyttelton, who is a very worthy young man;
 “ and, I pray you oblige him to tell you (and call to him from
 “ me) the pleasant discourse he had with Lord Berkeley, the
 “ morning before his departure; and if he be not worth his
 “ weight in gold, &c.” ^e

Anno 1662, he was knighted, and went soon after to Jamaica, with Lord Windsor, as Lieutenant Governor; who quickly leaving that island, on account of ill health, Sir Charles Lyttelton remained sole Governor, and built the town of Port Royal, which was almost entirely destroyed by the great earth-

quake, in 1692. On his return to England, he was appointed Colonel of the Duke of York's regiment. Anno 1673, he was made Governor of Sheerness and Landguard Fort; and had other employments under the crown in the reign of King Charles II. During King James II's reign, he sat in parliament for the borough of Bewdley, and had the command of the Princess of Denmark's regiment, and was Brigadier General till the revolution, when he resigned all his employments, on account of the oaths, and retired to his house at West-Sheene, near Richmond, till his brother Sir Henry's death, when he settled at Hagley for the remainder of his life.

He was twice married: first, to Catharine, daughter of Sir William Fairfax, of Steton in Yorkshire, Knt. (and widow of Mr. Lister) by whom he had one son, born at sea, in their passage from England to Jamaica; who, together with the mother, died not long after in that island, and were both interred in the church of Spanish Town. A monument was erected there to her memory, on which are inscribed these epitaphs:

M. S.

Hic jacet CATHARINA LYTTELTON,
 Filia D. D. GUL. FAIRFAX, de Steton in comitatu
 Eboracensi, Equitis Aurati. Uxor D. D.
 CAROLI LYTTELTON, Equitis Aurati,
 Et in Jamaica Vice-Gubernatoris;
 Obiit Januar. 26.
 1662.

Hic situs est HENRICUS LYTTELTON, D. D.
 CAROLI LYTTELTON & CATHARINÆ uxoris
 Sux in vicinâ sepultæ filiolus semestris
 Obiit Feb. 1. A. D. 1662.

His second wife was Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Temple, of Frankton in Warwickshire, by Rebecca, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington in Surry, Knt. who brought him five sons, and eight daughters, viz. Henry and Charles, who died in their infancy; another Henry, who was Captain of Horse, and died unmarried; another Charles, who took to wife Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas Saunders, of Beechwood in Hertfordshire, Esq; (and widow of Sir Thomas Sebright, of Besford in Worcestershire, Bart.) by whom he had no issue. He departed this life the 16th of August, 1712, and was buried at Over-Arley. Thomas, the fifth son, who became heir to his father. Of the daughters, Anne; Elizabeth; Anne-Charlotte, died young; Catharine died unmarried,

ried, the 24th of May, 1742; Cary was the wife of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, of Elmhurst in Staffordshire, Bart. and died the 18th of April, 1741; Mary was married to William Plowden, of Plowden in Shropshire, and died the 15th of January, 1745-6; Anne married Joseph Amphlett, of Clent in Staffordshire, Esq; and died the 25th of May, 1715; and Octavia, the youngest, died unmarried.

Sir Charles lived to a great age, having the perfect enjoyment of his health and senses to his 87th year. He departed this life at his seat at Hagley, on May 2, 1716. Dame Anne, his widow, survived him two years, dying on the 27th of Aug. 1718, and was buried by her husband in the vault at Over-Arley.

Sir THOMAS, the fifth but only surviving son, succeeded his father in title and estates. He was thrice chosen Knight of the Shire for Worcestershire, and sat in one parliament for the borough of Camelford, in Cornwall. Anno 1727, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, which he resigned anno 1741; and at the same time declined a re-election to parliament on account of ill health and infirmities. He married Christian, Maid of Honour to Queen Anne, daughter to Sir Richard Temple, of Stow in Bucks, Bart. (by Mary, the daughter and coheir of Henry Knap, of Weston in Oxfordshire, Esq;) and sister to the late Lord Viscount Cobham, by whom he had six sons, and as many daughters.

1. George.

2. Thomas, who was Page of Honour to the Princess Royal Anne, and died unmarried on the 16th of April, 1729.

3. Charles, formerly of the Middle Temple, and Barrister of Law; but entering into holy orders, in August, 1742, became Rector of Alvechurch, in com' Wigorn. In December, 1747, appointed one of his late Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary; and in May, 1748, promoted to the deanery of the cathedral church of Exeter. On the 21st of March, 1762, he was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, (on the translation of Bishop Osbaldiston to the see of London,) and died possessed of that see, at his house in Clifford-street, Dec. 22, 1768, unmarried.

4. Richard, who died in his infancy.

5. Another Richard, first Page of Honour to Queen Caroline; then successively Ensign of the Guards; Captain of Marines; Aid de Camp to the Earl of Stair at the battle of Dettingen; Deputy Quarter-master-general in South Britain, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lieutenant-General. On the 11th of December, 1756, he was appointed Master of the Jewel-office, which he resigned in December, 1762, when he was appointed Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the

the island of Minorca. April 19, 1766, having resigned the government of Minorca, he was appointed Governor of the island of Guernsey, &c. In the parliament summoned to meet on the 13th of August, 1747, he was elected member for Brackley; and in the next parliament sat for Poole, in the county of Dorset. On the 27th of Dec. 1753, he was installed Knight of the Bath, and died October 1, 1770, without issue. He married Rachael, daughter of Wriothesley 2d Duke of Bedford, and widow of Scroop 1st Duke of Bridgewater. Her Grace died at her house in Piccadilly, May 22, 1777.

6. William-Henry: He was twice chose member of parliament for Bewdley, in Worcestershire, viz. in Nov. 1748, on the decease of William Bowles, Esq; and at the next general election in 1754. In Jan. 1755, he was appointed Governor of South Carolina; which resigning in 1760, he was constituted Governor of the island of Jamaica: and returning to England in July, 1766, he was on the 10th of October following, appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal. On July 21, 1776, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of Ireland, by the title of Baron Westcote, of Baltimore in the county of Longford. He married, first, Mary, one of the daughters and co-heirs of James Macartney, of the county of Longford, in Ireland, Esq; by whom he has a son, named George, born the 27th of October, 1763; another son, named Charles-Adam, born Dec. 28, 1764; and a daughter, named Mary, born the 17th of March, 1765. His Lady died in Jamaica, May 28, 1765. His Lordship was married on February 19, 1774, to his second wife Carolina, daughter of John Bristow, Esq; late Sub-Governor of the South Sea Company.

Of the daughters, Christian, the eldest, was married to Thomas Pitt, of Boconnock in Cornwall, Esq. She died at Hagley, June the 5th, 1750, and was there buried. Mary, Penelope, and Amelia, all died unmarried. Anne, the wife of the late Francis Ayscough, D. D. Clerk of the Closet to the late Prince of Wales, and first Preceptor to his present Majesty, and the late Duke of York, and afterwards Dean of Bristol. She died at her house in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, on March 30, 1776, aged 64. Hester, the youngest, married, in 1763, to John Fitzmaurice, Esq; of Springfield, in the county of Limerick, in Ireland.

Sir Thomas died at Hagley, the 14th of September, 1751, aged 66 years, and was interred by the remains of his wife (who died the 10th of April, 1748, aged 59 years) in the

f Coffin plate.

vault at Hagley, to whose memories an elegant monument is erected in the chancel, with the following inscriptions :

To the Memory of Sir THOMAS LYTTTELTON, Bart.
Whose sound Judgment, inflexible Integrity and universal Candour,
Recommended him to the Esteem of all Parties.

He was knight of the shire for the county of Worcester in three successive Parliaments,

And one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty fourteen Years,

Where he behaved with Impartiality, Prudence and Honour :

But his ill Health obliging him to withdraw from Business,

He resigned that Employment

And lived retired

In the continual Exercise of all the Virtues

Which can enoble a private Life,

Hospitality, Charity, unbounded Benevolence,

But more especially of that most difficult and truly heroical Virtue,

Fortitude in bearing violent Pain,

With which it pleas'd God to try him in an extraordinary Manner,

And which instead of diminishing the Vigour of his Mind

Gave it additional Strength.

He felt every public and private Calamity,

More than the Intenseness of his own Sufferings,

Which he seem'd to forget,

While he was meditating the Relief

Or advancing the Felicity of others :

To the great Author of all Good his Heart overflow'd with Gratitude,

And his Tongue with Praise,

Even amidst the severest Agonies,

Especially for that divine Grace

Which enabled him to support them,

And for that unimpair'd Understanding

Of which he made the noblest Use to his last Moments,

Dying as he had lived,

With unaffected Greatness of Mind,

With modest Dignity,

With calm Resignation,

And humble but confident Hopes in the Mercy of God,

Through the Merits of JESUS CHRIST his Redeemer,

Sept. the 14. Ann. Dom. 1751,

In the 66. Year of his Age.

In the same Vault lies interr'd

The Body of Dame CHRISTIAN,

The Wife of Sir THOMAS LYTTTELTON, Bart.

Daughter of Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart.

Of Stow in the County of Bucks,

A Lady of excellent Piety,

And

And of a most gentle
And sweet Disposition,
By whom he had twelve Children,
Six Sons and six Daughters.
She was born the 11 of June 1688,
Was married in the Year 1708,
And died, beloved and mourned
By her Family, by her Neighbours,
And by the Poor, Apr. 10, 1748.
To both his most dear
And most honour'd Parents
Sir GEORGE LYTTTELTON, Bart.
Raised and inscribed this Stone.

GEORGE, *first Lord Lyttelton*, the eldest son and heir to Sir Thomas, sat in several parliaments for the borough of Okehampton in Devon. Anno 1737, he was appointed Principal Secretary to the Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty; and in 1744, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, which resigning in 1754, was made Cofferer to his Majesty's Household, and Privy Counsellor. Having resigned the office of Cofferer, in December, 1755, he was appointed Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer; and by letters patent, dated the 19th of Nov. 1757, 31 Geo. II. was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley, in the county of Worcester. He married Lucy, the daughter of Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh in com' Devon, Esq; by Lucy, his second wife, the daughter of Matthew, Lord Aylmer; and had one son, Thomas, the present Lord, and two daughters, Lucy, married on the 10th of May, 1767, at St. James's church in Westminster, to the Right Hon. Arthur, Viscount Valentia, of the kingdom of Ireland; and Mary, who died an infant. This Lady died the 19th of January, 1746-7, and was buried at Over-Arley; but a very elegant monument is erected to her memory in the chancel of the church at Hagley, containing the following inscriptions:

To the
Memory of LUCY LYTTTELTON,
Daughter of HUGH FORTESCUE, of Filleigh
In the County of Devon, Esq;
Father to the present Earl of Clinton:
By LUCY his Wife,
The Daughter of MATTHEW Lord AYLMER,

Who departed this Life the 19th of Jan. 1746-7,
 Aged twenty-nine,
 Having employed the short Term assigned to her here
 In the uniform Practice of Religion and Virtue.

Made to engage all Hearts and charm all Eyes:
 Though meek, magnanimous; though witty, wise;
 Polite as all her Life in Courts had been;
 Yet good, as she the World had never seen;
 The noble Fire of an exalted Mind
 With gentlest female Tenderness combined:
 Her Speech was the melodious Voice of Love,
 Her Song the warbling of the vernal Grove,
 Her Eloquence was sweeter than her Song,
 Soft as her Heart, and as her Reason strong.
 Her Form each Beauty of her Mind express'd,
 Her Mind was Virtue by the Graces dress'd.

M. S.

LUCIÆ LYTTTELTON

Ex antiquissimorum Fortescutorum genere ortæ;

Quæ annos nata viginti novem;

Formæ eximæ, indolis optimæ, ingenii maximi,

Omnibus bonis artibus, literisque humanioribus,

Supra ætatem & sexum exculti,

Sine superbiâ laude florens,

Morte immaturâ

Vitam piè, pudicè, sanctè actam

In tertio puerperio clausit,

Decimo nono die Januarii,

Anno Domini 1746-7.

Fleta etiam ab ignotis.

Uxori dilectissimo

Quinquennio felicissimo conjugii nondum absoluto

Immensi amoris ac desiderii hoc quaecunque monumentum

Posuit GEORGIUS LYTTTELTON,

Adhuc, eheu! superstes,

At in eodem sepulchro ipse olim sepeliendus,

Et per Jesum Christum Salvatorem suum,

Ad vitæ melioris diuturniora gaudia

Lacrymis in æternum absterfis,

Se cum illâ resurrecturum confidens.

Lord Lyttelton married to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Rich, Bart. by whom he had no issue.

His

His Lordship, who was also one of the Fellows of the Royal Society, departed this life at Hagley, on August 22, 1773. The physician who attended his Lordship in his last illness, has given the following account thereof, in a letter dated August 28 : “ On Sunday evening the symptoms of his Lordship’s disorder, which for a week past had alarmed us, put on a fatal appearance, and his Lordship believed himself to be a dying man. From this time he suffered by restlessness rather than pain ; and though his nerves were apparently much fluttered, his mental faculties never seemed stronger when he was thoroughly awake.

“ His Lordship’s bilious and hepatic complaints seemed alone not equal to the expected mournful event ; his long want of sleep, whether the consequence of the irritation in the bowels, or, which is more probable, of causes of a different kind, accounts for his loss of strength, and for his death very sufficiently.

“ Though his Lordship wished his approaching dissolution not to be lingering, he waited for it with resignation. He said, it is a folly, a keeping me in misery now to attempt to prolong life ; yet he was easily persuaded for the satisfaction of others, to do or take any thing thought proper for him. On Saturday he had been remarkably better, and we were not without some hopes of his recovery.

“ On Sunday, about eleven in the forenoon, his Lordship sent for me, and said he felt a great hurry, and wished to have a little conversation with me in order to divert it. He then proceeded to open the fountains of that heart, from whence goodness had so long flowed as from a copious spring. Doctor, said he, you shall be my confessor ; when I first set out in the world, I had friends who endeavoured to shake my belief in the Christian religion. I saw difficulties which staggered me ; but I kept my mind open to conviction. The evidences and doctrines of Christianity, studied with attention, made me a most firm and persuaded believer of the Christian religion. I have made it the rule of my life, and it is the ground of my future hopes. I have erred and sinned ; but have repented, and never indulged any vicious habit. In politics and public life, I have made public good the rule of my conduct. I never gave counsels which I did not at that time think best. I have seen that I was sometimes in the wrong, but I did not err designedly. I have endeavoured in private life to do all the good in my power, and never for a moment could indulge malicious or unjust designs upon any person whatsoever.

“ At another time, he said, I must leave my soul in the same state it was in before this illness ; I find this a very inconvenient time for solicitude about any thing.

“ On

“ On the evening when the symptoms of death came on, he said, I shall die ; but it will not be your fault. When Lord and Lady Valentia came to see his Lordship, he gave them his solemn benediction, and said, be good, be virtuous my Lord, you must come to this. Thus he continued giving his dying benedictions to all around him. On Monday morning, a lucid interval gave some small hopes, but these vanished in the evening ; and he continued dying, but with very little uneasiness, till Tuesday morning August 22, when between seven and eight o'clock he expired, almost without a groan.”

His Lordship was buried at Hagley, and the following inscription is cut on the side of his Lady's monument :

This unadorned stone, was placed here,
By the particular desire and
Express directions of the late Right Honourable
GEORGE LORD LYTTELTON,
Who died August 22, 1773, aged 64.

THOMAS, *the present Lord Lyttelton*, was born January 30, 1743-4, and married at Hales Owen in Staffordshire, on June 26, 1772, Apphia, second daughter of Broome Witts, late of Cheping Norton in Oxfordshire, Esq; and relict of Joseph Peach, late Governor of Calcutta in the East Indies. His Lordship is Chief Justice in Eyre of his Majesty's Forests North of Trent, and High Steward of Bewdley.

TITLES.] Thomas Lyttelton, Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley.

CREATION.] Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley, November 19, 1757, 31 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Argent, a Cheveron, between three Escallops, Sable &c.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Moor's head in profile, coupéd proper, with a wreath about the head, Argent and Sable. N. B. This was truly the crest of Westcote ; that of Lyttelton, born by Thomas de Luttelton, grandfather to the Judge (temp. Hen. IV.) being a Greyhound's head, collar'd.

In the Vis. of Salop, C. 20. Herald's office, there is an achievement consisting of 84 coats, which this family had a right to quarter, anno 1624, viz. France and England quarterly within a Bordure gobonè (for Beaufort, Duke of Somerset) as maternally descended from John of Gaunt, son to King Edw. III. Also Somery, Beauchamp, Talbot, Berkeley, Paſſon, D'Abitot, Lisle, Clare, Holland, Nevil, Grey, and other noble families.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Tritons, or Mermen, with Tridents, all proper.

MOTTO.] UNG DIEU, UNG ROY.

CHIEF SEATS.] Hagley-Hall, in Worcestershire (Frankley house, the more ancient seat of the family, being burnt in the last civil war) and Over-Arley, in Staffordshire.

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